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Index to the Supplement

TO THE

CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

January to June 1875.

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TO

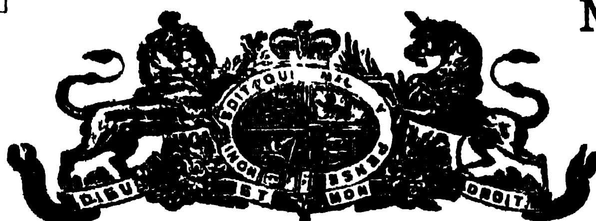
THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JANUARY TO JUNE 1875.

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CONTENTS

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 2nd January 1875.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg,
The Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee,
The Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law,
and
The Hon'ble F. G. Eldridge.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces. He said, as it was so long since this Bill had been in any way

before the Council, and as some of the members present were not in the Council when the Bill was introduced, perhaps he would do well to read over to the Council the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating to the Bill:—

"The attention of the Government has for some time past been drawn to the increasing number of offences against marriage shown in the criminal returns, especially in the Eastern and Mahomedan districts. The remarkably small number of convictions obtained in such cases, taken together with their increasing numbers, seemed to indicate the existence of a grievance which the criminal courts are at present unable to redress. Inquiry has proved that this is in fact the case. The loose notions regarding the marriage tie prevalent among the lower orders of Mahomedans lead to the frequent institution of criminal charges; while the absence of any authorized system of registration of marriage and divorce (since the office of kazi ceased to be recognized by law) makes it difficult to furnish the amount of proof which the criminal courts require to warrant their taking action.

"It appears to the Government that the legal recognition of an authorized system of registering Mahomedan marriages and divorces will go far to supply the existing want, and this Bill provides such a system. The Registrar will, as regards such registration, take the place which was filled by the old kazis, and certified copies of extracts from his register are made *primâ facie* proof of the facts recited therein. But the registration of marriages and divorces is left optional with the parties concerned, and all questions of remuneration are left to be settled between the Registrar and the parties who avail themselves of his services."

On those lines the Bill was laid before this Council and referred to a Select Committee in November 1873. Since then the famine had caused all legislative work to be suspended, and it was only lately that the Select Committee had been sitting and considering this Bill. To-day he had the honor to present their report. He should not move to-day that the Report of the Committee be taken into consideration, because it had not yet been placed in the hands of the members; but at the next meeting of the Council he proposed to make that motion. The Report had not yet been printed, and he would only now mention the principal points as to which the Committee proposed to make alterations in the original Bill. The Council would see that the Committee proposed to adhere to the name of "kazi." There was some little discussion upon this point, but upon the whole the Committee agreed that it would be better to keep a name which was familiar to the Mahomedan population; the great object of the proposed measure being that it should be a popular one. The Committee had empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person to perform the functions of a "kazi" under the Act, and in the interpretation clause had defined a "kazi" to be any person who was duly authorized under this Act to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces. None of the other functions of the old kazis were to be vested in them by this Bill, although he (MR. DAMPIER) had little doubt that a custom would grow up under which the people would resort to them amicably for other social purposes. Still the Act would not vest in them any authority, except for the registration of marriages and divorces when application was voluntarily made to them for such registration. The Committee had provided that not more than two kazis might be appointed for one tract of country; and that, where two kazis were appointed, one of them should be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect. That, MR. DAMPIER believed, would be a popular arrangement.

The Committee had particularized the parties by whom applications for the registration of marriages and divorces might be made, and the persons who should sign the entries in the register. A good deal of care had been necessary in the framing of this part of the Bill, because, for instance, a marriage might be made by minors, in which case their guardians might appear for the parties, or the bride might be a *purda nasheen* woman who could not appear before the kazi, and then she would have to be represented by a vakíl. The Committee had therefore had to specify in some detail who were the persons authorized to apply for registration, and who should be the signatories under each of those cases. In these matters the Committee had to rely mainly on the knowledge of Moulvie Abdool Luteef.

As to divorces, there was one class in which the husband divorced the wife, at the same time paying to her so much of the dower as was termed "deferred" in the English translations of the Mahomedan law books; that was to say, the portion of the dower which was not claimable until the marriage was dissolved by death or divorce. In these cases it was unnecessary for the wife to appear before the kazi. The husband had only to appear and say he

had divorced his wife, and to bring forward the witnesses to the divorce. Then there was the other class of divorces called "khula," in which the husband and wife agreed to separate, the wife giving up all right to the marriage portion and all other claims on the husband. In these cases the application must be made by both husband and wife jointly, as the wife voluntarily gave up certain rights. Perhaps the subject might be a new one to some of the members of the Council. Their colleague, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, had printed a lecture on the subject, and before MR. DAMPIER asked the Council to let the Bill be read, he would cause the lecture to be circulated. He thought it would be found both interesting and useful.

The Select Committee had provided that copies of entries in the registers should be given without charge at the time of registering the marriage ordinance. They had empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to make such rules as might be required for the working of the measure. One point to be provided for by the rules was important, namely, the attendance of kazis at marriages. It was sufficient under the Act to register a marriage after the ceremony was over; but it was understood that the more respectable members of the Mahomedan community would like to have the kazi personally in attendance at the ceremony as well. This would afford a double security as to the proof of the marriage; and to meet such cases the Committee had empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules as to the remuneration of kazis for their attendance at marriage ceremonies and for regulating such attendance. They had fixed the fee for registration at one rupee. As mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was intended originally to leave it absolutely to the kazi and the parties to arrange between them what fee should be paid. But since then the Committee had received from the Bengal Secretariat papers containing a mass of opinions of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen in the mofussil. A great preponderance of opinion was in favor of some fee being fixed, on payment of which it should be compulsory on the kazi to register. They had, therefore, fixed one rupee as the fee, but had added a section providing that nothing in the Act should render it illegal for the kazi to accept a gratuity in addition to the fee if voluntarily offered. The more respectable Mahomedans would probably consider it a point of honor to make the kazi a suitable present on these occasions. Another important innovation made in the Bill was, that the Committee had considered it necessary to place kazis and their offices under some control, and on this point there was some discussion in Committee. But they had come to the conclusion that the District Registrars of Assurances would be the proper controlling authority, *i.e.* practically the Magistrate and Collector in mofussil districts. The Committee had provided that, when a kazi refused to register a re-marriage or divorce, he should record the reason of his refusal. The only reason for such refusal would be a question of identity,—a question whether a person who appeared (whether as a principal or witness) was not the person whom he or she represented himself or herself to be. The kazi would have no right to refuse registration on any other ground; and the Committee had provided that in case of such refusal there should be one appeal to the Registrar of the district, whose decision should be final. They had provided forms for three registers to be kept by the kazi—one was the register of marriages, the second a register of divorces not being *khula*, and the third a register of *khula* divorces. As to the forms of the registers, the Committee had not been able to arrive at unanimity. At the request of their colleague, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, the majority of the Committee had put in the forms in the schedule annexed to the Act certain columns requiring specification of details of the dower for the sake of bringing the point before the Council. The majority of the Committee (Mr. Schalch and Mr. Dampier, for they had not the advantage of the learned Advocate-General's assistance) thought it would be better to omit these columns from the registers, because they would be touching on difficult questions which were beyond the scope of the Act. In this Act the Council were not attempting to deal with the difficult question of titles to Mahomedan property, but merely to provide trustworthy evidence as to the fact of the marriage or divorce having been effected; and therefore it seemed to the majority of the Committee that any specification of the particulars of the dower in the registers would

be going entirely beyond the scope which the Council had desired to give to the Bill. With these remarks MR. DAMPIER laid on the table the report of the Select Committee which would be printed and circulated to the members with the Bill as revised, and at the next meeting he would move that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES MADE BY GOVERNMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the next motion in his name was to move that the Bill for the recovery, by summary process, of advances of money and grain in the course of the relief operations be read in Council. This Bill was circulated, and had been, he believed, in the hands of members for three days, as was required by the rules of the Council. At the last meeting His Honor the President had said almost all that should be said at this stage of the Bill, and MR. DAMPIER had now only to remind members of what they knew very well already, that the Government had advanced something like three quarters of a million sterling to ryots during the famine; that sometimes money was advanced on no security whatever, sometimes on the security of zemindars, and sometimes on the joint security of villagers. He supposed that no one would deny that after what the Government had done, it was in a position to ask that this Council should give it all the assistance it could in recovering the advances made. Of course the Collector, in making these advances, entered them in his book; and in the simple case in which the Collector was to recover from the person to whom the advance was made, no one could be in a better position than himself to know that the money was due. He had only got to look at his own accounts and so satisfy himself. It had therefore been provided in the Bill which MR. DAMPIER had the honor to lay before the Council, that arrears due on account of advances should be "demands" under the provisions of Act VII of 1868 of this Council; the consequence of which would be that the Collector, being satisfied that the amount was due, could make a certificate declaring the amount to be due, which should be filed in his office according to the certificate procedure. After the certificate was made, it was open to the person affected to come forward and make any objection he might wish to offer, and the Collector would then give him time, or amend his order if he should consider it necessary to do so. The certificate, as confirmed or modified by the Collector on such objection, would have the force of a decree passed in the civil court against this particular debtor. This Council had once formally accepted the principle of these certificates by passing Act VII of 1868. It was considered better for all parties that in cases in which the Collector was in a position to judge that an arrear was due, he should be trusted to pronounce the amount to be due without carrying the ryot to the civil court, which in the end would double and treble the debt, as Hon'ble Members well knew: therefore Mr. Dampier had no doubt that the Council would see the propriety of extending that principle to the arrears now in question which were within the knowledge of the Collector.

Next, as to the cases in which zemindars and communities of villagers had stood security for advances. When they had to pay any money for the repayment of which they had stood security, it was only fair that the Government and the legislature should give them the same assistance in recovering their dues from the real debtor that they gave the Government in recovering directly debts due to them. Here again the amount of the debt was absolutely in the knowledge of the Collector. No one knew that the money had been advanced to the ryot better than the Government officer who advanced it, and the Collector also had the best means of knowing that the money had been repaid, not by the person who received the money, but by his security for him. It was nothing but fair that after the sureties had paid money for the ryot under such exceptional circumstances, they should be given exceptional facilities for the recovery of their dues.

The Bill provided that the zemindar should give in an application to the Collector specifying the amount due and requesting him to issue a certificate. The Collector would then issue a certificate. The ryot might come forward to make his objections; and when the Collector was satisfied, he would confirm or modify his certificate, which would then have the effect of a decree. Here again the object was to save the worry and expense of a civil suit as much as could possibly be done.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said he wished to submit to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill whether it was not desirable that these balances should be recovered as arrears of revenue instead of as demands under Act VII of 1868. It would be in the knowledge of the Council that claims adjudged to be due as a Government demand under the Collector's certificate could afterwards be contested in a regular suit in the civil courts; whereas in cases decreed as arrears of revenue no civil suit would lie. The procedure under Act VII of 1868 was much the same in both cases; and if the object of the present legislation was to prevent the harassment and expense of civil actions, it seemed clear that the process of recovery as arrears of revenue would at once secure the object aimed at without opening the door to subsequent litigation after the Collector had issued his certificate.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he particularly omitted the consideration of that point, because he hoped to have the advantage of the opinion of their colleagues in committee. He had, however, in the Bill made the debt an arrear of demand only. What his hon'ble friend had said was very true, that it would be better to make the certificate of the Collector final, and not contestable in the civil court; and it would be very desirable to do so if the committee who were appointed to consider the Bill saw fit.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER SAID—"I must confess that I do not see how the provisions of Act VII of 1868 can be made applicable towards the recovery of loans in money and grain which the Government had advanced to the ryots during the late scarcity, if, as I presume, it is the intention of the Hon'ble Mover that the ryots' tenures should be held primarily liable for these loans. That Act contemplates the recovery of the revenue demand by the sale of tenures held directly under Government, and which, by the customs of the country, are transferable. I am afraid that the majority of the ryots who had taken such advances, even if they held any land at all at the time, are either tenants-at-will, or at best have only a right of occupancy in the land they cultivate. The holding of the first, I need not say, is not saleable, and that of the latter, even where saleable, is not likely, in many instances, to fetch a price at all sufficient to cover the advance made: indeed, I feel doubtful if any ryotee tenure held under the zemindar without a registered mowrossee lease will obtain purchasers when offered for sale to the highest bidder at a public sale, inasmuch as the purchaser has no likelihood of obtaining possession of what he purchased without much litigation, and without the active co-operation of the zemindar under whom the tenure is held. In fact it will be difficult, if not in many instances altogether impossible, to obtain the necessary information, without which the tenure intended to be sold cannot even be notified for sale. I mean the boundaries of the tenure, the quantity of land comprised in it, the rent payable in respect thereof, and the terms and conditions under which it is held of the zemindar. The proposed measure does not make any provision to that effect, and I do not see what means can be devised towards obtaining correct information on the points in question, except through the intermediation of the zemindar under whom the tenure is held, and I cannot guarantee that many zemindars will volunteer such information, especially when there are no means of testing their correctness. The same objection will apply to the recovery of these loans by the sale of the tenures of the sureties, where the sureties are a collection of villagers. The difficulties alluded to are not likely to be met with in the sale of tenures held directly under Government, and hence it is that the Act in question has worked smoothly in the recovery of the Government demand from its own tenants; but I am afraid it cannot, by any possibility, be made applicable to the purposes of the proposed measure. I am fully alive to the sacred character of the debt, and to the necessity of enforcing its speedy repayment in justice to the general tax-payer. The sum covered by these grain loans, though large in itself, represents but a small proportion of the vast outlay which the Government has incurred in affording relief during the late scarcity. Nothing will therefore afford me greater satisfaction than to render such assistance as lies in my power in devising some project of law for the recovery of these loans; and if I am permitted to offer a suggestion towards that end, I would respectfully submit that, instead of proceeding against the holding of the ryot, it would be much more

safe and effectual to proceed against his crop. I do not deny that my proposal is open to many objections; but they do not appear to me to be of such a nature as might not be overcome by fair and equitable means. The great objection which might be taken to it is, that such a proceeding would deprive the zemindar of the best security which by law he now possesses for the punctual recovery of his rent, inasmuch as both by prior and the existing laws the produce of the land is held to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof. But this difficulty, I respectfully submit, might be very equitably met if the repayment of these loans were spread over a number of years, say from three to five, according to the condition and means of each debtor, as in that case the debtor's crop would, I think, be quite sufficient to meet each instalment as it fell due, after fully satisfying the zemindar's claim. It must not be lost sight of that to pay the Government claim the ryot will have to sell two and a half times as much rice as he had received in advance; for there is little doubt that rice will sell for thirty seers the rupee this year, whereas the ryot had to purchase it at twelve seers the rupee from the Government stock. Their case is a hard one, and is well deserving of the kind and indulgent consideration of Government The measure which I have taken the liberty to propose, while affording greater facility and certainty in the recovery of the Government dues, might, I humby think, be the means of saving the ryots from certain ruin, as I am afraid such would be the case if the Government demand were enforced in one payment."

THE HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said, the summary power proposed by the Bill to be given to the Collector seemed to him to be a reasonable mode of procedure, because he thought the Collector was the person who ought to know what was the condition of the ryot, and what were the means by which the debt which was incurred should be paid. The Collector, no doubt, would do his best to save the ryot, and at the same time he would also take care that the Government money should not be lost. For these reasons, BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought that the summary power proposed to be given to the Collector was proper and good. But there were certain difficulties in dealing with these matters. The Act which was to be made applicable was Act VII of 1868, and the principal of those difficulties appeared to him to be that in that Act no discretion had been left to enable the Collector to deal with leniency if, in his judgment, he thought leniency was required. And therefore BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE proposed that some sort of discretion should be left in the hand of the Collector by which, if he thought that certain difficulties would arise, or that the ruin of the ryot was imminent, he might, in such cases, exercise that discretion. If that were done, BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought the objections raised by the hon'ble member who last spoke would be met entirely; because the whole of his objections referred, not to the summary procedure, but to the proceedings which would be taken after the certificate was made, and after the Collector had declared that such and such money was due. Therefore his hon'ble friend's objections referred to the proceedings *after* the making of the certificate The difficulties which had been brought to notice by the hon'ble member would be met if a discretion was vested in the Collector; and because that discretion was wanting in the Act of 1868, he thought some discretion should be given to that officer to deal with cases under this Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, as he understood the objection of the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter), it appeared to him to be founded to a certain degree on misapprehension. He understood the Hon'ble member to speak as if the realization under the Act could be made by the sale of the tenure of the debtor, and by no other means. But that was not the case. The certificate of the Collector simply had the force of a decree; and amongst the things that might be sold in execution, tenures were included. It gave the power of selling them, but it also conferred the power of proceeding against the personal property of the debtor By Section 24 it was enacted that every certificate made by the Collector might be enforced by all or any of the ways and means mentioned and provided in and by Act VIII of 1859 for the enforcement of decrees for money. The certificate being nothing more than a decree for so much money due to the Government, the Collector, as agent of the Government, would of course be able to exercise the discretion

which another hon'ble member (Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee) had suggested should be given to him. The Act said that the certificate "may" be enforced; not that it "must" be enforced at once. From what hon'ble members had seen to be the action of the Government during the famine, they might fairly assume that the Collector would treat the debtor with all possible leniency. When the Government had helped the tenure-holder with a loan of food or money, it was hardly to be supposed that the Government officers would sell their tenures and reduce them to pauperism immediately. Speaking personally (for he had not had the advantage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's views upon the subject), MR. DAMPIER felt that the Government officers might be relied on to treat the ryot with all forbearance, especially as regards the sale of his tenure. No doubt, however, this was a point for the consideration of the Select Committee, on which he should ask the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) to sit, and very likely some provision of this sort might be introduced, that a tenure should not be proceeded against until less ruinous measures had first been tried.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he agreed with the hon'ble member opposite, that the power of the Collector should be well considered and carefully defined, for it would be hard to proceed summarily against tenures. In the absence of information as to the conditions under which loans had been made, it was impossible to consider the merits of the Bill before the Council. The loans had, he presumed, been made to the poorest classes of the people,—to those who had been absolutely destitute, having no means whatever to support life or cultivate their land. Accepting that to have been the principle on which the loans had been made, it seemed to him somewhat questionable whether summary powers ought to be given to the Collector to levy from those ryots, who being destitute at the time they availed themselves of the Government advances, must necessarily be in straitened circumstances a few months hence. It must be conceded by the Council that all those to whom advances were made should, as soon as their circumstances admitted, be called upon to pay. But, on the other hand, the Government should not press their claims too rapidly. He thought, therefore, there should be some provision in the Bill, to the effect that when these men were not in a position to pay the whole at once, they should be allowed to pay by instalments, and their property should not be sold up in the summary way which appeared by the Bill to be contemplated.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER believed that it was out of order for the hon'ble member to speak after the member in charge of the Bill had made his final reply, but MR. DAMPIER had nothing to add to the remarks which he had already made.

The motion was then carried, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter, and the Mover.

REGISTRATION OF JUTE WAREHOUSES.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that this Bill dealt with the law for the registration of jute warehouses, and also made provision for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade. The attention of Government had been called to the necessity of some slight amendment in the law, owing to very strong representations received from the owners of jute warehouses, especially those residing in the suburbs, which were supported by the Suburban Municipal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce. Act II of 1872 of this Council imposed many very stringent provisions for bringing under efficient control jute warehouses. The provision of the law which was chiefly objected to was that found in Clause 1 of Section 7, which provided that no jute should be combed or dried save within a building, the walls of which should be of burnt bricks, and so on. The memorialists represented that jute was often received in the warehouse in a damp, wet state, and to dry it it was absolutely necessary that it should be exposed to the sun and air; that in jute warehouses, especially in the suburbs, there would be no danger if a relaxation of the restrictions in the existing law were granted by the Council. He was quite prepared to admit that there was much force in the arguments brought forward by jute warehouse proprietors and the Chamber of Commerce. However, in dealing with a question of relaxation of the existing restrictions, the peculiar

circumstances which called the Act into existence should be borne in mind. In 1871, in the very heart of Calcutta, there had been some disastrous fires, which caused great loss of property, and which also endangered all property in the neighbourhood. This caused universal alarm throughout Calcutta, and all the influential public bodies—the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, and the Municipality—came forward and urged on the Government the absolute necessity of taking stringent measures for bringing under strict control the jute trade, which was then growing fast into importance. Urged by these authorities Act II of 1872 was passed, and the Council availed itself of the opportunity of providing for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade. Fortunately, since the passing of that Act there had been no serious fires; but because we had been relieved for a time from the fear of fires, the cause which called the Act into existence should not be lost sight of; and the Council should bear in mind the very great risk which must necessarily follow the storage of jute within the town and suburbs. He thought the request made by the Chamber of Commerce and the jute warehouse proprietors might, in a measure, be conceded by relaxing the restrictions in regard to those jute warehouses which were situated away from crowded localities, but the law should not be relaxed in regard to warehouses which were situated in crowded localities in Calcutta or the suburbs. He proposed also, if permission were given to bring in a Bill, that we should deal with a few other points which seemed to require amendment. Recently certain decisions had been arrived at by some of the Magistrates in connection with Section 14 of the Act. That section provided that—

"Whoever, in contravention of the license, shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches, or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one such offence."

Nearly all the Magistrates held that the penalty could be inflicted on the person or persons who were in responsible charge of the jute warehouse. Some Magistrates, however, and notably one who decided a case only a few weeks ago, held that the actual offender, that was to say, the coolie who deposited the fire, could alone be brought under the section. That seemed to him to be a narrow view of the law; but it was well to remove the possibility of a recurrence of such a decision by an amendment of the law. Again, there was another point which related specially to Calcutta, which demanded attention, and that was the prevalence of the practice of loading and unloading jute carts on the public roads. When licenses were granted for the establishment of jute warehouses, the proprietors should, he considered, be compelled to have arrangements within their own premises for loading and unloading. The Council were aware that the streets in the native portion of the town were very narrow; and when a string of forty or fifty carts were brought to a warehouse situated in that part of the town, the thoroughfare was completely blocked. This point, he thought, was worthy of consideration when the Bill was brought before the Council. With these few remarks he begged to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act II of 1872 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade).

The motion was agreed to.

IRRIGATION WATER-RATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Council were aware that a project for canals in Orissa was undertaken first by a Company under a contract with the Secretary of State. A law was passed, Act VIII of 1867 of this Council, for the general working of irrigation and facilitating the recovery of water-rates, and the mechanism of the arrangement was that the Secretary of State was supposed to purchase from the Company all the water used for irrigation, and that the money due by those who used the water was due to the Secretary of State. The law made provisions such as these, making it legal to stop the supply of water if the persons who took the water failed to pay the rate due, prescribing penalties for the waste or theft of water, giving permission to the officers

of the Company to enter upon any land in order to detect surreptitious irrigation, and so on. When the Company sold the irrigation works to Government, Act VI of 1869 of this Council was passed, which re-enacted the provisions of the former law and adapted them to the new state of things. It empowered the officers of Government to do the things which the officers of the Company were empowered to do under the former law. But from the preamble of the two Acts, it would be seen that they applied only to the supply of water in the districts and deltas of the rivers Mahanuddy, Byturuy, and Brahmany, and their affluents, the rivers in Orissa. The irrigation works had, however, been opened with very great success in the district of Midnapore, and would be extended no doubt to other districts gradually. The existing law did not extend to Midnapore or other districts, nor was there given to the Government power to extend it. The object of the Bill he asked to introduce was simply to make the Orissa Irrigation Law applicable to other districts of Bengal to which the Lieutenant-Governor might think proper to extend it. Of the existing Acts, the second repealed certain sections of the first. He should propose to repeal both of those Acts, and to re-enact the whole law in one Act of a few sections, and such amendments as experience had shown to be necessary could be made at the same time. He had, therefore, now the honor to ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation in Midnapore and elsewhere.

The motion was agreed to

REALIZATION OF ARREARS IN GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that to explain the object of the next motion on the List of Business, he must review the history of the law on this subject. Regulation VII of 1799 was, as the Council were aware, passed as the result of much tentative legislation. Several Regulations had been passed and were successively modified, and at last the law settled down into Regulation VII of 1799. The provisions of that Regulation, with which the Council were now concerned, remained in force for more than sixty years, until Act VI of 1868 of this Council made a change, which rendered this Bill necessary. Section 25 of Regulation VII of 1799 contained the law as it then stood.

"When lands are attached by a Collector, or other officer of Government, under the present Regulation, or become subject to a khas collection on the part of Government under any Regulation authorizing the same, or by any means come under the immediate management of the officers of Government, so that the rents are collected by them from the ryots, jotedars, dependent talookdars, under-farmers, or other descriptions of under-tenants, the Collector, in addition to the power vested in him, and in the officers employed under him, by Section 19 and the preceding sections of this Regulation, is authorized, without any previous application to the Dewanny Adawlut, to proceed against defaulting under-renters, of whatever denomination, from whom arrears of rent may be due, and their sureties, in the same manner as he is authorized by Section 23 of this Regulation to proceed against sudder farmers paying revenue immediately to Government, and their sureties, if he shall consider this mode of procedure more likely to be effectual in causing payment of the arrear due from them: and in such cases he is authorized to issue the process directed in Section 5 of Regulation XIV 1793, on the report of the tehsildar, or other officer employed to make the collections, as in cases of arrears due from proprietors or sudder farmers whose revenue may be made payable to a tehsildar, or the tehsildar or other collecting officer may, in particular cases, where he may have reason to apprehend the elopement of the defaulter or his surety, himself arrest and convey him to the Collector."

The effect of this section was that the Collector might proceed against ryots in the same way as he might proceed against farmers of revenue. Briefly it meant that the Collector might attach his holding, arrest him, place him in the custody of peons if he showed any inclination to settle, then send him to the civil jail to be kept there until he paid the amount due; even a tehsildar might arrest a defaulter and send him in to the Collector. The point to which he wished to draw the attention of the Council was that ever since 1799 the law had given the Government the power of levying arrears from its tenants without previous application to the Civil Court. That law having been in force for upwards of sixty years, Act VII of 1868 was passed by this Council and Section 29 of that Act repealed Section 25 of the old Regulation. It was evidently the object of the Act to substitute the certificate procedure for the old procedure of arrest and keeping under *pyadahs*, and so on. But in re-enacting the provisions of the law, Act VII of 1868 was so framed that ryots who did not possess transferable tenures slipped out of it; the old law was repealed a

circumstances which called the Act into existence should be borne in mind. In 1871, in the very heart of Calcutta, there had been some disastrous fires, which caused great loss of property, and which also endangered all property in the neighbourhood. This caused universal alarm throughout Calcutta, and all the influential public bodies—the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, and the Municipality—came forward and urged on the Government the absolute necessity of taking stringent measures for bringing under strict control the jute trade, which was then growing fast into importance. Urged by these authorities Act II of 1872 was passed, and the Council availed itself of the opportunity of providing for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade. Fortunately, since the passing of that Act there had been no serious fires; but because we had been relieved for a time from the fear of fires, the cause which called the Act into existence should not be lost sight of; and the Council should bear in mind the very great risk which must necessarily follow the storage of jute within the town and suburbs. He thought the request made by the Chamber of Commerce and the jute warehouse proprietors might, in a measure, be conceded by relaxing the restrictions in regard to those jute warehouses which were situated away from crowded localities, but the law should not be relaxed in regard to warehouses which were situated in crowded localities in Calcutta or the suburbs. He proposed also, if permission were given to bring in a Bill, that we should deal with a few other points which seemed to require amendment. Recently certain decisions had been arrived at by some of the Magistrates in connection with Section 14 of the Act. That section provided that—

"Whoever, in contravention of the license, shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches, or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one such offence."

Nearly all the Magistrates held that the penalty could be inflicted on the person or persons who were in responsible charge of the jute warehouse. Some Magistrates, however, and notably one who decided a case only a few weeks ago, held that the actual offender, that was to say, the coolie who deposited the fire, could alone be brought under the section. That seemed to him to be a narrow view of the law; but it was well to remove the possibility of a recurrence of such a decision by an amendment of the law. Again, there was another point which related specially to Calcutta, which demanded attention, and that was the prevalence of the practice of loading and unloading jute carts on the public roads. When licenses were granted for the establishment of jute warehouses, the proprietors should, he considered, be compelled to have arrangements within their own premises for loading and unloading. The Council were aware that the streets in the native portion of the town were very narrow; and when a string of forty or fifty carts were brought to a warehouse situated in that part of the town, the thoroughfare was completely blocked. This point, he thought, was worthy of consideration when the Bill was brought before the Council. With these few remarks he begged to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act II of 1872 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade).

The motion was agreed to.

IRRIGATION WATER-RATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Council were aware that a project for canals in Orissa was undertaken first by a Company under a contract with the Secretary of State. A law was passed, Act VIII of 1867 of this Council, for the general working of irrigation and facilitating the recovery of water-rates, and the mechanism of the arrangement was that the Secretary of State was supposed to purchase from the Company all the water used for irrigation, and that the money due by those who used the water was due to the Secretary of State. The law made provisions such as these, making it legal to stop the supply of water if the persons who took the water failed to pay the rate due, prescribing penalties for the waste or theft of water, giving permission to the officers

of the Company to enter upon any land in order to detect surreptitious irrigation, and so on. When the Company sold the irrigation works to Government, Act VI of 1869 of this Council was passed, which re-enacted the provisions of the former law and adapted them to the new state of things. It empowered the officers of Government to do the things which the officers of the Company were empowered to do under the former law. But from the preamble of the two Acts, it would be seen that they applied only to the supply of water in the districts and deltas of the rivers Mahanuddy, Byturny, and Brahmany, and their affluents, the rivers in Orissa. The irrigation works had, however, been opened with very great success in the district of Midnapore, and would be extended no doubt to other districts gradually. The existing law did not extend to Midnapore or other districts, nor was there given to the Government power to extend it. The object of the Bill he asked to introduce was simply to make the Orissa Irrigation Law applicable to other districts of Bengal to which the Lieutenant-Governor might think proper to extend it. Of the existing Acts, the second repealed certain sections of the first. He should propose to repeal both of those Acts, and to re-enact the whole law in one Act of a few sections, and such amendments as experience had shown to be necessary could be made at the same time. He had, therefore, now the honor to ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation in Midnapore and elsewhere.

The motion was agreed to.

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regards all tenants, whether holding tenures of a transferable nature or not, and powers of realization were only re-conferred as regards those tenants whose tenures were transferable. Under the interpretation clause, arrears due from "tenures" only were "demands" within the meaning of the Act, and the definition of "tenure" under the Act included only all interests in land other than estates which, by the terms of the grants creating the same, or by the custom of the country, were transferable; so that the Act in no way applied to arrears due from tenants who had not a transferable right in their tenures. It was obviously inconsistent that the lower degree of tenants should be more protected in respect of the realization of the demands of Government than those tenants who held the right of transfer. Therefore, in proposing this Bill, Mr. Dampier only asked that the Government be restored to the possession of the power, exercised by it for nearly seventy years, of recovering arrears due to it from tenants who had no right of transfer, without going through the forms of a civil suit. The want of this power was much felt, because of late the policy of the Government had been to keep large estates under the management of the Government officers, instead of farming them out in blocks, and he thought that policy had met with success.

He had already that day described the certificate procedure, and would say no more than to ask leave to bring in a Bill for the realization of arrears of rent due from ryots, other than tenure-holders in Government estates, by declaring such arrears to be demands within the meaning of Act VII of 1868 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

The motion was agreed to.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg said the present municipal law of Calcutta was created under the provisions of Act VI of 1863 of this Council. This Act had been in work for over nine years, and on the whole it had worked satisfactorily. By it the Chairman of the Justices had the executive control of the municipal affairs of the town, and he had associated with him an influential body of European and Native gentlemen to assist him in the discharge of his duties. In the working of the Act during the last nine years many defects had from time to time been found to exist in the law, which had been amended by special legislation. Consequently we had now fourteen Acts by which the municipal government of the town was regulated. The Acts referred to were now in some instances difficult to interpret, and the provisions of all the Acts were not quite consistent; and it was thus difficult for the public to understand the rules and laws by which the Municipality were guided. It was now proposed to consolidate the Municipal Acts into one, and to take this opportunity to make some slight amendment which the practical working of the law had proved to be necessary.

The most important amendment required was one in connection with the water-supply, as the law now imposed obligations on the Justices which, under existing circumstances, they could not carry out. The water-supply works were designed for the supply of six million gallons daily, but unfortunately that quantity was not found to be nearly sufficient; the consequence was that, as the demand for water was in excess of the supply, the Justices were unable to keep up the pressure on their mains required by the Act, viz. a pressure sufficient to deliver water throughout the town at a height of fifty feet from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily.

As the consumption of water was greatly increased, owing to defective fittings and careless waste, a great saving in water would be effected by relieving the Justices of the obligation of maintaining high pressure on their mains during the whole day, and he thought that this might be done without causing much inconvenience to the public.

However, he merely threw this out as a suggestion, as some other remedy might be found.

Besides the water-supply question, other amendments of a trivial character would be proposed, with the details of which he need not now trouble the Council. With these remarks he asked leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend all the Calcutta Municipal Acts.

The motion was agreed to.

POSSESSORY TITLES IN LANDED ESTATES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in landed estates. In doing so, he said the obligation on zemindars and proprietors of estates to register their names in the Revenue Office was nearly as old as the Regulations themselves. Regulation XLVIII of 1793 and the other Regulations quoted in Regulation VIII of 1800, as well as Regulation VIII of 1800 itself, prescribed that the Collector should keep up registers of landed proprietors. Section 21 of the last-named Regulation more distinctly imposed the obligation on the zemindars of reporting their possession. The section ran as follows:—

"The Collectors may be regularly informed of all future changes in the property of malguzary estates or lakheraj tenures within their respective zillahs for the purpose of entering the same in the prescribed registers. All persons succeeding to the property of any malguzary estate or lakheraj tenure, whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or otherwise, are required to notify such succession, immediately after the same may have taken place, to the Collector of the zillah in which the estate or tenure succeeded to may be situated, and to furnish such information as may be necessary to enable the Collector to make the prescribed entries in the public registers."

The obligation to report to the Collector was to be enforced by such fine as might be imposed by order of the Governor-General in Council on a report of all the circumstances of the case being submitted to him.

It would be seen that this was a cumbrous procedure even in those days, when the chain of authorities between the Collector and the Governor-General in Council did not consist of so many links as now existed. Before the Collector could enforce registration or inflict any penalty, the whole of the details of the case had to be sent up to the Governor-General in Council. In 1837 the Board of Revenue represented that the provisions of the law were very laxly acted upon by the Collectors on the one hand and the zemindars on the other. The Collectors allowed *dakhil-kharij* cases to hang on their files, and such zemindars only as chose to do so reported their succession to the Collector. The Board recommended that the cumbrous mode of enforcing the penalty should be done away with; that the application should be enforced first by a summary fine to be imposed by the Collector, and, secondly, by imposing upon proprietors who had not registered their names the disability to recover rents by any legal process. The Government of India did not altogether agree in the appropriateness of the second of these measures, the imposition of the disability he had mentioned, and there the subject rested till 1852. The question was then again raised, and officers were consulted throughout the country. The opinions they gave contained almost every possible variety of view as to the necessity of enforcing registration, the best mode of doing it, the amount of vexation and harassment which such a measure would entail, and as to the penalty by which it should be enforced. The Board were unanimous as to the benefits that should ensue from registration. But one member of the Board, Mr. Gordon, held that good as the result might be, they were not worth the vexation, trouble, and discontent which any such measure would cause. Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Currie, on the other hand, considered that the harassment and vexation were over-rated, and that the advantages would very far outweigh the disadvantages of the proposed measures, and they submitted a draft Bill to provide for compulsory registration. But that was a very ambitious draft, one of its objects being to give greater security to titles. It went up to the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and there the measure was shelved, owing mainly to objections recorded by Sir Barnes Peacock. MR. DAMPIER would read to the Council a portion of that gentleman's Minute, and he begged them particularly to observe that the objections did not apply to the measure he was now asking leave to introduce. Sir Barnes Peacock wrote:—

"I do not thoroughly understand upon what grounds the majority of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Edward Currie, recommend the passing of the proposed Act for the registration of mutations, but I collect that they intend it to be a registration of rights, and not merely of the persons in lawful possession."

Here MR. DAMPIER begged to point out this radical difference between that measure and the one he was about to introduce. The Minute went on:—

"It is stated in the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the 20th April 1852, that the Board are unanimously of opinion that the introduction of a correct system

of registry would be attended with the best and most satisfactory results; and the Board observed 'that by rendering land a surer investment for money, it could not fail to give rise to an immediate increase in the value of landed property; it would for the same reason decrease the usurious interest at present demanded for money advanced upon land; it would facilitate, and in consequence diminish, the cost of obtaining sureties: it would tend to decrease litigation; and whilst for all these reasons it would not prove otherwise than acceptable to every honest, well-intentioned landed proprietor if unattended with undue inconvenience and expense, it would also be of assistance to Government in the administration of all matters connected with the fiscal, judicial, and police arrangements of the country.' If it is intended that the registration shall be a registration of rights, it appears to me that the system proposed will entirely fail in its objects.

"If it is intended that any reliance shall be placed in the register by persons about to purchase land or to lend money upon the security thereof (and unless the register is to be so used I do not see how it can render land a surer investment for money), I think it will be worse than useless, as it will frequently record persons to be the owners of rights which do not belong to them, and may thus be made an instrument of fraud."

MR. DAMPIER would again repeat that he had read this portion of the Minute for the purpose of showing the Council that the objections which led to the project of 1852 being set aside did not apply to the measure which he was asking leave to introduce.

Then, in 1854, Mr. Sconce, Judge of Chittagong, irrespective of anything which had gone before, came up of his own motion, and asked the Government to pass an Act for the registration of the names of the landed proprietors, and it seemed to MR. DAMPIER that this draft should form the best model for the one which he proposed to introduce. Again, the subject was dropped until 1872, when the Board of Revenue, now represented by Mr. Schalch, again strongly pressed the necessity of passing such a Bill. HIS HONOR the President read extracts from this letter at the last meeting of the Council, but MR. DAMPIER would run over them again:—

"The Member in charge called on the several Commissioners to report whether or not the requirements of that section, as well as of Section 21 of the same Regulation (regarding notices of succession to estates), were generally observed; and from the replies to this call it would appear that the practice enjoined by both sections has in the case of the first altogether ceased, and in that of the latter is only observed whenever it may suit the parties to obey the law, and that the penalty for disobedience prescribed by the law is never inflicted."

MR. DAMPIER had omitted to say that on Mr. Sconce's draft the Board, on being consulted, held a different opinion. They said that no doubt strong reasons had existed for such a measure, while the law required that revenue due to Government from landed proprietors should be levied by process against the person, but that the reasons had lost much of their weight since the law had been altered so as to provide that such arrears should be realized by sale of the estate, without reference to the proprietors as individuals. Mr. Schalch, however, had now written as follows:—

"Since that period the legislature of Bengal has imposed many new duties of importance on zemindars, and obedience to the law is, in most instances, to be enforced by pecuniary penalties, the levy of which is dependent on a knowledge of the persons in actual possession of the estates in question and responsible for the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. Under former laws similar penalties being recoverable by the sale of the estates themselves, it was a matter of comparatively little importance to know the person in possession; but since the passing of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, such penalties, even when recoverable as arrears of revenue, can be levied only by the process of certificates having the force of decrees of the civil court for money, and consequently when the person in possession of the estate to which the discharge of the duties imposed by law attaches is not known, the recovery of the penalty becomes certainly a matter of great difficulty, and in most instances practically an impossibility.

"Under these circumstances it appears to the Member in charge that it has now become absolutely necessary to enforce a registration of the names of the parties in *possession* of estates, in view to their being held the parties responsible for the discharge of the various duties which the law imposes on them as proprietors; and the Member in charge is of opinion that an endeavour should be made to devise a practical scheme for the purpose."

As to Sir Barnes Peacock's objection, Mr. Schalch said—

"But such objections could not, the Member in charge thinks, be urged against a law the object of which would be solely to determine summarily the question of possession, in view to fix the responsibility of persons holding actual possession of estates for the discharge of certain duties imposed upon them by the existing law, which would leave such decisions open to the final determination of the civil courts, and would in no way interfere with the existing law in regard to the prosecution and decision of all questions of right and title in the civil courts."

The Government had now very carefully considered this subject, and had come to the determination that a law of this kind was required, and that the Council should be asked to pass the measure. The Council were aware of the difficulties and vexations to which the ryots were exposed where they had to pay rent to a number of joint shareholders in estates. The Government had very carefully considered whether it would be desirable to enact that every proprietor should not only register his succession to possession, but also the share to which he had succeeded. On mature deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor had come to the conclusion that this could not be done. It was hoped that another measure, to be presented to the Council hereafter, would provide that relief to the ryots which would have been afforded by the registration of shares. In some cases it would be very difficult, even if it would be possible, to register succession with specification of shares; for instance, some places in which the *Mitakshara* law was in force.

The existing law already provided the procedure which would fit into the measure which was now proposed. Act XIX of 1841 provided that whenever a person might leave "property, movable or immovable, it shall be lawful for any person claiming a right by succession thereto, or any portion thereof, to make application to the Judge of the court of the district where any part of the property is found or situate for relief, either after actual possession has been taken by another person, or when forcible means of seizing possession are apprehended:"

The Judge was then to determine summarily the question of possession subject to a regular suit. The Act gave the Judge power to make arrangements for preventing waste of the property pending the decision of the suit, either by taking security from the party in possession, or by appointing a Curator, who might be the Collector. Section 18 of the same Act provided that the decision of the Judge upon the summary suit under the Act should have no other effect than that of settling the actual possession, but that for this purpose it should be final, and not subject to any appeal or order for review. If the measure Mr. Dampier proposed were to vest the Collector with jurisdiction to decide summarily the question of *right to succeed* to an estate under any circumstances, as some of the draft Bills which had been proposed were intended to provide, it would be necessary to bar the jurisdiction of the Judge under Act XIX of 1841; for it would never do to have the Moonsif trying summarily a question of right which the Collector had just decided summarily; the Moonsif's decision again being followed by a regular suit to reverse his decision. Mr. Dampier proposed to follow the model of Mr. Seonce's draft of 1854. That draft was in this wise.—Application was to be made to the Collector by any person claiming to have succeeded. If there was no opposition, the Collector, after giving due notice, would admit the applicant to registration. If his succession was contested, the Collector would try whether either party was actually in lawful possession on a colour of right, and, if so, the Collector would register accordingly. If he should find that neither party was in such possession, he would not make any registration, but (instead of simply throwing out the application for registration, as was now the practice,) he would certify to the Civil Court that such a case of disputed or uncertain succession had come to light, and would call upon that Court to try the case under Act XIX of 1841; whereupon the Judge would be bound to proceed exactly as if an application had been made to him by one of the parties under Section 1 of Act XIX of 1841. To provide against waste during the pendency of the suit, Mr. Dampier would authorize the Collector to exercise all the powers with which the Act vested the Judge in that behalf. To put it briefly, the Collector would decide the question of possession if no opposition was made good. If it were otherwise, he would still carry out the law for keeping his register correct as far as lay in his power. Instead of merely refusing to comply with the application for registry and leaving it to the parties to settle the matter as they might think best, he would say:—"I cannot decide this case on possession, and I call on the Civil Court to decide it by the summary procedure which the law has provided for the summary trial of questions of right." That was the scheme of the measure as far as it had already been sketched out, and he hoped that the Council would allow him to introduce the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that steam-boilers and prime-movers, working in Calcutta and the suburbs of the town, were now brought under inspection by

Act VI of 1864 of this Council. It was found from experience that the use of steam machinery was greatly on the increase, and that native proprietors employed coolies unacquainted with the working of machinery to take charge of them. This matter had been brought to the attention of Government some time back, and they consulted the leading bodies and individual proprietors of steam machinery as to the expedience of amending the law so as to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to pass such rules as it might think fit for testing the qualification of the persons to be placed in charge of steam-boilers. The preponderance of opinion was very much in favour of amending the Act. In fact all the European firms and persons, and also the public bodies consulted, were of opinion that some such measure as was proposed was urgently required. The Native gentlemen consulted, however, did not seem to admit the necessity of the proposed legislation; they urged that now that the use of steam machinery was so much on the increase, it was inexpedient to restrict the use of it by calling upon the proprietors of such machinery to put qualified Engineers in charge: they urged that immediately an examination was required there would be a considerable rise in the wages of the managers of engines. MR. HOGG concurred with the Native gentlemen in question, that it was not at all expedient that we should impose an unnecessarily stringent examination. But he could not admit that because the use of steam machinery was greatly on the increase, therefore legislation should not be resorted to in order to protect life and property in the town and suburbs of Calcutta. It was not intended, he was sure, that the test should be high, but that the Inspector of steam-boilers should be bound to ascertain that the person to be placed in charge should have practical experience of the management of steam machinery. Such a test was not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, when the use of steam was resorted to in so large and important a city as Calcutta. He should therefore ask for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act VI of 1864 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta), with the view of enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to pass such rules as he thought fit for testing the qualification of persons to be placed in charge of steam-boilers, and to prevent unqualified persons being so placed in charge.

The motion was agreed to.

BOUNDARY MARKS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that before touching upon the next motion which stood in his name, he might be allowed to give a little relief to the strain which he had put on the patience of the Council by saying that he would not proceed on that day with the last of the measures on the list regarding the law of butwarrah, and therefore the present was the last Bill with regard to which he should have to ask their attention. He asked leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the execution of surveys and for the erection of boundary marks. The Council were aware that the revenue survey of the districts of Lower Bengal had been completed; but the survey of the districts of Hooghly and Midnapore had been condemned. Hooghly had since been resurveyed; of Midnapore about half had been surveyed and half remained to be done. By the revenue survey of Bengal, in all save a few exceptional districts every acre of land had been assigned to the revenue-paying estate or lakhiraj tenure to which it appertained; every village boundary had been demarcated, some being settled after elaborate inquiries. The results had been carefully and scientifically recorded in registers and maps. Unfortunately there had been one omission, which went very far to detract from the benefits of the survey. The boundary lines, after having been demarcated, after having been settled judicially, had not been marked on the ground by any permanent pillars, and the result was that the boundaries could not afterwards be identified with any certainty. The officers of the professional branch of the survey had persistently and consistently urged on the Government what advantages were being lost by not securing the boundaries by permanent marks as soon as they were surveyed. Colonel Thuillier had said:—

"It is most difficult, if not altogether impossible, for any one, either professional or civil, to identify and trace out boundaries on the ground from the old maps, or to settle disputes with any degree of certainty where there are no natural boundaries."

The Council would understand that the difficulty consisted in relaying on the field from the map any given boundary line or point which had once been laid on the field, and then represented on the map. If no marks for identification were left on the ground, it was most difficult to recover the exact boundary with the help of the map only at a future time. Sir William Grey had written in 1868:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor was aware that many cases had occurred in which Revenue officers had found considerable difficulty in identifying on the ground the tri-junction points shown on the map, and that occasionally this was the subject of obstinate dispute. While considering it unnecessary to go to the expense of erecting pillars or platforms as a matter of course at every bend of a boundary, or at every tri-junction point, he thinks that a certain number of such marks would be advantageous. Colonel Thuillier advocated even a few pillars from each district to serve as leading points of departure in any investigation."

The Council were aware that where one point even was precisely identified, the professional surveyor would be able without difficulty to lay down the boundary from that starting point. The letter of the Government of Bengal went on to say:—

"And this view was also held by Colonel Dickens in paragraph 27 of his report on the reorganization of the Survey Department, where he wrote:—'It is not necessary to have the points of tri-section of boundaries marked by permanent pillars or platforms; but a sufficient number should be constructed in all cases in which these cannot be easily fixed by reference to existing permanent buildings.'

"With advertence to these views the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that in future surveys permanent boundary marks be constructed at selected tri-junction points of villages, and that the selection of these points should be left entirely to the discretion of the professional revenue surveyor."

The Government of India at once accepted this view, and not only accepted it, but had very urgently pressed it on the Government of Bengal. It was obvious that the landed interest was the one which benefited directly by the survey and demarcation. Accordingly in every other part of India the cost of erecting and maintaining boundary marks was thrown upon the land. In 1869 the Government of India wrote:—

"The reports furnished by the Local Governments and Administrations shew that Lower Bengal is the only province in which no measures have been taken for securing the permanent marking of village boundaries; everywhere else masonry platforms or pillars are built to mark triple junctions or disputed boundaries, and the work both of erecting and maintaining them is carried out at the expense of the landholder."

Thus more than six years ago the Governor-General in Council, in concurrence with Sir William Grey, urged the introduction of such a Bill as was now proposed. Different circumstances led to its postponement from time to time, but the soundness of the principle had not during that time been called in question. Sir George Campbell held a strong opinion on the waste of power and expense which had occurred through not securing boundary marks. The last postponement of the measure was on account of the famine; and now a letter, as His Honor told the Council at the last meeting, had been received from the Government of India declaring that the Governor-General in Council had most decidedly made up his mind to the adoption, in future operations in Bengal, of the same system which prevailed in all the other provinces, and that the interest which benefited by the measure, and not the general tax-payer, should pay for it.

Sir William Grey wrote in the same letter—

"But if the boundary marks be erected on the principle now proposed, it is evident that they would be for the general benefit of all landholders in the neighbourhood; it would not be equitable to charge the cost of erecting each plantform entirely to the zemindar or zemindars between whose villages it might chance to be erected. The fairest arrangement would probably be to pass a law authorizing the Collector to erect such marks as may be considered necessary, and to call on the landholders to erect them if necessary, or to assist in erecting them, in the first instance, at the cost of Government; the aggregate cost incurred in constructing all the marks of one season being made recoverable as an arrear of revenue from all the landholders whose lands are included within the operations of the season, in proportion, perhaps, to area. Some similar arrangement may be made for the preservation of the marks after their first construction. The details will be best considered when the Bill is introduced."

The Government now proposed to spread the incidence of the cost over more interests even than Sir William Grey did; it proposed that the owners of land, and those having beneficial interests in land, the holders of all tenures (exclusive of the ryots who had only rights of occupancy), should contribute to the

cost of those works from which they would derive benefit. Mr. Dampier would read to the Council two sections of the Madras law which he proposed to follow. Much must be left to the Select Committee to decide; but roughly speaking he thought the Council might go on the lines he had described. Section 2 of the Madras law provided—

"It shall be lawful, within the said Presidency, for a Collector of land revenue, or person exercising the powers of Collector, or for any Revenue Settlement Officer, and also for any other officer appointed by the Government for the purpose, whenever he may be of opinion that such demarcation is necessary for the prevention or adjustment of disputes (or, for conducting and perpetuating a survey or a settlement of land revenue), to fix the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, or villages, and to require the owner or occupant of the field, holding, or estate, or the headman (by whatever name designated) of the village, to clear the boundary line where over-grown with jungle, and also to set up, form, and maintain boundary marks of such materials, and in such number and manner as may be determined by such officer under the direction of the Board of Revenue, or of the Director of the Revenue Settlement, as the case may be, to be sufficient to distinguish the limits of the field, holding, estate, or village."

Section 6 of the same law was as follows:—

"In default of the owners or occupants of the fields, holdings, estates, or villages complying with such requisition, the officer may give directions for the erection and repair of the necessary boundary marks, the cost of which shall be equitably apportioned on the fields, holdings, estates, or villages which they serve to distinguish, and shall be charged to the persons possessing a right of ownership or occupancy in such fields, holdings, estates, or villages, in such manner, as such officer aforesaid may consider just, and shall be levied in the same manner as arrears of land revenue."

That was the scheme of the Bill which Mr. Dampier proposed to introduce into this Council.

He would remind the Council that although the Bill would enact principles of general application, its operation would be extremely limited in Bengal.

The Government had scouted the idea of going over the old ground which had been already surveyed. It was to be regretted that boundary marks had not been put at the time, but it would be altogether out of the question to go over the districts again for the purpose of erecting them.

In all future surveys, however, advantage would be taken of the provisions which it was now proposed to enact; but these surveys, as far as was now contemplated, would be very local, and for special purposes only; certainly so in the permanently settled tracts. For instance, about half of Midnapore remained to be done. The Government of India had agreed to advance the money for the erection of pillars there to be recovered after the Bill had been passed. Then the survey of the Dearahs or alluvial lands of the Ganges below Kooshtea was going on, in the course of which boundary marks should certainly be permanently fixed on the edge of the mainland which was safe from the action of the rivers; and these would serve in future as starting points for re-laying the boundaries on the Dearahs which were liable to be washed over.

Then, it was proposed to undertake the survey of the large Government estate of Khoorda, in the temporarily settled district of Pooree, in anticipation of the resettlement, which would be due four or five years hence; and pillars would be put up there. Where the Government was landlord, it should have its share of the expense, as well as the tenure-holders.

The opportunity of this Bill would be taken to declare the rights of Government to order a survey to be made. The law was somewhat hazy on that subject, and surveys had hitherto been made under the authority conveyed by the settlement law, as if the survey operations were part and parcel of a settlement; but in permanently settled estates, at any rate, that law could not be applicable. It was therefore proposed to enact specifically that the Government should have the power to order a survey wherever it thought necessary. With these remarks he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the execution of surveys and for the erection of boundary marks.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier postponed the motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of Regulation XIX of 1874 (a Regulation for reducing to one Regulation, with alterations and additions, certain Regulations respecting the partition of estates paying revenue to Government), and to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 9th January 1875.

BOARD'S LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1873-74.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1874.

READ—

The Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.—The unusual delay which has occurred in the submission of this report is explained to have arisen from the temporary absence from the Board of the Member and Secretary who held office during the year under review. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting this explanation, desires to point out the inconvenience which attends the non-submission of the several annual reports at the times prescribed for them. It appears that in the present case the report had after all to be prepared without the advantage, for the sake of which it had in the first instance been delayed.

2. The Resolution of Government on the report for 1872-73 directed the adoption of a four-fold classification of estates, and the submission with the report of the six fiscal returns prescribed by the Government of India for the provincial reports. But in the Department of Land Revenue, as in other Departments of the Administration, the scarcity and distress which have prevailed in so many districts have necessarily drawn off the attention of officers from ordinary duties. Some Commissioners have been allowed to submit, in lieu of the usual detailed reports, mere abstracts of the district figures; and even in those parts of the country which were less directly affected by the famine, many projected measures of progress and of reform had to be postponed. The result has been that the present report falls short of the plan originally sketched out by the Board of Revenue for its preparation.

3. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the review of the Land Revenue administration of the year is not unsatisfactory. It is gratifying to learn that the cases in which it has been necessary to suspend the collection of revenue on account of the famine have been comparatively few; and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this as a proof that the incidence of the assessment is not felt as a serious burden. It is true that the greatest pressure of the famine occurred after the close of the financial year, but the Member in charge reports that even during the worst months of 1874 the suspensions were nowhere so considerable as materially to diminish the collections.

4. The total demand of land revenue for the year, in all the territories administered by the Government of Bengal, was Rs. 3,95,48,612 from 2,36,355 estates. There was an increase during the year of 1,429 estates, this increase being almost entirely due to the action of the butwara law. There was an increase of the current demand, amounting to Rs. 1,09,040, arising from re-settlements of estates and extension of cultivation. These figures show a steady and satisfactory expansion of the land revenue receipts from the Lower Provinces, as the improvement in the revenue in every case implies and accompanies increased production.

5. In the present report the receipts, collections, and balances of land revenue are classified under three principal heads: the first embracing the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, which are permanently settled; the second including Orissa, which is under a 30 years' settlement, which will expire in 1896; and the third consisting of Assam, in which a ryotwaree settlement is in force.

6. More than seven-eighths of the total demand (or Rs. 3,55,89,321) was due from 2,30,164 estates in the permanently-settled provinces, and the collections (including the collections of arrears) amounted to 92·79 per cent. of the demand. This shows some falling off from the results of the previous year, in which the percentage was 94·43, but this is fully accounted for by the exceptional circumstances of the year.

7. A large portion of the balance due consists of "arrears not realizable by law during the year." The anomaly of showing these balances in the accounts was pointed out in the Government Resolution upon last year's report, and the

Member in charge was requested to consider whether items of demand not recoverable during the year ought not properly to fall within the rent-roll of the year during which they are legally realizable and are ordinarily collected. Subsequently, the Board submitted a proposal, which has received the approval of Government, by which these balances will be eliminated from the returns of the year, and the current demand will be confined to the amount of which the recovery can legally be enforced. The effect of this alteration will be seen in next year's report, which may be expected to shew a somewhat diminished demand, and a somewhat larger percentage of collections.

24-Pergunnahs.
Moorshedabad.
Maldah.
Pubna.
Backergunge.
Tirhoot.
Purneah.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.

8. Excluding districts in which the great bulk of the balances consisted of these nominal arrears, the principal districts in which the collections fell considerably below the average were those noted in the margin. In the 24-Pergunnahs a large amount was due from railway lands, and the Member in charge has called for an explanation from the Railway Deputy Collector. In Moorshedabad almost the whole balance was due from estates under the Court of Wards. In Pubna the arrears were on Government estates, and will be noticed hereafter. The explanations given of the balances in Backergunge and Tirhoot are not satisfactory. In Purneah a large part of the arrear is due from an estate which belongs to the Durbhungah Raj, and it does not appear why the amount could not be paid from other funds belonging to the minor, though the collections on this particular estate had to be suspended on account of the scarcity. The arrears in the Sonthal Pergunnahs were almost entirely due to suspensions arising from the famine.

9. The demands and collections on account of forest and miscellaneous revenue fell considerably short of the amounts shown last year, but no explanation of this is given in the report.

10. In Orissa the collections amounted to less than one-half of the total demand, but the balances were almost wholly nominal. Nearly the whole of the current balance was not realizable by law within the year, and the arrear balance consisted of demands suspended on account of the famine of 1866. The principle to be adopted in dealing with these suspended demands has been laid down by Government. The arrears will be written off the accounts in the case of those zemindars who are shown to have extended a corresponding indulgence to their ryots: in the case of other zemindars, inquiries are being made to ascertain that the accounts with their ryots have been duly adjusted, and that the concessions made by Government have been participated in by the classes for whose relief they were intended. It was hoped that the arrangements would have been finally completed during the year, but a few discrepancies in the statements still remain to be reconciled. The remissions in Orissa, amounting in all to Rs. 18,509, were mostly granted upon Government estates in Pooree, on account of loss of crops by inundation.

11. Of the current revenue demand in Assam, 98·24 per cent. was collected. The punctuality with which the land revenue is realized in Assam, though the demand per head of population is much larger than in adjoining permanently-settled districts, is very remarkable, and has, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, an important bearing on the argument so frequently advanced, that the stringency of the Sale Law in Bengal is indispensable to the security of the land revenue. It is, however, to be noticed that the collection charges in Assam are 12·48 per cent.—a rate which is more than double of that which prevails upon Government estates in Bengal under khas management.

12. In estates the property of Government, the collections amounted to less than two-thirds of the current demand, and the explanations of the arrears are not in every case satisfactory. In Midnapore, Jessore, Pubna, and Shahabad, considerable balances are reported as being under recovery, but it is not stated how the arrears occurred, and why the amounts due could not be realized within the year. The large percentage of balances upon these estates, which forms a strong contrast to the regularity with which the demands of Government are ordinarily met by zemindars, appears to show either that Government estates are more highly assessed than others, or that the collecting agency employed upon them is less efficient. Under the arrangements

now in progress for appointing regular tehsildaree establishments in all districts which contain any considerable Government estates held under direct management, the Lieutenant-Governor will expect to see this portion of the land revenue more punctually realized.

13. Thirty estates, the property of Government, with an average area of 100 acres each, were sold during the year, and fetched about 10 years' purchase of the Government demand. It is presumed that these sales were made subject to a revision of the revenue at the end of the term of settlement, but it is not stated in the report that this was the case. The whole question of the policy of selling estates of this kind is still under the consideration of Government: but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that eventually it will be found desirable to sell all estates which are not of sufficient value and importance to pay for the cost of a tehsildaree establishment.

14. The adoption of this principle would afford a solution of the difficulty stated in the 47th paragraph of the report to have been felt by Commissioners in carrying out the orders of Government, regarding settlements with village headmen and ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor has already said that he does not wish to insist on money security being taken in such cases, and that he is prepared to accept a certain amount of risk. But it appears that, even with this concession, it is not always practicable to effect settlements with ryots, and where this is found to be the case, the estate must either be sold, or be taken under direct management. It must be understood that there is to be no return to the practice of concluding farming settlements with persons possessing no permanent interest, and such settlements should only be made under very special and exceptional circumstances.

15. The most important settlements made during the year have been in the district of Midnapore, in which a special Settlement Officer is employed. Some large estates have also been under settlement in Noakholly and Shahabad, but in the Lower Provinces generally the transfer of officers to famine work has necessarily been a great hindrance to settlement operations. In Midnapore, the area traversed by Mr. Price's measurement parties was smaller than was anticipated, but satisfactory reasons are assigned for this, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the conclusion of the Member in charge that the amount of work done has been fairly good.

16. The deficiency of the rainfall had the natural effect of stimulating the demand for irrigation leases. This was especially the case in Midnapore, where the revenue of the year from irrigation rose from Rs. 21,876 to Rs. 78,378. In Orissa, in which the circumstances of the year were different, leases were taken for only 12,571 acres of land, and the people generally evinced little eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages of irrigation. But even in Orissa the development, though slow, is steady: though the area irrigated was small, it showed a considerable increase over the returns of the previous year; and the leases already executed for 1874-75 afford a pledge that the present year will display still more favorable results. In the Patna Division, the manner in which the Soane Canal works were made instrumental in arresting the progress of the famine has been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Minute upon the services of Famine Officers.

17. The operations of the year under the Land Acquisition Act present some exceptional features, which must prevent any comparison with other years, as regards the cost of acquisition estimated in proportion to the area acquired. The land taken up amounted to 20,615 acres, of which 19,500 acres were munificently presented as a gift by the Maharajah and the Maharanee of Burdwan for the improvement of False Point Harbour, and the establishment of a port station at Jumboo in the district of Cuttack. The area of lands for which payment was made was thus only 1,115 acres; but 8 lakhs of rupees had to be paid for two plots of land taken up for public offices in the city of Calcutta. The revision of the rules connected with the working of the Act is still under the consideration of Government.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has noted the unfavorable opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Dacca of the utility of the new subordinate executive establishments. But it is satisfactory to find that this opinion is not shared by other Commissioners, nor is it endorsed by the Member in charge. It is,

no doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, very important to remedy the defects which the Commissioner points out. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Schalch in thinking that Canoongoes and Sub-Deputies, if properly selected in the first instance after due testing of their education and qualifications, and then if properly trained and supervised, can be made very efficient and valuable assistants of the District Officer, and that there need be no difficulty in finding them continuous and useful employment.

19. The proposals of the Commissioner of Orissa for remedying, by an application of the principle of compulsory partition, the evils which attend the present practice of paying rent in fractional portions, have been separately laid before Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is inclined to believe that the excessive sub-division of estates, which the acceptance of these proposals would involve, would prove an evil at least as serious as that which it was sought to remove, and that the remedy is rather to be found in such a modification of the law of rent as will give the shareholders a strong inducement to concur in the appointment of a joint manager. The question is now under consideration with a view to the introduction into the legislature of a Bill framed upon this principle.

20. It would seem that in the opinion of Divisional and District Officers the working of the Sale Laws does not lead to hardship or injustice, the stringency of the law being tempered by the exercise of a judicious discretion in the application of it. At the same time cases of hardship occasionally come to light, and it appears to be generally believed that estates are sometimes brought to sale with the object of cancelling the tenures of subordinate proprietors. The Lieutenant-Governor feels some doubt whether it might not be possible, under certain safeguards, somewhat to relax the rigour of some portions of the present law, and to provide that notice of an arrear shall be given to those proprietors whose names are registered in the Collector's books.

21. The transfer of rent suits to the Civil Courts has, throughout the greater portion of the Lower Provinces, withdrawn this important class of cases from the direct supervision of the Revenue authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor has been sorry to find that there is much difference of opinion both among our officers and the people as to whether this transfer is proving satisfactory in its effects. Notices of enhancement and relinquishment are still served through the district Collector, and the number of these affords some index of the state of the relations between landlords and tenants. The Commissioner of Dacca has remarked that in those districts of his Division in which rents are highest, notices of enhancement have been most numerous, and he attributes this to the fact that the ryots of those districts are more inclined than others to resist the payment of irregular cesses, and that consequently landlords are driven to raise their rents. But the facts appear to admit of a simpler explanation. Where rents are low, it is probable that there is much unoccupied land, and landlords are ready to bid down to the terms which the ryot will accept; but in a thickly populated district the competition for land is keen, and the ryot is forced to bid up to the terms which the landlord may demand. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the zemindars in Eastern Bengal have some justification in demanding a moderate share in the growing increment in the profits of cultivation. It is to be hoped that the ryots will remember the reasonable right of the landlord, and that the landlords will be scrupulously moderate in their demands, and that so any approach to an agrarian dispute may be avoided, inasmuch as the springing up of such disputes is greatly to be deplored as being sure to cause mischief to both parties concerned.

22. Of the Divisions in which rent suits are still tried by the District Officers, there was an increase in the number of cases in Orissa and Chota Nagpore, but not of a nature or extent to call for special remark. Throughout the country generally the pressure of the severe trial which so many districts have undergone has postponed the adjustment of the rent question, and when the matters in dispute again come under discussion, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes that the forbearance which landlords in general have shown during the late period of difficulty will not be forgotten, and that both parties will approach the subject with mutual feelings of kindliness and moderation.

23. Revised rules for the sale of waste lands were issued during the year, but their practical working has not yet been tested, and the districts in which the principal transactions in waste lands occur have now been transferred to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The Lieutenant-Governor has lately directed that the Western Dooars of Bhootan shall be excluded from the operation of the Sale Rules, and he has approved a scheme for granting leases in that tract under conditions which will afford an adequate security of tenure, while they give no encouragement to mere land speculation.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the Commissioners generally have conducted their duties during the year under report in a manner to merit the commendation of the Member in charge. Messrs. Ravenshaw and Bayley, Lord H. U. Browne, and Colonel Dalton, are noticed with special approval, and the subordinate officers mentioned in paragraph 111 of the report are also stated to have rendered valuable assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge in the fullest terms his sense of the value of Mr. Schalch's services in the Department of Land Revenue, and to offer his thanks to Mr. Money for his efficient administration of the business connected with partitions and with the acquisition of land for public purposes.

25. It is with great regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt the untimely death of Mr. D. J. McNeile, late Secretary to the Board in the Land Revenue Department. In Mr. McNeile the Government has lost an officer of the best promise, whose career was distinguished by high abilities, by unflagging industry, and by a conscientious maintenance of principle.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BOARD'S STAMP ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1874.

READ—

A Report from the Board of Revenue, dated 12th October 1874, on the Administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1873-74.

THIS report has not been submitted until very late—it was not received by Government till the 10th November—and the Member in charge does not furnish any explanation of the delay in its submission. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to impress upon all officers the importance of the prompt submission of their yearly reports.

2. The statement below shows the comparative results of the sale of stamps, other than postage and telegraph stamps, in the several Provinces and Administrations supplied by the Calcutta Stamp Office:—

	Rs.
Bengal	86,19,924
North-Western Provinces	36,76,252
Punjab	23,22,404
Oudh	9,13,767
British Burmah	3,86,544

3. In Bengal the comparative receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps for the last four years are as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Judicial and Court Fees ..	48,66,168	54,03,150	58,28,717	60,12,581
Other stamps, exclusive of postage and telegraph labels	25,11,116	25,15,675	25,62,030	26,07,341
Total ..	73,77,284	79,18,825	83,90,747	86,19,922

4. There continues to be a progressive increase in the stamp revenue which is mostly attributable to judicial receipts, but the general receipts also indicate a steady improvement. The largest stamp revenue is of course realised in the town of Calcutta, where the receipts amount to Rs. 15,29,303; in the 24-Pergunnahs the receipts amount to four-and-a-half lakhs; in Tirhoot and Mymensingh to more than three-and-a-half lakhs; in Jessore and Dacca to more than three lakhs; and in Backergunge, Burdwan, Tipperah, Chittagong, Midnapore, Patna, Nuddea, Bhagulpore and Moorshedabad, according to the order named, to between two and three lakhs of rupees.

The Board of Revenue have discussed fully the reasons given by the different Collectors for fluctuations in sales of stamps. The increase on account of general stamps is for the most part attributed to the failure of crops and scarcity, which obliged zemindars and cultivators to incur fresh loans; and His Honor observes that this explanation has been to some extent corroborated by a reference to the annual statements prepared by the Inspector-General of Registration. On the other hand, in such districts as Cuttack, where the season was one of great prosperity, and money was poured into the province in return for food-grains exported, fewer mortgage bonds for loans and the like were executed, and the receipts have fallen off. In Tipperah a similar result is attributed to the same cause. In Calcutta the sale of general stamps has increased, and the increase is doubtless correctly attributed by the Superintendent of Stamps to the impetus given to trade by the Government demand for rice.

5. The sale of adhesive receipt stamps has diminished from Rs. 43,247 in 1872-73 to Rs. 23,839 in 1873-74, but the reason for this large decrease is not very apparent. The Lieutenant-Governor observes the remarks made by Mr. Money on the difference between the English and the Indian Stamp Law, in respect to the mode by which stamps affixed to a document are required to be cancelled so as to be incapable of being used a second time. The English law specifies the precise mode of cancellation, viz. by the cancelling parties writing on or across the stamp his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the date of his signature; but under the Indian Act persons are left to adopt any method of cancellation they may please. His Honor, however, is not inclined to think that any alteration of the law is necessary, as he does not believe that the fraudulent use of receipt stamps a second time is at all a common practice. What it is of more consequence to check is the systematic way in which the use of receipt stamps is evaded in small business transactions among natives, where the risk is apparently very small, and where the parties, as a rule, will keep the acknowledgment unstamped, or as long unstamped as possible. The remedy for this evil lies almost exclusively in the hands of the Civil Courts. Sir Richard Temple cannot but agree with the following remarks quoted by the Commissioner of Dacca from the report of one of the District Collectors in connection with this subject:—

"It is often difficult to distinguish between a deliberate evasion of the law and a mere omission arising from ignorance; but I have no doubt that evasion is very largely practised, and I think the Civil Courts are extremely lax in allowing documents to be stamped after execution. I was struck with a case which came to my notice a few months ago. A money lender in the town had lent Rs. 4,000 to a zemindar, taking an unstamped bond, which the Court of Wards had to defend. In this case there was not the shadow of any excuse for the bond not having been stamped in the first instance. Both parties must have been perfectly well acquainted with the law, and the transaction had taken place some years ago, so that there was plenty of time for a proper bond to have been drawn up. The moonsif, however, permitted the bond to be stamped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 400.

"The moonsif possibly thought he was doing better for the "sircar" in exacting the payment of this considerable amount than if he simply dismissed the suit, by which course nothing would have been credited to the revenue; but if he did think so, he was wrong! Infinitely better would it have been for the true interests of the revenue, that the suit in question should have been dismissed, and a notable instance placed on record of a man forfeiting irretrievably his indefeasible claim to a considerable property, as the penalty of his deliberate attempt to defraud the revenue."

6. The revenue from the sale of court fee stamps amounts to Rs. 60,12,581 against Rs. 58,28,717 in 1872-73, which is a smaller increase than might have been expected in consideration of the known increase of litigation during the year. The receipts of court fee stamps are largest in Calcutta, where they amount to Rs. 8,60,506; in the 24-Pergunnahs,

Rs. 3,01,194; in Jessore, Rs. 2,72,339; in Mymensingh, Rs. 2,61,160; in Tirhoot, Rs. 2,51,945; in Backergunge, Rs. 2,08,091; and in Tipperah, Rs. 2,06,621. 69·8 per cent. of the whole stamp revenue is derived from judicial or court fees, and 30·2 per cent. from general stamps, as against 69·5 and 30·5 per cent. in 1872-73. The wide differences between the proportion borne by the two branches of the stamp revenue in different districts was shown in last year's report, and the same results are generally noticed this year also. The largest percentage of increase is in the town of Calcutta; and the recent disturbances in Pubna and Eastern Bengal have led to a large increase in the districts of the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions.

7. There is a small increase in the receipts from postage and service stamps. The total revenue from postage stamps is a little over 15 lakhs; but though this is not a very large total for the population and size of the province, the increase for years past has been steady, and the percentage of increase is now larger than has previously been the case. Telegraph stamps amount to Rs. 14,30,620—an increase of Rs. 1,32,000 over last year's receipts, which is attributable to the new telegraph offices that were opened in the famine districts.

8. The total charges of the Department, and refunds, were less by 20·1 per cent. than they had been in 1872-73. The total cost of the process-serving establishment, which is debitable against the revenue derived from judicial stamps, was Rs. 6,52,359 for the whole of Bengal. The total charges and payments for the Department amounted to Rs. 9,66,421; the total realisation to Rs. 86,82,545, leaving the net balance in favour of the Stamp Department at Rs. 77,16,124, or Rs 3,16,042 in excess of the previous year 1872-73.

9. During the year many cases of fraudulent abstraction of court fees stamps have been reported from the records of moonsifs' and sub-judges' courts. In Rajshahye, Jessore, Tipperah, Backergunge, Dacca, Ranchee, the Scaldah Small Cause Court, and in the 24-Pergunnahs, these cases have been brought to light, and there is reason to fear that a searching investigation would elicit similar cases in almost all the districts in the province. The question of the best mode of cancellation of adhesive court fees stamps, so as to prevent the fraudulent use of them a second time, has been under the careful consideration of Government. It is obvious that if these adhesive labels are to remain in use, the duty of defacing them must be carefully and thoroughly performed, and that the records should be inspected from time to time by a supervising authority to make sure that no room has been left for fraud by laxity. Officers have been desired, before passing orders on petitions or other documents presented to them, to see that the stamps affixed have been properly cancelled by punching out the figure-head, and the piece destroyed. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all concerned will see the necessity of acting up to these orders.

10. The experimental scheme for the retail vend of court fees stamps through official instead of licensed vendors on the discount system was attended with difficulties and inconvenience, and has now been given up. The old system of selling through stamp vendors has been again resorted to, but a reduced discount of 1½ per cent. only is allowed.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the approbation bestowed by the Board on the Commissioners, Messrs. F. R. Cockerell and R. L. Mangles, for the excellence of their stamp reports, and on Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Superintendent of Stamps, for his careful and intelligent attention to the management of the Stamp Office. To Mr. Money His Honor's acknowledgments are again due for the efficient supervision he has devoted to the affairs of this important Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S COTTON,

Acting Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG PORT FUND FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE, No. 3926.

CALCUTTA, THE 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Chittagong Port Fund for the year 1873-74.

1. The form in which this report has been furnished is inconvenient, as it involves the necessity of continual cross references between the Conservator's report and the Commissioner's covering letter. The Commissioner is requested in future to submit a report as from himself, embodying in it those portions of the Conservator's report which he may consider worthy of reproduction or of comment.

2. The famine diverted to Western Bengal rice (produced in Tipperah, Backergunge, and other districts) which would otherwise have been brought to Chittagong for export both to Home and Foreign Ports. The number of ships visiting the port, and with it the receipts of the port during the year 1873-74, therefore fell considerably below the very high figures of 1872-73; still the receipts of 1873-74 show an increase over the average of the preceding five years, and the development of the port is steadily progressing.

The figures for the year under review, and for the two preceding years, are as under:—

			Receipts. Rs.	Disbursements. Rs.
1871-72	...	Port Fund	18,924	13,542
		Pilotage	9 585	3,806
		Total ...	28,509	17,348
1872-73	...	Port Fund	29.455	12,919
		Pilotage	19,760	3,306
		Total ...	49,215	16,225
1873-74	...	Port Fund and Pilotage ...	33,841	23,929

The alteration in the form of the accounts is owing to the recent amalgamation of the Port and Pilotage Funds which were previously kept separate, the surplus of the latter fund being absorbed, at the end of each year, into the general revenues of the country. The large increase in the disbursements was owing to expenditure on account of the Kootubdea Light-house, and Norman's Point Beacon protective works.

3. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 60,057 in favor of the Port, which had besides Rs. 27,800 invested in Government securities, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Cash balance at close of 1872-73	55,004
Government securities	27,800
Receipts during 1873-74	33,841
Interest on Government securities	1,109
Total ...	1,17,754
Disbursements during 1873-74 as detailed in the general statement annexed to the Commissioner's report	23,929
Ditto not entered in general statement	5,968
Balance in cash	60,057
Ditto Government securities	27,800
Total ..	1,17,754

The disbursements not entered in the general statement, but included in the balance sheet, consist of two items—one on account of dockyard charges not charged in 1872-73, and the other a contribution for the construction of a road.

4. The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the trade of the port during the last three years:—

	European vessels		Mail and other steamers		Country vessels.		Balum boats	
	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1871-72 ...	47	21 898	68	22,385	151	25,731	710	11,293
1872-73	107	50,825	58	31,212	155	27,612	1,153	14,630
1873-74	66	30,424	62	31,820	154	26,521	1,611	24,529

This table shows an abnormal increase in 1872-73, by which the number of European vessels visiting the port was more than doubled, owing to a temporary increase in the demand for rice, as shown in the following table of exports of grain for the past three years:—

	To Foreign Ports.		To Home Ports.		Total	
	Tons.	Value in Rs	Tons	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs
1871-72	32,962	13 61,451	23 639	9,76,771	56,601	23 38,222
1872-73	66,127	26,91,209	37 281	14,19,857	1,03,711	41,11,066
1873-74	44 531	27,96 369	27,155	16 33,849	71,686	44,30,218

5. The imports of salt and earth-oil for the same period were—

	Salt		Earth oil.	
	Tons.	Value in Rs.	Tons	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1871-72	5 577	7,59,100 Duty included 2,65,685 Exclusive of duty.	1,525	2,08,217
1872-73	9,457	12 87,217 Duty included. 4 59,525 Exclusive of duty	1,953	2 79,968
1873-74	7,715	10 54,229 Duty included. 3,68,980 Exclusive of duty	1,893	3,25,136

the year 1872-73 showing, in this case also, an abnormal activity in the trade of the port as compared with the preceding and the succeeding years.

6. The falling off in the export of rice as compared with the preceding year, has already been explained in paragraph 2 above.

7. The requirements of the port, referred to in the 11th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, have already received the attention of Government. Application was made in the first instance to the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the security of the port revenues, and this was sanctioned in July 1873 It appeared, however, that this sum would be insufficient, and in July of the present year a further application was made to increase the loan to Rs. 90,000, but the reply of the Supreme Government to this reference has not yet been received. The amount of this loan, supplemented by a further sum from the balance standing to the credit of the Port Fund, will be sufficient to supply all that is at present needed. A further outlay would be required to meet the cost of laying down moorings in the harbour; but though the Conservator represents moorings as necessary, the Commissioner does not consider the urgency to be so great. The cost of 10 sets of moorings would amount to about three times the present annual receipts of the port; and under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor appre-

hends, to his great regret, that it will be impossible to find the means out of revenue, and that these important appliances cannot be provided unless their cost can be provided for by loan.

8. The unsafe condition of the present jetty is noticed in paragraph 55 of the Conservator's report. Provision for the construction of a new jetty was made in the original loan of Rs. 50,000; but it has been ascertained from the Public Works Department that the commencement of the work has been delayed in consequence of the plans having been mislaid. Instructions have been given to prepare at once a fresh indent of the materials which it is proposed to procure from England.

9. The question of constructing a bonded warehouse, and of building or purchasing a buoy vessel, must await the decision of the Government of India, on the application submitted to them for the grant of an increased loan. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the remarks made in the 74th paragraph of the Conservator's report regarding the prevalence of cholera among the shipping, and he requests that the Commissioner will call upon the Civil Surgeon to draw up a full report on the subject. His Honor observes that it is not sufficient to frame rules for the treatment of those who may be attacked by the disease. If there is any ground for the opinion expressed by the Conservator that the sanitary condition of the shore in the neighbourhood of the port is the exciting cause of cholera among the shipping, measures should at once be taken for removing the evil.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

THE REPORT ON THE INSANE ASYLUMS IN BENGAL FOR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1875.

READ—

The report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1873.

Read also—

Letter No. 1153, dated 20th December 1873, from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, submitting a special report on the employment of mechanical restraint on lunatics in the Dullunda Asylum.

Read again—

The report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1872.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the complete manner in which the statistics of the insane asylums in Bengal for the past year have been dealt with by the Surgeon-General in his report. The results of a series of years past have been subjected to a careful and exhaustive analysis; and the value of the usual annual returns has been much enhanced by the assistance thus afforded in contrasting those of one year with those of another, and in arriving at a just appreciation of the true significance of the figures they contain.

2. The subject which calls for the most prominent remark, is the rapidly progressive growth of the numbers in the native insane asylums. This has long attracted attention, and is once more forcibly pressed on the notice of Government with a view to an increase in asylum accommodation. The extent to which in successive years these numbers have increased is best seen by a reference to the figures showing the total population of the asylums on the 1st January of each year. In 1868, the number was 652 only. The average of the five years 1868-72 amounted to 739; while at the close of the past year it amounted to 1,003, compared with 972 at its commencement.

3. Similar results are observable on a reference to the daily average number of insanes in confinement. In 1873 this amounted to 991, against 903 in 1872, and 777 on an average of the five years 1868 to 1872. The total number of patients treated in 1873 amounted to 1,486, against 1,352 in the previous year, and 1,174 on an average of the five years. The increasing number of patients was not, it would thus appear, met by a proportionate decrease in the period of their detention. In 1873 this amounted, on an average, to 243·6 days, which is somewhat less than the corresponding figures for three years previously; but it is apparent, on considering the results of a longer series of years, that this improvement is temporary only.

4. The accommodation of chronic lunatics, who it is said constitute year by year in these asylums a larger proportion of the inmates, must result in a prolongation of the average period of detention. The same result is to be apprehended from the increasing number of a certain class of criminal lunatics. Under the amended law, these may be detained in custody indefinitely, without reference necessarily to their present state of mind; and cases not unfrequently happen in which it is inadvisable to release the criminal very soon after his recovery, as it may not be possible to do so consistently with the safety of the public and with a regard to the character of the offence committed. Such criminals form a mischievous element, which it is desirable to eliminate from the asylums, and the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration a proposal to transfer them to the Presidency Jail. A reference has been made to the Inspector-General of Jails on the subject.

5. The average yearly number of admissions to the asylums during the period of five years ending with 1872 was 434·8. In 1873 they amounted to 514—a number which, however, was less by eleven than that of the previous year. The ratio of admissions to average strength was 51·8, or less by 4·1 per cent. than the average of the previous five years. The number of discharges and deaths fell short of the admissions by 31, or 3·1 per cent. on the average strength. Taking the average of the period of ten years, beginning with 1863, the difference appears to have been 6·3 per cent. The result has been that in the course of eleven years past the number of native insanes in confinement has all but doubled. Year by year an increasing strain has been put on the resources of the existing asylums. These institutions cannot be indefinitely extended. Dullunda, it is said, has already reached the limit which, under existing circumstances, cannot be passed with safety. The accommodation in the other asylums is in no way equal to their requirements. The pressure for space has been very great. Since the year closed, a new asylum at Berhampore, calculated to contain 225 patients, has been opened; and till other arrangements are practicable, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to maintain also the Moydapore asylum, which the new one was meant to supersede. A considerable reduction has thus been effected in the number of patients in Dullunda and Patna; but no relief has yet been given to Dacca, where the overcrowding has been worst of all, and accompanied by a lamentably high death-rate. It was the intention of this Government to have pressed to an early completion the construction of an asylum at Tezpore to receive all lunatics belonging to the Assam districts, which, under existing arrangements, send their lunatics to Dacca. The Chief Commissioner has already been addressed on the urgent necessity which exists for such an asylum, and his attention will again be drawn to the matter. Meanwhile temporary expedients must be adopted at Dacca, and full use made of the Lalbagh barracks, in which inoffensive lunatics might remain till further orders. It may be possible, with the completion of the Central Jails at Bhagulpore and Midnapore, to use the district jail at one of these stations as an asylum for insanes, and the subject shall have the attention of Government. As the maintenance of these asylums is becoming more and more expensive to the State, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that all Superintendents will be careful to exact payment from those patients or their friends who are able to pay, and to make the labor of the inmates as productive as possible.

6. The total number of criminal lunatics who remained in confinement at the close of 1872 was 209. The admissions and re-admissions during the past year amounted to 72, against 65 who were discharged or died, and 216 thus

remained at its close. The daily average strength of this class of lunatics was 187·8 males and 24·3 females. It was suggested that a separate asylum should be built for these. In last year's resolution, however, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his intention to provide a separate asylum—not for criminal lunatics as such, but for dangerous lunatics of any class. These were found to amount to 133—106 males and 27 females.

7. While on a comparison with 1872 there was in the past year a slight decrease (already noticed) in the number of admissions, there was an improvement in the death-rate and in the number of recoveries. Of the total number of persons under treatment, 278, or 18 per cent., were discharged cured. The chance of recovery is said to diminish with the duration of the disease, and the observation is borne out by the figures of the past year, which show that one-fifth of the cures reported took place in less than three months, one-half under six months, and three-fourths under a year. The ratios borne by cures and partial recoveries to average strength were 28·1 and 6·6 per cent. respectively, against 19·7 and 7·4 per cent. in the previous year.

8. The total number of deaths during the year was 119, or 8 per cent. of the total number treated and 12 per cent. of the average daily strength. The corresponding ratios on an average of five preceding years were 9·2 per cent. and 13·9 per cent. respectively. The mortality in the Bengal asylums compares not unfavorably with that in those of some other provinces, as will be observed from the following table:—

	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Bengal	991·4	119	12
North-Western Provinces	499·9	55	11
Central Provinces	232·4	26	11·2
Oudh	136·3	22	16·1
Punjab	283·5	61	21·5
British Burmah	129	11	8·5
Madras	307·47	42	13·6

As in 1872, there was a decided excess of deaths in the rainy and cold months. The number of deaths among short residents was larger than in either of the two years previous. This is especially noticeable in the Dacca asylum, where the death-rate on the whole was also high.

9. With reference to the causes of mortality, the peculiarities of 1873 are said to have been rather less cholera and more chest disease than usual. Dysentery and diarrhœa continue to be the great scourge of the asylums. The increase in chest diseases was confined to the Dullunda and Dacca asylums, and is attributed to overcrowding. In the latter institution a severe outbreak of cholera also occurred. With this exception, no epidemic prevailed in any asylum during the year. The sick-rate was rather below the average of the five previous years, though the daily average of sick for all asylums was 56·15, or slightly more than usual.

10. There is little calling for remark on the present report on the types of insanity or its causes. Of the 394 males and 120 females who were admitted to the asylum during the year, the majority were drawn from the cultivating and laboring classes, or were beggars, shop-keepers, or domestic servants. 70·6 per cent. of the whole were Hindoos; 26·1 per cent. Mahomedans, and the rest Christians or other castes. It is remarked that the districts where the asylums are situated are those which contribute the most insanes, because probably the residents of remote districts are unaware that provision is made by Government for the custody of lunatics. It is to be remembered, however, that the asylums are all situated in large towns, where cases of insanity are likely to attract more attention than among an agricultural population. Of the exciting causes of insanity, ganjah-smoking is still shown in the returns for the whole of the Lower Provinces as one of the most frequent; and it is observable that in many cases of re-admission the patients are said to have been confirmed smokers of the drug. The Lieutenant-Governor is giving special attention to the best means for further augmenting the check (which has been imposed of late years apparently with some success) on the consumption of this most deleterious drug.

11. The total expenditure of the asylums amounted to Rs. 1,01,641, against Rs. 88,057 in 1872. The average cost of each patient, after deducting

Rs. 1,824-5-6 (the amount realised from friends of patients), was thus Rs. 100-10-7. This increase in charge is in part only nominal, and due to a change in the system of accounts. It chiefly arises, however, from the increased cost of provisions; to the more generous dietary allowed; and to the increase in the number of persons in confinement.

12. Taking the asylums separately, the results of the past year may be summarised thus:—

	Total treated.	Cured.	Transferred to friends.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.
Dullunda	581	138	39	40	364	369·2	8·6
Dacca	360	46	25	47	242	244·3	24
Patna	383	65	13	27	278	268·8	19
Cuttack	65	11	......	1	53	49·2	2·3
Midnapore.	97	18	9	4	66	59·9	2·25

13. *Dullunda.*—Sir Richard Temple has had the advantage of inspecting this asylum, and considers its condition to be honorable to the Superintendent Dr. Payne, and the Deputy Superintendent Mr. Bancroft. Allowing 50 superficial feet for each patient, the buildings are calculated to accommodate 293 patients. This number was considerably exceeded in the past year, and the overcrowding in consequence has formed the subject of serious complaint. Steps were taken by Government to remedy the evil as soon as the completion of the Berhampore asylum rendered this possible. It is not, in the opinion of the Medical authorities, desirable that relief should be given by any increase in the accommodation at Dullunda itself, where the asylum has already reached the limits which cannot be exceeded consistently with efficient management. The pulmonary disease which prevailed during the year is pointed to as the direct result of overcrowding. It is observable, however, that it prevailed least in the female ward, where the overcrowding was greatest. The daily average of sick was slightly in excess of that in 1872, but greatly less than in any of the four preceding years. The death-rate was only 10·8 per cent., against 12·4 in 1872, and an average of 14·4 for the five years, 1868-72. The most fatal disease was dysentery. Considering that more than half those who died were, on admission to the asylum, in a bad or indifferent state of health, the results may be looked on as not altogether unfavorable.

14. The extent to which resort was had in asylums to the use of mechanical means to restrain refractory patients in 1872, formed the subject of unfavorable comment last year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that in 1873 the practice has been kept within reasonable limits. He has sufficient confidence in Dr. Payne to accept the opinion expressed by that officer, that a certain amount of discretion must be left to the Medical Superintendent in the matter. Without insisting on an absolute abandonment of mechanical restraint, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may be adopted sparingly.

15. The importance of providing insanes with industrial employment both as a preservative of health and as an effective aid in maintaining discipline is not lost sight of in this institution. On an average, all the patients present, except 48 including the sick, were engaged in some useful occupation. The total cash outlay in manufactures amounted to Rs. 21,826. The cash sales outside the asylum amounted to Rs. 11,339 only; but including the value of articles made over for asylum use, of those in store, and of the labor employed in repairs and petty constructions, the year closed with a balance of profit of Rs. 5,783. Deducting this from Rs. 49,879, the total expenditure on the asylum, the net cost of each patient is said to have been Rs. 117 only, against Rs. 123 in 1872. The results are satisfactory.

16. *Dacca.*—This asylum has been visited by the Lieutenant-Governor and found to be in good condition. There were 127 admissions and re-admissions

to it against 118 discharges and deaths. The increase in the average daily strength of the patients from 218 in 1872 to 244 in the past year, reduced the superficial space available for the accommodation of each patient. The result is said to be apparent in the excessive number of admissions to hospital of patients suffering from pneumonia. This disease was very fatal, 47 per cent. of those attacked with it having died. There was also a sharp outbreak of cholera, which proved fatal in 11 out of 16 cases. On this occasion 50 harmless lunatics were removed to the Lalbagh barracks, where they must remain for the present. The daily average of sick was 24. The number of patients discharged cured compares favorably with the previous year, but is still much below the standard prevailing at Dullunda. The reason assigned is that Calcutta furnishes a larger proportion of acute and therefore curable cases than Dacca. The actual cash profit derived from manufactures was Rs. 2,163, but the estimated value of the patients' labor was no less than Rs. 6,833. The total expenditure of the asylum was Rs. 22,892, and the net cost of each patient a little over Rs. 91.

17. The experiment of boarding out harmless lunatics has been tried on a small scale in this asylum. The great obstacle to success is said to be a fear of the consequences in case the lunatics should escape or die. The system, if successful, would effect a considerable saving to Government, and might afford the best solution for the difficulty presented by the increase of lunatics in confinement. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that some of the more influential inhabitants of Dacca may be induced to give their assistance in selecting fit persons for the charge of the lunatics and in prevailing on them to accept it.

18. *Patna.*—There were 126 patients admitted or re-admitted to this asylum, against 105 who died or were discharged. Of those who died, 15 are said to have been in a very bad or indifferent state of health on arrival, and there is some reason to fear that due care was not taken in removing them to the asylum. The mortality was due chiefly to diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever. The death-rate amounted to 10 per cent. of the average population—a high figure for Patna. The percentage of recoveries was 24·2, which is below the average, though better than in the previous year. The total expenditure in the asylum amounted to Rs. 19,412, and the cost of each patient to a little over Rs. 72. The estimated value of the lunatics' labor was Rs. 8,534.

19. *Cuttack.*—Sixteen patients were admitted to this asylum. Eleven were discharged cured and one died. There was little sickness among the inmates, notwithstanding some overcrowding. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 4,957, or Rs. 100-10-5 per head of population. The estimated value of the lunatics' labor was Rs. 711.

20. *Moydapore.*—The average population of this asylum was 59·9, against 44 in 1872. Forty-one persons were admitted or re-admitted, against 31, who died or were discharged. There were four deaths only, and the institution was healthy throughout the year. Of 18 persons cured, 17 recovered within a year of their admission. The total expenditure in this asylum was Rs. 4,998, giving a net cost of a little over Rs. 83 per head of population. The estimated value of convict labor was Rs. 1,323. The successful attempt to educate some of the patients here is very satisfactory and creditable to the native darogah who has taken much interest in the matter.

21. *Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum for Europeans.*—The Lieutenant-Governor, on inspection, found the place comfortable and orderly. The management of this asylum (the returns of which are distinct from those already noticed) has continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. There has been happily a considerable falling off in the number of patients, the average number present having been 27 only. Of 56 persons treated during the year, 27 only were new admissions, against 66 admitted in the previous year. Fourteen patients were discharged cured, five were restored to their friends in an improved state, and nine were removed to Europe. The mortality was for this asylum high, the ratio to average strength being 14·7 per cent.; the result of four deaths, which are stated to have been caused by complaints such as must always be anticipated in an asylum for the insane. There was a falling off in the receipts of the institution, due to the decrease in

the number of patients; they amounted to Rs. 3,966 only. Deducting this from Rs. 28,606, the total expenditure, the net cost of each patient is shown to be Rs. 912, more than half of which is debitable to the head of establishment.

The Surgeon-General bears testimony to the humane and careful supervision of each of these institutions by the Superintendents in charge, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to record his acknowledgments for the efficient services rendered by them.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the report, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered that an extract from paragraphs 5 and 16 of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 406, dated the 21st September 1874, with the remark that the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be possible for the Chief Commissioner to make very early arrangements to provide accommodation in Assam for the lunatics belonging to districts now under his control, who are now confined in the Dacca Asylum, to which it is urgently necessary that some relief should be given.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
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outta	14 12	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs ...	E 13 5 to 16 0	13 5 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 15 0	16 0	16 0	F 6 10	6 10	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ddea	16 0	15 4	13 1	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 4	G 16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sore	H 12 4	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
orshedabad ...	I 16 0	15 0	13 0	E 14 0 to 23 0	22 0	18 0 to 22 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 11 8	9 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	11 0	E 28 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
agepore	J 12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ldah	19 0	18 0	12 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	11 8	26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	12 0	28 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
shahye ...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 12	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	18 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 21 0	9 12 to 10 0	24 0 to 24 12	23 4 to 24 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngpore	12 12½	12 12½	10 2	...	...	...	7 7½	7 7	9 6	22 8	25 9½	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gra	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	28 8	32 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bna	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rjeeling* ..	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 8	4 8	3 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0
pigoree* ...	K 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	20 0	8 0	26 6	29 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ch Behar.†																					
istern Districts.																					
cca	13 0	13 0	10 10	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
reedpore	L 12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
kergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	M ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mensingh ...	N 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram [illegible] to 18-8 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, maize 24 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875.

The Seer of 80 Tolas.												Average Wages per Month.									
Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of the year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.
30 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bhukoora.
.	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.
...	..	..	17 0	16 12	14 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Districts
[illegible] 0	17 0	...	17 0	17 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	Calcutta.
...	...	...	16 12	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	Nuddea.
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	Moorshedabad.
...	..	...	13 12	13 12	11 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore
32 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	Maldah.
..	...	...	16 14 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2¼	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	107 0	167 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	Bogra.
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	..	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.
22 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	Darjeeling.*
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.*
																					Cooch Behar †
																					Eastern Districts
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 11	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	Dacca.
...	...	..	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	.	8 0	7 4	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10 to12	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	Mymensingh.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23-4 seers, and gram 15-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 25 to 26-8 seers, common rice 26-8 to 27-8 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cherna.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
...rn Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...ittagong*	10 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...akholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	(O) 13 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...pperah	11 0	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 9	23 8	23 0	18 13 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 5	11 5	11 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ill Tipperah.* ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 0	17 7	13 3	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																					
...tna	19 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
...ya	(P) 18 0	18 0	11 4	21 4	20 8	17 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	34 0	17 0
...ahabad	(Q) 20 0	19 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	19 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
...rhoot	(R) 15 0	16 0	12 0	(E) 13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 23 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	...
...run	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	12 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	17 0
...umparun	(S) 14 8	14 8	11 12	(E) 15 0 to 27 8	15 0 to 26 0	14 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	25 0	26 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	12 0	16 0
...onghyr	21 0	19 9	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	13 6	12 6	9 4	23 5	21 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hagulpore ...	18 15	17 12	12 10	22 11	22 11	18 15	20 8	20 3	12 8	21 7	25 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...nthal Pergunnahs	(T) 14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	14 0	(E) 35 0 to 45 0	35 0 to 40 0	20 0 to 40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																					
...ttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
...pore	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...lasore*	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
...uth-West Frontier Agency.																					
...azareebagh ...	13 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	19 0
...ohardugga ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	50 0	32 0
...ngbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...anbhoom	(U) 12 0	11 0	11 0	(E) 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	(E) 17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 23 seers, and common rice 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 26-4 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize 27-8 to 45 seers, and gram 14 to 47 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 5th January 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January, 1875.—(Continued.)

HE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRIC
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					Eastern Districts—
Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Noakholly.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	.	8 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong H
...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	Hill Tipperah
																					BEHAR
2 0	23 0	17 8	23 8	24 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.
5 0	26 4	13 12	21 0	21 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
5 8	25 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Shahabad.
2 0	34 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.
6 0	27 8	16 4	20 0	20 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
5 0	35 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun.
7 3	27 7	15 7	23 1	23 1	15 7	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Monghyr.
0 15	30 15	24 0	19 7	20 3	15 13	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
5 0	35 0	20 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergu
																					ORIS
...	...	...	21 0	22 5	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	13 2	19 11	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 10	...	5 0	4 0	...	3 8	7 0	..	6 0	Balasore.
																					CHOTA NAG
																					South-West Frontier
33 0	30 0	18 8	16 0	15 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
32 8	32 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.
28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56-8 seers, mai seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 21 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 44 seers, and gram 13 per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of B

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd January 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 4th* Jan. 1875	Nil	Rain would do spring crops good. Rice harvest nearly finished; outturn middling. Fever as before. A few cases of cholera.
	2	Bankoora, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather dry and cool. The *haimunta*, or late paddy, is being thrashed. State and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory.
	3	Beerbhoom, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather mild. State and prospects of crops good. Harvest nearly home. Cold-weather crops doing well.
	4	Midnapore, 2nd " "	Nil	Cold and clear weather. Light dews beginning to fall. No signs of rain. The harvest is still progressing, and except in the east is nearly finished. Experiments show that even in the irrigated area affected by the cyclone the outturn does not exceed 10 annas.
	5	Hooghly, 2nd " "	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from the north. Prospect of rice, where planted out, is good—that of cold-weather crops very good. *Amun*, or late rice, is nearly reaped.
		Howrah, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather fine throughout the week. State and prospects of crops unchanged.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 4th† Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather dry and cool. The harvest of the late rice continues. Spring crops doing well. A few cases of cholera reported from thanas Baraset, Habra, Kalaroa, and Bhangore It has abated in Barripore and Diamond Harbour Sub-divisions. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 2nd Jan. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Rain would now do good, but the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally very good.
	8	Jessore, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather rather warm; northerly wind prevailing.
Rajshahye Divn.	9	Moorshedabad, 2nd Jan. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather; slightly warmer than during the past week. *Amun*, or late rice, almost all harvested; outturn about 12 annas. The cutting of black pulse is in progress; outturn is expected to be below the average. The standing crops are reported to be promising. The price of common rice at 11 stations of the head-quarters sub-district is on an average 19·8 seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Kalliangunge, where it is 25 seers, but dearest at Bhurutpore, where it is 17·8 seers Cholera in Burwa, Bhurutpore, and Soojagunge, and fever in some villages at Jungypore.
	10	Dinagepore, 1st Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather bright and cold. Gathering of the winter crop nearly finished. Other crops doing well.
	11	Maldah, 2nd Jan. 1875	Nil	Fair and cold weather. *Kalai* pulse is being reaped, and mustard is beginning to ripen. *Haimunta*, or late rice, reaping still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair.
	12	Rajshahye, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather clear and warm for the time of year. The state of the growing winter crops continues to be promising. *Kalai* pulse and sugarcane are being cut. The late unusually heavy inundation, and the long continuance of deep water, has destroyed some of the late rice cultivated in the *beels* in the interior of the district. Some portion of it is now being cut. Public health good.
	13	Rungpore, 1st "	Nil	Weather clear and cold, with light winds. Mustard is in flower and promises well. Harvesting of the *amun*, or late rice, is going on rapidly; the crop is a good one. Prospects of cold-weather crops are favorable.
	14	Bogra, 2nd " "	Nil	Weather unchanged. State and prospects of crops same as last week.
	15	Pubna, 2nd " "	Nil	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. No rain. Harvesting of *amun*, or late rice, *moong*, *kalai*, and *urahur* pulses still going on. The *matore* and *khesaree* pulses, *rye*, linseed, wheat, and barley seedlings promise well. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric not yet commenced. Fever decreasing.
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 1st Jan. 1875.	A few drops.	A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 29th December 1874. Misty all throughout the week; raw, cold weather, threatening a fall of snow. The winter rice crop is about half reaped; a full harvest is expected. All the other crops are doing well. The mustard and tobacco crops are reported as very fine.
	17	Julpigoree, 2nd Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather fine and favorable. Harvest operations almost brought to a close. Produce abundant, and prices very low.
		Cooch Behar, 31st Dec. 1874.	Nil	Fine and moderately cold. The *amun*, or late rice, harvest is still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair in most places.

* Telegram of the 4th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 4th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 4th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather warm for the time of the year. State of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 2nd Jan. 1875.	Nil	*Rubbee*, or cold-weather, crops require rain. Price of rice has risen at Gopalgunge and Madareepore owing to exporters purchasing largely. Cholera reported in Ainpore.
	20	Backergunge, 31st Dec. 1874.	Nil	The state of the crops, and of the district generally, is quite satisfactory. Almost all the *amun*, or late rice, has been cut. In the last few weeks an enormous quantity of rice and of betel-nuts has been exported from the district. The interior *khals*, *hauts*, and *gunges* everywhere are crowded with boats engaged in this export trade. The consequence is that although the crop has been one of unprecedented excellence, rice is still selling at an average of about Rs. 2-8 per maund.
	21	Mymensingh, 1st Jan. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather, with several foggy mornings. Some cold-weather crops being harvested. Outturn good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 31st Dec. 1874.	Nil	Fine weather. The cold-weather crops are everywhere doing well. The *amun*, or late rice, is now nearly all cut, and will be well over an average.
	23	Noakholly, 31st Dec. 1874	Nil	The first four days of the week were slightly foggy in the morning. The weather is sufficiently cold, but not so as it was during the last week. The reaping of the late rice crop not yet completed, and the cold-weather crop progressing favorably. Cases of cholera appearing now and then in the district; those that occurred in the town were all imported.
	24	Tipperah, 1st Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable. The prospects of the crops are very favorable. There is a little rise in the price of rice, owing to traders being very busy to buy rice.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 29th Dec. 1874.	Nil	Nights and mornings foggy. Mustard and chillies doing well. Nothing else on the ground.
		Hill Tipperah, 26th Dec. 1874.	Nil	Cold and fine weather. The late rice has been nearly all cut. Mustard and chillies on the field doing well.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 4th Jan. 1875	......	Slight rain on the morning of the 4th January. Prospect of the cold-weather crops favorable in all parts of the district, and bumper crop expected. Health excellent.
	27	Gya, 2nd „ „	Nil	Cool and fine weather. The late rice crop has nearly been harvested. The prospect of the cold-weather crop is excellent.
	28	Shahabad, 2nd „ „	Nil	Weather fair and cold. Cold-weather crops promise well.
	29	Tirhoot, 2nd „ „	Nil	Weather cold and dry, with westerly wind. The rice crops have been harvested, and in some places the outturn is more than the average. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good. Public health good.
	30	Sarun, 2nd „ „	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable, with westerly wind. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. A shower of rain will much benefit the crops, and will ensure a full harvest. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere doing well. Prices of common rice, indian-corn, barley, and gram, have slightly risen owing to falling off in the supply in the markets. General health good.
	31	Chumparun, 1st „ „	Nil	Weather continues fine and cold. The prospects of the cold-weather crop are favorable. No important change to report.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	32	Monghyr, 2nd „ „	Nil	Fine and cold weather; a few drops of rain on Tuesday. State and prospects of crops excellent.
	33	Bhagulpore, 4th* „ „	Nil	No change since last week, *e.g.*, nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the cold-weather crops, and the outturn of the late rice crop.
	34	Purneah, 2nd „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather; rather warmer than last week. No change in the prospects of the crops from last week. Great demand for laborers for cutting the crops.
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 2nd Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine; not very cold. Paddy nearly all cut. Cold-weather crops good. A little rain would do good in some places.

* Telegrams of the 4th January, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 36	Cuttack, 30th Dec. 1874	Nil	Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; warmer the last three days, with clouds and threatening rain. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent, and the heavy rice crop is now being reaped with an excellent outturn
37	Pooree, 31st „ „	Nil	Cold and foggy in the morning. The main rice crop (*sarud*) has all ripened, and has been half reaped with a fair outturn. The pulses are generally growing well. Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. Prices are generally stationary.
38	Balasore, 1st Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather fine. Harvesting of rice crop progresses rapidly; outturn good. General prospects of crops satisfactory. Health of district favorable..
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
39	Hazareebagh, 1st Jan. 1875.	Nil	Light clouds at the earlier part of the week; since bright and cold. Rain is hoped for soon for the cold-weather crops, which have not suffered as yet, but which would be benefitted by some showers. Small-pox hanging about the station itself.
40	Lohardugga, 2nd Jan. 1875.	Nil	A very few drops of rain. Weather cloudy and warmer than last week. The cold-weather crops, especially *surgoojah* (oil-seed) and *sursoo* (mustard), and *orid* pulse, are reported to be excellent in all parts of the district. The prospect of the *rahar* pulse crop is also very good, though accounts are received from Palamow of damage apprehended from excessive dews.
41	Singbhoom, 1st Jan. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops favorable.
42	Manbhoom, 2nd Jan. 1875.	Nil	Rather warm during the past week, but sky cloudless, and no rain is usual about this time of the year. Harvest all but completed, and outturn generally good. The condition and prospects of the crops on the ground are favorable. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th January 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 13th to 19th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	61·44	26th Dec.	
		Cutwa	Not rec.	Nil	50·28	ditto	Not rec. 13th to 19th Dec.
		Culna	Nil	Nil	46·65	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	57·45	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	39·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	50·01	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	49·91	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	69·80	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	54·25	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec.	57·41	19th Dec.	
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	56·28	26th Dec.	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	93·62	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	92·65	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	40·37	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	54·90	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	61·23	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	74·44	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	61·48	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	Nil	64·09	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	60·63	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	44·03	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	51·51	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	60·98	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	58·83	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	42·36	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	54·18	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	49·09	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not rec.	49·12	19th Dec.	
		Bongong	Nil	ditto	37·40	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	diito	48·42	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	ditto	51·18	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	ditto	50·74	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	ditto	46·51	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	52·97	26th Dec.	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	52·16	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	55·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	54·63	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	54·94	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	50·94	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	49·71	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	69·07	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	52·86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Not rec.	67·28	19th Dec.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	55·20	26th Dec.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	69·52	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	79·29	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	68·76	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	78·72	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	56·04	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	75·96	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	94·57	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	73·01	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	123·78	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	85·82	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	54·08	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Not rec.	Nil	56·44	ditto	Not rec. 6th to 12th and 13th to 19th Dec.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	ditto	Not rec.	138·82	30th Nov.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	Nil	Nil	125·00	26th Dec.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	147·58	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	127·12	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	222·11	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	231·90	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	157·22	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 13th to 19th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	54·18	26th Dec.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	52·19	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	65·62	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	53·22	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	67·00	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	51·59	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	67·94	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	68·04	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	55·85	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	81·06	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	84·49	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	73·43	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	65·49	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	53·97	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	69·59	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	85·89	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	83·09	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	105·88	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	105·56	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	72·17	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	Nil	52·63	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	79·10	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	64·15	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	49·68	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	46·96	ditto	
		Barrh	Nil	Nil	42·53	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	Nil	50·50	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	50·02	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	45·90	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	59·98	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	68·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	50·68	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	54·78	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	55·67	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	52·39	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	67·72	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	43·99	ditto	
		Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	56·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	52·19	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	56·61	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	49·00	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	43·79	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	42·07	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	46·27	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	Not rec.	50·36	12th Dec.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	59·34	26th Dec.	Not rec. 6th to 12th Dec.
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	59·59	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	88·19	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	50·73	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	50·78	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	68·11	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	71·38	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	63·19	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	72·33	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	73·66	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	96·81	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	93·25	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	60·25	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	56·90	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	60·16	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	From 29th Nov.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	49·20	ditto ...	Not rec. 6th to 12th Dec.

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 13th to 19th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	70·16	26th Dec.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	86·74	ditto	
		Jajpore ...	Nil	Nil	68·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	55·80	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	51·50	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	89·06	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	61·78	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	78·71	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	54·85	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	56·55	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	77·58	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	64·10	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	58·68	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	70·14	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	Nil	Nil	60·21	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	65·15	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	54·85	ditto	
						ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	60·25	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	72·70	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	58·29	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	49·20	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	58·98	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	143·04	ditto	
	Cachar	Koyah	Not rec.	Not rec.	104·68	28th Nov.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	Nil	ditto	126·19	19th Dec.	
		Golaghât	Not rec.	ditto	92·74	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	103·27	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	126·37	ditto	
		Deopanie	Nil	ditto	107·87	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	116·48	ditto	
		Mazengah	Nil	ditto	116·68	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	135·57	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	129·15	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	62·83	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	138·00	26th Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th Dec. 1874 to 2nd Jan. 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level	Thermometer. Dry.	Wet	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	*Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather
Calcutta.	Dec. 27th	10	30·055	30 074	67 6	59 5	59	N N E	6·7	...	C	
		16	29 960	29 979	75 0	65·0	55	N	4·2	...	....	b
	28th	10	30 085	30·104	69 3	59·0	51	N N E	4·2	..	.. .	b
		6	29 967	29 986	75 0	61 9	43	N by W	4 2	..	C	
	29th	10	30 104	30 123	71 7	62 0	54	S W	2 3	.	. .	b
		16	29·968	29 987	77 2	63 9	41	W N W	4 5	..	.. .	b
	30th	10	30 132	30 151	70 5	64·2	69	W S W	2·1	.	... ..	b
		16	30 021	30 039	77·5	64 5	46	W S W	4 0	. .	.....	b
	31st	10	30 157	30 176	72 5	62 0	55	W N W	3 3	...	. ..	b
		16	30 019	29 037	76 5	63 7	44	N W	6 5	..	... .	b
	Jan 1st	10	30 139	30 168	67 0	61 4	71	N N W	4 0	...	. .	b
		16	30 014	30 033	75 0	64 7	54	N N W	5·8	..	.. ..	b
	2nd	10	30 141	30·160	69 0	63 2	70	N	3 0	..	.....	b
		16	30·031	30 049	75 5	64 5	61	N N W	5·8	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	Dec. 27th	10	30 052	30 058	69	61	60	N E	.	..	C	b, m
		16	29 967	29 973	76	69	68	S W		...	S	b, m
	28th	10	30 080	30 086	70	60	52	N E	.		C	b, m
		16	29 974	29 981	74	65	59	N	.		C	b, m
	29th	10	30 110	30·116	70	61	57	N		.	C	b, m
		16	29 083	29 080	77	67	66	S	...	...	C	b, m
	30th	10	30 141	30·147	71	63	61	N N W			... .	b, v
		16	30 041	30 047	79	68	54	S		..	... .	b, v
	31st	10	30 149	30 155	7[illegible]	62	53	N E			......	b
		16	30 [illegible]29	30 035	77	64	45	N N E			...	b, v
	Jan. 1st	10	30 136	30 142	69	63	70	N N W	.	.	...	b, m
		16	30 023	30 029	74	64	65	N	.	..	. ..	b, m
	2nd	10	30·153	30 159	70	65	75	N N W	.	..	. ...	b, m
		16	30 039	30 045	76	65	52	N	..	..	......	b, m
Chittagong.	Dec. 27th	10	29 972	30 087	71	65	70	N N W	3·3	..	.. ..	b, m
		16	29 888	29 982	78	67	60	W	4·8	.	.. .	b, m
	28th	10	30·005	30·100	70	63	65	N	4 5	.	...	b, m
		16	29 888	29 982	77	65	49	W	5 2	..	......	b, m
	29th	10	30 012	30 107	70	63	65	N	3 9	...	...	b, m
		16	29 910	30 004	76	62	41	W S W	5 8	...		b, m
	30th	10	30 052	30 147	71	63	61	N N W	4 3	..	... .	b, m
		16	29 955	30 [illegible]48	78	66	49	W	5 5	...	.. .	b, m
	31st	10	30·039	30 134	71	61	53	N	3 0	.	..	b, m
		16	29 930	30 024	76	62	41	W N W	3 8	..	..	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30 032	30 137	70	63	65	N	3 9		. .	b, m
		16	29 920	30 014	75	65	55	W S W	3 8		.	b, q
	2nd	10	30·041	30 136	70	65	75	N	4 2	.	.	b
		16	29 945	30 039	75	65	55	W S W	4 7	.	..	b, m
Madras.	Dec. 26th	10	29·972	30 002	78	71	69	N by W	9	.	... ..	c
		16	29 884	29 914	77	70	68	N N E	10	...	.	c
	27th	10	29·992	30 022	77	73	81	N by E	6	..	.	c
		16	29 897	29 927	76	73	86	N	8		.	cloudy.
	28th	10	30 019	30·049	79	77	90	N N E	9	0·21	...	cloudy.
		16	29·915	29 945	82	76	74	E N E	8		.. .	c
	29th	10	30 043	30 073	84	77	71	N E by E	8	.	. ..	oc
		16	29 931	29 961	80	75	78	N E	11		.	c
	30th	10	30 085	30 115	82	73	63	N by E	15	0 03	...	c
		16	29·996	30 026	80	72	66	N by E	13		...	c
	31st	10	30 098	30 128	82	72	59	N by E	14	..	. . ..	c
		16	29 991	30·024	79	68	54	N by E	15		..	c
	Jan. 1st	10	30·106	30 136	81	69	51	N N E	14		.. ..	c
		16	29 993	30 023	79	67	50	N by E	12	..	... ..	c
Cuttack.	Dec 27th	10	29·992	30 076	73	60	42	E N E	2·6	.	C	b
		16	29·887	29 970	77	65	49	N E	2 5		CE, C	
	28th	10	30·015	30 099	73	65	62	E N E	0 2		C	b
		16	29·901	29·984	80	68	51	N	2 5	.	C	b
	29th	10	30·029	30 113	75	64	51	N W	0·3	...	C	b
		16	29·809	29·981	83	69	46	[illegible]	3 2		C	b
	30th	10	30 059	30 143	74	66	63	W	0·1	.	C	b
		16	29 953	30 035	83	67	39	N W	2 6	.	C	b
	31st	10	30 097	30 161	74	67	67	W N W	0 3	.	. ..	b
		16	29·943	30·025	83	68	42	N W	3 4	...	... .	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30·069	30 153	74	64	55	N N W	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·941	30·024	80	66	44	N N E	2·1	.		b
	2nd	10	30·085	30·169	72	66	71	S	0 2	..	.. ..	b
		16	29·969	30·042	81	63	31	N E	2 4	..	. ..	b
Akyab.	Dec. 27th	10	30·024	30·016	71	65	70	N E	2 9	.	. . .	b
		16	29·927	29 949	78	70	65	W N W	6·1	...	.. ..	b
	28th	10	30 041	30 063	72	65	66	N E	2 7	...	.. .	b
		16	29·914	29·930	78	67	53	W	5·5	.	... ..	b
	29th	10	30 064	30·086	72	66	71	N	1·6	..	.. .	b
		16	29 940	29·962	75	67	63	N W	5 6	...	......	b
	30th	10	30 066	30 088	76	68	56	N	2·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·954	29 976	81	68	48	W	3·0	. .	......	b
	31st	10	30·078	30 100	75	65	65	N E	3 1	.	......	b
		16	29·977	29·999	77	68	60	W	5·3	...	......	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30·071	30·093	73	68	76	E N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·984	30·006	79	68	54	S E	4·5	..	......	b
	2nd	10	30·075	30·097	74	68	72	E N E	2·8	.	. ....	b
		16	29·987	30·009	77	69	64	S W	3·6	..	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st December 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer: Highest reading.	Thermometer: Lowest reading.	Thermometer: Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Max. pressure.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Dec.	22nd	30·022	71·0	54·2	123·0	61·9	55·9	50·5	0·68	N W & N N W	...	72·9	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	23rd	·017	74·7	55·5	131·5	63·6	57·0	51·1	·66	N W	..	76·2	...	○	Clear and cirri. Foggy from midnight to 5 A.M. & 8 to 11 P.M.
	24th	·005	76·0	56·3	120·0	65·1	58·8	53·8	·69	W N W	...	76·6	...	...	Clear. Foggy at midnight & 1 A.M., & from 7 to 11 P.M.
	25th	29·949	78·7	57·8	133·0	67·2	60·7	55·5	·68	W N W, W S W & S W	...	64·1	...	...	Clear, cirrocumuli, and cirri. Foggy from midnight to 7 A.M.
	26th	·928	79·0	61·0	132·5	68·6	62·9	58·3	·71	S W & W N W	...	86·0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	27th	·996	76·5	58·0	125·0	67·0	60·5	55·3	·68	N by E & N	...	151·1	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	28th	30·021	76·0	61·0	126·3	67·7	60·1	54·0	·63	N & N N W	...	92·4	...	...	Cirrocumuli, clear, and cirri. Slightly foggy at 9 and 10 P.M.
	29th	·020	78·2	59·5	130·0	68·3	61·3	55·7	·66	W S W, S W & W by N	...	63·4	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	30th	·059	79·3	60·5	134·0	68·7	62·7	57·9	·70	W by S & W S W	...	59·0	...	☾	Clear. Slightly foggy from 6 to 9 A.M. and 8 to 11 P.M.
	31st	·079	77·3	60·0	132·0	68·6	61·1	55·1	·64	W by N & N W	...	76·8	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the wenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent he humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the ›wer rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the round. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	25·1
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	79·3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	80·0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st December	...	61·48
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	68·10

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 4th January 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th December 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds. Srs	Rs A P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,537	22,025 7 6	2,019 0 0	1,16,067 20	28,529 10 3	2,615 4 11	4,634 4 11
Or per mile of railway	180	139 2 11	12 15 2	733 0	180 4 7	16 10 6	[illegible]
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	693,455	4,37,778 4 4	40 120 13 5	30 33,220 24	10,84,296 6 1	98,477 3 11	138,597 17 4
Total for 25 weeks	721,993	4,59,803 11 10	42,139 13 5	31,49,288 4	11,12,826 7 4	1,01,092 8 10	143,232 2 3
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,510	24,026 13 0	2,202 9 1	1,44,696 4	38,989 7 8	3,571 0 9	5,776 9 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	218	151 13 3	13 18 4	914 0	246 6 1	22 11 9	36 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	758 948	4,79,541 15 1	43 041 7 11	35,36,763 14	10,16,576 9 8	93,185 13 0	[illegible] 0 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 26th December 1874, on 28 miles open

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		Total traffic receipts
		Rs A. P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,559	1,019 0 0	101 18 0	14,130 0	446 0 0	44 12 0	146 10 0
Or per mile of railway	270	35 0 0	3 12 0	505 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	5 4 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	188 210	24,253 0 0	2,425 6 0	3 19,017 0	9,605 0 0	960 10 0	3,385 16 0
Total for 26 weeks	195,769	25,272 0 0	2,527 4 0	3,33,147 0	10,051 0 0	1,005 2 5	3,532 6 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,641	1,214 9 0	121 9 2	15 084 0	490 5 8	49 0 8	170 9 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	309	43 6 1	4 6 9	539 0	17 8 2	1 15 0	6 1 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	150,831	22,912 3 9	2,291 4 6	4,22,545 0	14,359 4 9	1,435 18 7	3,727 3 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th December 1874, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		Total traffic receipts
		Rs A P	£ s. d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	107,672	1,96,523 4 3	18,014 12 8	3,31,399 30	4,23,427 15 3	38,814 4 7	56,828 17 3
Or per mile of railway		153 9 6	14 1 6		330 18 1	30 6 7	44 8 1
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	2,577,118	35,05,609 4 11	321,347 10 5	1,78,52,584 30	80,32,694 15 5	736,330 7 5	10,57,677 17 10
Total for 26 weeks	2,684,790	37,02,132 9 2	339,362 3 1	1,86,83,984 20	84,56,123 14 8	775,144 12 0	11,14,506 15 1
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,326	1,54,596 15 6	14,170 9 5	11,90,141 20	5,60,594 2 11	51,387 16 0	65,558 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		120 12 4	11 1 5		437 15 5	40 2 11	51 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,646,292	37,62,370 11 5	344,883 19 7	1,83,71,237 0	83,00,255 2 6	760,856 14 6	11,05,740 14 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th December 1874, on 228½ miles open.

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		Total traffic receipts
		Rs A. P.	£ s d	Mds Srs.	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,596	27,928 11 3	2,560 2 8	63 675 30	20,313 5 0	1,861 19 7	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway		124 13 2	11 8 10		90 12 6	8 6 5	19 15 [illegible]
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	103,463	2,96,877 5 4	27,213 13 1	11,53,220 10	3,68,185 15 9	33,750 9 3	[illegible]
Total for 26 weeks ...	111,059	3,24,806 0 7	29,773 17 9	12,17,896 0	3,88,499 5 9	35,612 8 10	[illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	18,544 15 0	1,241 12 4	[illegible]	18,740 11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	[illegible]	60 [illegible] 6	5 11 1	[illegible]	82 10 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	[illegible]	[illegible] 18 5	[illegible] 8 9	11,[illegible] 16	3,66,179 2 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

[REGISTERED NO 29] No. 2 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 9th January 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble F. G. ELDRIDGE,
and
The Hon'ble KRISTO DAS PAL.

REALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT ARREARS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill for the realization of arrears of Government estates be read in Council. He said that at the last meeting of the Council he had the honor to ask permission to introduce this Bill. The

Bill had since been prepared, and had been the proper number of days in the hands of hon'ble members. He therefore now moved that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristo Das Pal, and the Mover.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of Regulation XIX of 1814 (a Regulation for reducing to one Regulation, with alterations and additions, certain Regulations respecting the partition of estates paying revenue to Government). In doing so, he said he was obliged to take the Council back to the legislation of 1793. Hon'ble members were aware that the permanent settlement was concluded for very large estates or tracts of land. Whole pergunnahs, consisting of what were then called several mehals, were included under one engagement for the payment of a certain amount of revenue, and all the lands so included were jointly liable for the due payment of that item of revenue. In order to give the greatest possible value to the property which had been so arranged, the legislators of the day provided every possible facility for those who were jointly responsible, and whose property was jointly responsible with that of others, to separate their interests and their liability. That might be called the first butwarrah legislation. The joint interests which were liable for the same item of Government revenue might be roughly divided as of two classes. In the first class were coparceners in an entire estate, who held the whole on joint tenancy with others; who had a certain interest in every field and in every clod of earth throughout that estate. They were known as ijmali shareholders. The second class consisted of persons who were in possession of certain specific villages or mehals which represented their interest in the common estate. As regards coparceners whose interests were represented by specific lands, the Regulations of 1793 provided that they might apply to have their interests and liabilities separated by the apportionment on the specific land belonging to them of a specific amount of the common jumma. With regard to the ijmali shareholder, who was a common tenant of the whole area of the estate, the Regulations provided something more. He might insist on a certain quantity of land being separated from the rest as representing his interest in the estate, and then on a proportionate amount of the common jumma being settled upon the lands which were in future to constitute his sole estate. The Regulations contemplated and encouraged this separation of interests being made by the parties themselves. But whereas the Government revenue was at stake, it was provided from the first that they should do nothing which jeopardized that revenue in any way; and every partition which they proposed to make had to be considered and approved by the revenue authorities. The one great principle then laid down, and in full force up to this day, was this, that whenever any land which had up to that time been jointly responsible with other land for one item of the land revenue was separated and formed into a separate estate having its own responsibility for a certain portion only of that revenue, the jumma should be proportioned according to this rule, viz. the portion of the jumma which was settled on each portion of the property into which the original estate was divided should bear the same proportion to the actual produce of the land as the entire joint jumma had borne to the actual produce of the entire lands which were originally contained in the whole estate. That rule was a perfectly sound one, and had existed in full force up to the present day.

The privilege of obtaining such separation of interests in the land as Mr. Dampier had described was extended to those who became owners of portions of estates which were sold by the Government for realization of arrears of revenue; for in those days if an estate fell into arrear, the whole of it was not sold, but only such portion as was necessary to make good the arrear. The privilege was also extended to portions of estates transferred under decrees of the Civil Court by sale or other process; but this provision was subsequently, in 1846 he thought, repealed. Thirdly, the privilege was extended to all proprietors who, by private arrangement, bought shares of estates. Regulation VIII

of 1793 again recognized the right of the sharer to apply for separation; Regulation XXV (all these Regulations were passed on the same date) laid down rules for carrying that out; Regulation XV of 1797 prescribed the rate of fee to be levied by the Collector in apportioning the jumma, to be a quarter per cent. on the annual revenue. Then came Regulation VI of 1807. He would ask hon'ble members to observe here that the security of the Government interest throughout was considered paramount. Before any other question was the question of the Government revenue. Here was the preamble of the Regulation:—

"Whereas under the provisions contained in Regulations I and XXV of 1793, persons holding shares of estates paying revenue to Government are entitled to a separation of such shares; and on the completion of the butwarrah by the officers of Government, and on the confirmation of it by the Governor-General in Council, to hold the same as distinct mehals, subject to the just proportion of the public assessment: and whereas considerable loss and inconvenience have been experienced in the collection of the public revenue from the too minute subdivision of landed property," it was enacted that estates might be divided down to a jumma of five hundred rupees.

The restriction did not long remain in force however. Regulation V of 1810 did away with it, and allowed partitions to be made of the very smallest estates. The preamble of that Regulation ran thus:—

"Experience having shown that the existing rules for the division of landed property paying revenue to Government are in many respects defective, inasmuch as they do not sufficiently provide against the artificial delays and impediments which are frequently thrown in the way of the process of the division by some one or more of the parties concerned, who may be interested in so doing, or (as often happens) by the officer employed in conducting the details of that process; nor effectually secure Government from the loss resulting from fraudulent and collusive allotments of the public revenue on the shares of estates when divided; and there being moreover reason to believe that the restriction which has been laid on the partition of small estates by Regulation VI of 1807 has been, and is, the cause of considerable injury to numbers of individual sharers in such estates, thereby inducing a sacrifice of private rights, which the degree of public inconvenience arising from the minute division of landed property does not appear to be of sufficient magnitude to justify or require: with a view therefore to remedy these defects, to expedite the division of landed property paying revenue to Government, when duly authorized by the provisions of Regulations I and XXV of 1793, and their corresponding regulations for Benares, and for the ceded and conquered provinces; with due regard to the permanent security of the public revenue, whatever be the amount thereof; and to obviate the injury to which individual sharers are liable in the case of a joint estate being brought to sale for balances which may have arisen from the default of their coparceners during the interval while the process of division is pending, the following rules have been enacted."

So that by this Regulation there was no limit to the minuteness of the estate, which might be subdivided into a number of other estates; and this Regulation also provided certain provisions to protect the share of the applicant from sale in the case of other sharers falling into arrears during the course of the butwarrah.

Up to 1811 provision had been made to protect the Government revenue from the effects of fraud and error, the provision being that if within three years after the conclusion of the partition fraud or material error was discovered affecting the Government revenue, the Governor-General in Council might annul the proceedings and order the reallotment of the jumma on the two estates, apportioning the jumma for which each portion should be liable in accordance with the relative proportion borne by its produce. Subsequently it was found that the period of three years was not enough to bring to light these cases of fraud and error; and therefore, by Regulation XI of 1811, the period was extended to ten years, and that was the law still. The next Regulation was XIX of 1814, which it was now proposed to repeal. The preamble of that Regulation said:—

"Whereas difficulty has, in many instances, been experienced in providing fit persons to undertake the partition of estates paying revenue to Government, from the inadequacy of the remuneration prescribed in Regulation V, 1810, in some cases—particularly in instances when measurement of the land becomes necessary; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to make provision for defraying the expense attendant on such measurement, and for augmenting the remuneration to the ameen appointed to make the partition, in cases where the Board of Revenue or Board of Commissioners may consider such augmentation equitable; and whereas it will tend to the public convenience to reduce to one Regulation certain Regulations at present in force respecting the partition of estates paying revenue to Government, the following rules have been enacted."

Mr. Dampier would, shortly as he could, lay before the Council the main provisions of that law, because it would be understood that it was not proposed to ask the Council to upset the general scheme upon which butwarrahs were effected under that law, but to make modifications and improvements in it, and therefore it was necessary that hon'ble members should have before them an account of the existing scheme. Regulation XIX of 1814 then provided that the Collector was to superintend the partition and to apportion the jumma, the parties to the partition paying the expense; that any proprietor was entitled to separation if no objection was made by the other proprietors to the effect that the interest of which the applicant declared himself to be possessed was greater than that to which he was entitled. But if any such objections were made, the partition could not proceed until the applicant had made good in the Civil Courts his claim to the interest which he professed to possess. Under this Regulation two estates once separated might be united again into one. The lands assigned to the separated estates into which the parent estate was to be divided were to be as compact as was possible with reference to their circumstances and the general fairness of the division. The public revenue was to be assessed according to the principles of the Regulations of 1793. Every local circumstance affecting the value of the land was to be taken into consideration, such as the advantages derived from embankments, reservoirs, &c.

The dwelling-house of each sharer was to remain in his possession. If it fell within the estate of another shareholder, it was still to remain in the possession of the original occupant, who, with regard to it, would be in the position of a tenant to the zemindar within whose estate it might fall in the division. Rules were made as to the benefits to be enjoyed from water-courses, embankments, &c., by each of the newly-formed estates. The Collector was to appoint a creditable ameen to make the partition. Fees fixed at a certain percentage of the jumma were assigned to him by this law; but the remuneration was found to be insufficient, and subsequently the revenue authorities were allowed to fix the ameen's fees at their discretion.

The Collector was to impose a daily fine on any proprietor who tried to cause delay by throwing impediments in the way of the partition. The Collector was to give copies of the partition papers to each of the sharers in the estate. If all the sharers agreed to the partition, and no objection was made, he was to place the parties in possession and report his proceedings to the superior authorities. If any objection was made, the Collector was not to put the applicant in possession, but to send the papers to the Board of Revenue, whose decision was final. Division of estates and mehals might be made amicably or by means of arbitration; but the Collector was to satisfy himself that the allotment of the jumma was fair and safe as regards the Government revenue, just in the same way as he had to satisfy himself as to the proposals made by an ameen. Where an estate was divided into two equal shares, the division having taken place, lots were to be drawn by the parties to decide which share should belong to which proprietor. Then came the provision that within ten years after partition the Governor-General in Council, in case of the discovery of fraud or material error, might annul the allotment of jumma, but not the partition of lands. The Governor-General in Council could not interfere with the partition of the land, but only, in the interests of the Government, with the amount of jumma assessed on the respective portions into which the estate had been divided. The joint proprietors were to be held jointly answerable for the entire revenue of the parent estate until each was put in possession of his separate share; but with this modification, that as soon as an estate was declared by the Collector to be under butwarrah, a separate account was opened for the applicant's share, and payments of revenue made on account of that share were separately entered. In the event of the other sharers falling into arrear, the estate would be sold, saving the applicant's share. But one very important question regarding the construction of the law had arisen here. The law did not say whether, in the event of the defaulting sharer's share not realizing the full amount of the revenue due, the applicant's share should then be liable to sale or not. That was a very important point.

After Regulation XIX of 1814 came, Act XX of 1836. It was found that there was no provision of law authorizing the Collector under any circumstances, after once an estate had been declared under butwarrah, to strike the butwarrah case off his register, even if the parties agreed to this course. Therefore Act XX of 1836 enacted that while a butwarrah was in progress, the Board of Revenue might give six months' notice of their intention to quash a butwarrah. If no objections were made by any party during that time, the Board might direct the butwarrah to be quashed, and then all things would thereafter go back to the *status in quo ante*, to the joint liability of all the shares for the entire joint jumma of the estate.

Such was the present state of the law, and under it a large number of butwarrahs had been made, especially in Tirhoot and Cuttack. In Tirhoot Mr. Dampier believed that not less than three thousand butwarrahs had been effected within the last eleven years. So long ago as 1848 the defects in the law and the difficulties experienced in carrying it out were prominently brought to notice by Mr. Alexander Forbes, the then Collector of Rajshahye. Inquiries were then made, and from that time to this it had been admitted that amendments in the law were much required both for the purpose of devising remedies and the determination of certain important points which the present law left in doubt. Since Mr. Forbes wrote, there had been great changes in the law. He wanted to do away with butwarrahs unless made by the proprietors themselves, and he wished to provide security to each proprietor against the default of his co-sharers by opening a separate account independently of the question of partition of land. Hon'ble members were aware that this proposal had been absolutely carried out by Act XI of 1859. Independently of any question of dividing the land, any proprietor might now ask the Collector to keep the account of his share separately from that of the other sharers in the estate; and after such separate accounts had been opened, if the revenue due from the estate was not paid up, that share only which was in arrear would be made primarily liable and sold. The shares not in arrear would not be sold unless the amount realized by the sale of the defaulting share was insufficient to clear off the arrear due. It was supposed that when Act XI of 1859 came into force, the number of partitions would fall off, as that Act would give shareholders the protection which they required against the default of their coparceners; but broadly speaking the expected result had not ensued, and it appeared that, especially in districts in which butwarrahs had been in vogue, the shareholders sought to have their lands distinctly told off to them and themselves freed from all connection with, and interference from, their more powerful coparceners. Thus it was found necessary to keep up the system of the butwarrah law, and it having been decided to keep it up, the Government had, after many years of discussion, resolved, if possible, to make such amendments in the law as experience had shown to be necessary. In 1852 the Board of Revenue, after receiving reports from the Commissioners consulted upon Mr. Forbes' letter, submitted a draft of an Act. The legislation for Bengal was then in the hands of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Not only in Lower Bengal had the necessity for amending Act XIX of 1819 been felt. In 1863 Mr. Harington introduced into the Governor-General's Council a Bill for the North-Western Provinces, repealing Regulation XIX of 1814, and making the necessary reforms. He then stated that he had originally meant his measure to apply to the whole of the Presidency of Bengal. But as a local Council was about to be established for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, he thought it would be preferable that legislation for the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor should be left to that Council. The subject had since continued to receive attention. In 1864 a very elaborate note was recorded by Mr. Bruce Lane, then Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, bringing together the whole of the discussions on different points which had taken place at various times. Mr. Lane was peculiarly well qualified to deal with the question, having then just held the post of Collector of Tirhoot, which district might be termed the mother of butwarrahs.

Two years ago Mr. Alonzo Money, as Member of the Board of Revenue, had caused the draft of an Act to be prepared, and this had been under the consideration of the late Lieutenant-Governor, when the famine came in and stopped all such proceedings.

In order to show the strong views which some officers held as to the mischief done by the existing law, MR. DAMPIER might read to the Council some passages out of Mr. Forbes' letter. Hon'ble members would better appreciate the full force of those passages when they remembered that five and twenty years ago officers were not in the habit of expressing themselves on official matters in strong language of this sort:—

"As at present conducted, I can only characterize butwarrahs as the most disgraceful system of gambling that the world perhaps has ever witnessed. The applicant for butwarrah, however small his share in the estate may be, challenges his coparceners to the game, and Government immediately obliges them all to take a hand, and enforces the payment of the stakes by dispossessing the losers and giving possession to the winner. During the game, however, Government only interferes for the purpose of punishing delay or interruption in playing, by imposing daily fines, which are awarded to the dealer, to whose cheating there is no check but an oath at the commencement."

The Ameen, of course, was the person referred to as the dealer. The Board of Revenue were a good deal scandalized by the language of that letter, but it was considered to be an admirable letter, and action was taken upon it. MR. DAMPIER had said that the alteration of the law was required for two purposes. The first was an interpretation of several important points which the present law left doubtful and open to discussion; the second was the introduction of such improvements in the procedure as experience had shown to be necessary, especially in order to expedite the proceedings.

The following were a few of the main points which had been the subject of much discussion, because the law was open to two interpretations.

Were proprietors, whose names were not recorded as such, entitled to apply for butwarrah and to bring forward objections to applications made by others?

Another question was very familiar to officers who had served in Tirhoot under the name of the "mushtavah" lands difficulty.

Estate A was liable for one item of revenue; estate B for another item; they were perfectly distinct estates, but unfortunately a tract of land, C, which belonged jointly and in common tenancy to both the estates, was held "mushtavah" between them. There had been much discussion as to whether, under such circumstances, a butwarrah of either estate A or estate B could be made on the application of one of its coparceners; and it had been ruled that the law did not allow the proprietor of one estate to force the proprietors of another estate to take any part, however small, in partition proceedings, and that therefore no butwarrah could take place in the existing state of the law. In fact, there was no practical difficulty in the way of making the butwarrah of one estate under such circumstances. If a few fields were held jointly in two estates, one of which was brought under butwarrah, there would be no great hardship on the owners of the other estate not under butwarrah, to oblige them to divide that joint land between themselves and the owners of the estate under butwarrah. It was the form of the law which prevented that being done.

Then as the law stood, there was doubt whether the Collector had the power to levy from all the proprietors of an estate their quota of the butwarrah expenses as the money was required. Some thought that the Collector could not legally levy anything under the law except from the applicant, until after the butwarrah was completed; others were of opinion that he could call upon each proprietor to pay his quota of the butwarrah expenses as they were required.

The most difficult of all the points of law arose out of under-tenures created in estates. Suppose the case of a sharer in common tenancy, who had a four-annas interest throughout every blade of grass and every clod of the soil in an estate, letting his share in putnee. As far as the other proprietors were concerned, this would have the effect of substituting the putneedar for the putneedar's lessor, *i.e.*, the putneedar would have a right to collect four annas out of every rupee payable by each ryot on the estate. Things being so,

the lessor applied for a butwarrah of his share; he asked to have specific lands, yielding a quarter of the assets of the whole estate, separated from the rest, and assigned to him alone, as representing his interest in the estate. In such a case, was the putneedar to follow his lessor? Was he to be deprived of the right, which he acquired by contract from his lessor, of collecting four annas out of each rupee of every ryot's rent, and to be told "your putnee rights are now confined to the particular quarter of the estate which has been allotted to your lessor; you must not come near the remaining three-quarters of the estate." Or, was the applicant to be refused separation of his share on the ground that the putneedar was entitled to retain his right to collect four annas from every tenant on the estate. It was obvious that this was a most difficult question, but it was better that it should be decided one way or the other by the law itself.

Then there was another question which had been the subject also of consideration both by the executive and judicial authorities, and of conflicting decisions. It was the case in which one of the proprietors of the estate was neither an ijmali shareholder, holding in common tenancy throughout the whole estate, nor the holder of specific lands representing his interest in the estate; but his interest was represented by a fractional undivided share in one or two out of many villages which the estate comprised. Was such putneedar of a joint undivided sharer in a specific portion only of the estate—and not in the whole—entitled to apply for a butwarrah or not? At one time the ruling was that he *was* entitled to butwarrah; at another that he was not entitled, and there had been much litigation on the point. There would be no difficulty whatever practically in making the butwarrah if the law allowed it; but the law did not allow it, and MR. DAMPIER thought there was no reason whatever why a sharer so situated should not have the same privilege as other proprietors.

Another question was, where a sharer had refused to engage for the payment of the revenue, assessed on his estate, was a proprietor who was out of possession on this account entitled to apply for butwarrah?

Then it was doubtful whether, in the event of an arrear not being realized by the sale of the defaulter's share, the protected shares were liable to sale. In dealing with this question, the Committee would of course bear in mind the provisions of Act XI of 1859, authorising the opening of separate accounts of the revenue paid in by different sharers; and the Bill would be fitted into the provisions of that law.

Then there was the question as to whether it was, under any circumstances, legal to strike off the file a butwarrah which had once been brought on to it otherwise than under the provisions of the Act of 1836.

It was held that, however physically impossible it might be to effect a butwarrah in accordance with the law, no case could ever be struck off except under the provisions of that law. If any one objected to the striking off, the butwarrah must remain on the file indefinitely without making progress, which was absurd.

Another very serious point for consideration was whether any limit should be imposed, for the safety of the Government revenue, as to the size of the estates to be created by butwarrah. Mr. Dampier had shown that Regulation VI of 1807 had asserted the right of Government to impose a limit, but that the restriction was soon removed. The last proposition made was a compromise, that an estate which did not pay more than ten rupees jumma should not be divided by butwarrah unless the proprietor had pledged himself to redeem the revenue charged on the lands which might be assigned to him by the payment of a lump sum.

These were some of the doubtful points which would require consideration. There were also certain other points in the working of the law which required amendment.

The mechanism of the existing law was such that it was practically in the power of any proprietor to throw obstacles in the way of a butwarrah being completed. It was only lately that a butwarrah came under Mr. Dampier's notice, which had been fifty years on the file. Nine, ten, or even twenty years, was no unusual time. If at any moment any sharer wished to prevent his co-sharer from obtaining the separation of his share, which was the object of his

application for butwarrah, he had only to present a series of frivolous objections to the Collector. Mr. Dampier could not put this question of delay in a more forcible way than Mr. Forbes had done, in the letter which had already been referred to. In paragraphs 23 to 25 Mr. Forbes said:—

"Fines may be imposed on the zemindars for not delivering papers; but the zemindars may easily avoid these fines by giving papers that are utterly useless, whilst they may protract the business to an endless duration by prohibiting the ryots to attend and point out the land.

"If proof be required of this, I beg to refer to the heaps of *urzees* that immediately follow the appointment of a butwarrah ameen. The Collector must examine all these *urzees*, hold a proceeding on them, and submit them to the Commissioner with an English report. The Commissioner then returns them with an English letter. The zemindar in the meantime has been watching the correspondence, and complies just at the time that the coercion was about to operate. The papers are then even, perhaps, found to be incomplete or useless, or the *Rujoonurees* affects ignorance of everything relating to the estate, and the correspondence between the Ameen, Collector, and Commissioner commences over again In all this it is evident that the Collector must be entirely guided by the report of the Ameen, and the Commissioner by the report of the Collector, even if the Collector calls on the zemindar for a reply. It would therefore, in fact, be better, because more effectual, to give the Ameen the power to act summarily, and the zemindar the option of an appeal."

And what Mr. Forbes sketched out, would seem to Mr. Dampier to be the course which ought to be followed. Mr. Forbes said:—

"The only adequate means that I can perceive of enforcing the butwarrah law is by vesting ameens with the authority of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833, with full powers under Regulation VII of 1822, and to hold proceedings under Section 30 of Regulation II of 1819, and by remunerating them fully as liberally. The *jummabundee* of every village in the estate should be taken in the same careful manner as it would be if the estate were under settlement under Regulation VII of 1822 and Regulation VIII of 1832. The provisions of Section 19, Regulation XIX of 1814, should be carefully observed. The *jummabundee* papers should be finally delivered to the Collector, with a concise *rooedad*, stating the peculiar circumstances of every village, as required by Section 8 of the present law, and all the sharers should be served with notice that the *jummabundee* will be finally adopted on a fixed future day, unless satisfactory cause be shewn, and no steps should be taken towards the separation of shares until the *jummabundee* has been finally settled."

It was universally admitted that the status of the ameen was not such that he could be entrusted with the duties which the existing law assigned to him. The proper remedies seemed to have been shadowed out by Mr. Forbes, *i.e.* to make the Collector, or his representative, the Deputy Collector, take a more active part in the proceeding, and not to give the ameen the individuality recognised by the law, but merely to regard him as the agent of the Deputy Collector, leaving the Collector, or his Deputy, to deal directly with the proprietors.

If the Collector, instead of the ameen, required the proprietor to file his papers and produce his men, he would soon be able to enforce compliance with his orders, which the ameen could not do. The law assigned to the ameen the initiative in assigning the different lands to the different sharers. It was true that the proceedings of the ameen were subject to the approval of the Collector, but this function of the ameen opened an enormous door to corruption. The ameen drew up his papers and gave them in to the Collector, after having made his proposed partition, and having carried through a mass of the proceedings, on the assumption that his allotment of lands would be accepted; and to this extent pressure was put on the Collector to confirm what the ameen had done. To interfere with it would perhaps be equivalent to retarding the completion of the butwarrah by some months. Mr. Dampier would therefore take the assignment of lands entirely out of the ameen's hands, and would provide that the Collector or Deputy Collector should make the partition.

Under the present law, as Mr. Dampier had said, if the share which the applicant claimed was disputed, the Collector was absolutely debarred from proceeding with the butwarrah until the question of right was settled in the Civil Court. However vexatious the objection might be, and however obvious its frivolity, the Collector could do nothing. That, Mr. Dampier thought, should not be. Mr. Dampier would mention one other great element of delay. The applicant applied for separation; everything had gone on well; the

papers had been produced, and there was nothing left to be done but the confirmation of the Collector. At this stage another shareholder came forward and applied to have his share separated also. The whole thing had to be gone over again for the sake of separating specific lands for this new applicant. MR. DAMPIER thought that if a second applicant did not choose to come forward till near this final stage, he might well be required to wait until the proceedings for separating the original applicant's share were finally completed. Even then, of course, he would benefit to this extent, that the papers on which the first butwarrah was made would be available for the second; there would be little or no more field-work to be done.

MR. DAMPIER thought the Council would agree with him that he had said enough—he feared they would think it too much—to justify his application to bring in the Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH wished to make a few observations before the motion was put to the Council. After the very full exposition the Council had received from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, of what led to the difficulties attending the law of butwarrah, and the measures he proposed to meet them, MR. SCHALCH did not wish to keep the Council for any time on these points. He wished to add that the difficulties which had been pointed out were not at all overdrawn. The Board of Revenue had from time to time endeavoured to meet those difficulties by various rulings; but as these rulings had not the force of law, the Board had not always been able to succeed. In a great portion of Bengal, but little recourse was had to the butwarrah law; but in other portions, such as Tirhoot, and other districts in Behar, the law was greatly in force. Speaking from memory, he believed that in one year there had been no less than eleven hundred cases in Tirhoot, and practically the district was fast becoming what might be called a ryotwaree district; and seeing how frequently the law was resorted to, he thought it was of great importance that the subject should be taken up. From his own experience of the last six years in the Board, he knew that there was no more important measure that could be brought before the Council than the revision and improvement of the law of butwarrah. He proposed to say nothing now about the remedial measure suggested; these points would be better considered when the Bill went before the Select Committee. He trusted that the Council would allow so important a Bill to be brought into Council.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, he hoped the reason he should give would be considered sufficient to meet antecedent objections to his asking His Honor the President to suspend the Rules of the Council in regard to the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces. He presented the report of the Select Committee on this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, and he then hoped that the Bill would be in the hands of the members that night, which would have complied with the requisition of the Rule, that reports of Select Committees should be in the hands of members seven days before the motion could be made that the report be taken into consideration. It so happened that the report could not be in the hands of members until Monday, which reduced the time to five days instead of seven; and that made it necessary to suspend the Rules before the report could be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. That was the technical difficulty. But the advantage to be gained was not a technical, but a practical one, which was the benefit of the assistance which the Council would have from the presence of their hon'ble colleague Moulvie Abdool Luteef, to whom the Committee were mainly indebted for the details of the Bill, and who had made the subject his study; and his assistance would be valuable to the Council in considering the Bill. MR. DAMPIER had therefore to ask the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, to enable him to move that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration.

The Rules having been suspended—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said—"I feel it my duty to speak a few words in regard to this Bill before it is taken into consideration by the Council. As the only Mahomedan member to whom the subject properly belongs, I am bound to express my gratitude to the hon'ble mover of this Bill, who has discharged his trust in reference to it most admirably. He has so well explained on this and other occasions the objects of the Bill from the impartial point of view of an outsider to Mahomedan society, that I may the better spare the Council an exposition in detail of the necessity of the measure, and how it will affect for good the entire life of the mass of my co-religionists. As the last occasion on which my voice will be heard in this hon'ble assembly, I may be permitted to say that the measure under consideration is one on which, in the interests of my Mahomedan brethren, I have long set my heart. According to the limited opportunities open to me—a man of humble capacities in an humble position—I did my best to point out the impolicy of the proposal, which since became law in 1864, for abolishing the office of Kazi as an institution recognized by the State; and since the passing of that Act I have never ceased to urge, in the proper quarters, the advisability of reviving the office in some modified shape as that proposed in the Bill before us. In public and in private, I have brought to the notice of the authorities the evils of the absence of the old system of registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces as they began to crop up—evils of which I heard from all parts of the country in which Mahomedans muster strong, and of which I became personally cognizant in my capacity of a Magistrate. Unfortunately, few were conversant with matters purely Mahomedan, or cared much about them; unfortunately, as the evils pressed upon the poorer classes only or chiefly, the higher classes of Mahomedans were comparatively indifferent about the matter; unfortunately, too, from the circumstances of Mahomedan society, from its comparative backwardness in availing itself of the advantages of English education, and the consequent apparent disinclination of Mahomedans to share in the blessings of political life and public discussion open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and of which our Hindoo fellow-subjects properly make the most: unfortunately from these various causes my voice was perhaps the only Mahomedan voice that at all reached the proper ears, and no wonder that it failed of the desired effect.

"At last Sir Cecil Beadon, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was persuaded to rectify the evils of the enactment of 1864, so far as these provinces were concerned; and it would have been rectified long before this but for, I am sorry to say, a serious mistake committed by my late lamented friend, Moulvie Syud Azumooddeen Hussun, Khan Bahadoor, the then Mahomedan member of this Council, who was permitted to introduce a Bill on the subject. That gentleman recommended to the Council the passing of a law for the *compulsory* registration of all Mahomedan marriages,—a measure which, while being for the most part a dead letter, would have been resented by the whole Mahomedan world as an attack on its religion and its social institutions that are an essential part of that religion. Both as a member of the Mahomedan community, who care for the preservation of the integrity of the Faith, and as a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen, and officer of that British Government, which has more than any other given peace and security to India, and under which the vast majority of Mahomedans, no less than of Hindoos, have so well thriven and prospered, I would be the last man to have anything to do with such a proposal, direct or indirect. The Mahomedan community felt not a little relieved when the former Bill was withdrawn by reason of the strong opposition it evoked. I am happy to think that the present Bill before the Council is of a far different character. It is simply a permissive Bill. It in no way attempts to detract from the validity of marriages otherwise valid according to the Mahomedan law. It simply offers the Mahomedan community a facility

for proving its marriages. The Mahomedans are welcome to avail themselves of the facility or not, as they choose. Of course it is expected that, practically, they will avail themselves of it largely; particularly the poorer classes, who execute no marriage settlements or rather contracts for dower, and who have, consequently, not the same means as the higher classes for proving their marriages in case of dispute. Thus will all the social evils of uncertainty be remedied. There is nothing in the Bill to which there can be any objection on the part of any Mahomedan. It is, indeed, one for which all sincere Mahomedans, who look with concern on the domestic misery and social immorality which are spreading, from its absence, through the entire lower strata of their community, will be grateful to the Government of Bengal. It will be a matter of no little personal satisfaction to me, who have laboured so long in the cause, to be assured—as I trust I shall be assured by the language and attitude of my hon'ble colleagues to-day—that though I myself may no longer share in their deliberations, the Bill is safe.

It remains for me to add a word on the single point on which I have had the misfortune to differ from the majority of the Select Committee,—a point which has now to be decided by the superior wisdom of the Council. We have it in the report of the Select Committee—and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has repeated it in Council—that columns 10 to 14 of the Schedule, Form (A), annexed to the amended Bill, have been included, at my request, for better consideration in Council, though my hon'ble colleagues in Committee were of opinion themselves that these columns had better be omitted from the registers. These columns refer to specification of amount of dower of the two kinds, moájjul and mowujjul; whether any portion of it is paid at the moment; whether any property is given in lieu of dower, or any portion thereof; and to any special conditions that may be attached to the contract of marriage. The reason given for omitting these entries is, that they 'touch upon difficult questions, which are beyond the scope of the Act.' I do admit that it is difficult work to legislate, however delicately, on any subject connected with the religious or social institutions of a people with whose religion or social life the legislators may not be sufficiently familiar. The deliberations of the Council on the present Bill involve that difficulty; but beyond the *general difficulty*, I do *not* agree that there is any valid objection to including the particular entries in question in the registers to be kept under the Act, such as would not apply with equal force to dissuade the Council from having anything to do with the Bill altogether. If, however, for sufficient reasons, the Council make bold, as they have made bold—or this Bill would not now be at its present advanced state;—if, I say, in view of the evils raging in Mahomedan society from its absence, the Council make bold to provide for a system of registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces in accordance with the Mahomedan law and Mahomedan usage, and at the instance of Mahomedan society, I think that the Council ought not to stop short in the good work by refusing to include in the registration particulars which form an essential part of the Mahomedan marriage contract. So far from these entries touching upon questions foreign to the scope of the Act, they are of the very essence of it. By any scruple in including the entries, all the best objects of the system of registration will be frustrated. The dower, I need scarcely remind hon'ble members, is a necessary condition of the Mahomedan marriage;—the consideration for the contract. It must, therefore, seem to all a needless delicacy to omit to provide for recording the consideration while providing for the record of the contract itself. But the necessity for providing a record of the consideration is above all questions of mere delicacy. The mere record of the marriage would be but an infinitesimal boon to the Mahomedan community; while the omission to record the dower would leave the door wide open to all that domestic misery and social demoralization, which it is, and ought to be, the object of the State to prevent, so far as it is preventible in accordance with Mahomedan law. Amid the great and almost absolute power granted by the Mahomedan law to the husband over the wife for arbitrary and capricious divorce, the dower, particularly the prompt portion of it,—the payment to them of which portion Mahomedan wives contrive to keep deferred as a constant check on their

husband's caprice,—is the only guarantee; and it is a sufficient guarantee for the wife's good treatment at the hands of the husband. Unless the amount and descriptions of the dower are registered, the Mahomedan wife would not have the benefit of that security of her position granted her by the law of dower. If the Council would not provide for record of the dower, they might just as well almost not provide for any record of the marriage. In that case, both marriage and its terms may be left, as now, to be proved by parties by oral evidence; and the uncertainties and frauds to which such evidence is liable, and from which man and woman in Mahomedan society alike suffer, will be incalculable."

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he wished to make one or two remarks on the point in regard to which there was a difference of opinion between the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and the hon'ble member who spoke last. He concurred with the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef that the columns in question in Form (A) of the Schedule should be allowed to stand. The measure before the Council had been very aptly described by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill as a measure intended to be a popular one, and the ADVOCATE-GENERAL trusted it might be rendered in practice useful. He thought the reasons given by the hon'ble Moulvie for letting these columns stand were sound, as they were the ordinary clauses contained in contracts of marriages known as *Kabeennamahs*, the object of the Act being to provide particularly for the registration of the marriages of the poorer classes of the Mahomedans; and a great deal of fraud would be checked if these columns in the form of registration were allowed to stand, so that there might be some record of the amount of dower. The hon'ble Moulvie had referred to the fact that deferred dowers operated for the protection of wives. It appeared to him that it was clearly necessary for the protection of the husband, that in case of a divorce, the wife should not be able to put forward false or exaggerated claims as to the amount of dower previously settled between the parties. Therefore the ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought it would be a useful measure to allow these clauses to stand. He did not think it would be inconsistent with the scope and object of the Act to allow a few items to be included in the registration, which, as the hon'ble Moulvie said, were a part of the essence of the contract.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the reason of the majority of the Committee for wishing to exclude the items under discussion from the form of register was that they seemed to trench on those difficulties which the Council had resolved not to touch upon. The Council had directed the Committee to prepare a Bill providing for the registration of the fact of marriage and the persons between whom it was contracted. And so as to divorces. If the Council had directed the Committee to do what they could to give security to all the special conditions made at the time of marriage, the Committee possibly would have come to a different conclusion as to the admission of the proposed columns into the register. But the danger seemed to him to consist in the conciseness of the description which was required by the columns of the form in the schedule—"Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment? If so, how much? Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same? Special conditions, if any." All those conditions and details, it seemed to him, if not described with technical precision, would leave open a door to differences and disputes, which would not have been left open if the attempt had not been made to register these particulars. Those were the grounds upon which the majority of the Committee opposed the introduction of these clauses.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Section 1, the interpretation clause, having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE asked whether it should not be stated that the Kazi was to be a "public servant."

The HON'BLE the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL explained that the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef had a proposal to make to that effect, which would be brought forward at the proper time. It would be better to provide that the Kazis appointed under this Act should be public servants.

The section was then agreed to.

Section 2 was agreed to.

Section 3 provided that every Kazi should use a seal having an inscription in the Persian language.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought that the inscription should also be in the vernacular language of the place in which the Kazi acted. In the eastern districts there were a number of persons who only wrote and read Bengali, and in other places there were Mahomedans who only knew Uriya. In order that every person who went to a Kazi for the registration of a marriage or divorce should be cognizant of the inscription used in the seal, BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought that two languages should be used, viz. Persian and the language of the place in which the seal was used. He therefore moved that the words "language of the place" should be inserted after the word "language" in line 4 of the section.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought it unnecessary to have a seal in any other language than Persian.

After some further conversation the motion was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Section 4 was agreed to.

Section 5 provided that the Kazi should keep register books.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH asked whether it should not be provided in what languages the registers should be kept.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF observed that that matter would be regulated by the rules to be passed by Government under the provisions of section 23.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections 6 to 10 were agreed to.

Section 11 provided that copies of the entries in the registers should be given to the parties without charge.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE suggested that the words "such certificate shall be considered *primâ facie* proof of the marriage or divorce," should be inserted at the end of this section.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that all public documents were evidence; and when the Kazi was made a public officer in the service of Government, entries made by him in the register would, under the Evidence Act, become evidence. This Council could not alter or in any way affect the Evidence Act, but they could provide a state of things that would fall within the Evidence Act.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said he intended to move thereafter, for the introduction of a Section by which every Kazi would be made a public officer; and when that was provided, all documents and registers kept by such public officer would be *primâ facie* evidence by the Evidence Act. He thought, therefore, that there was no necessity to insert the words now proposed.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections 12 to 22 were agreed to.

Section 23 provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make rules for certain purposes.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, that in order to emphasise the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor was expected to prescribe the language in which the registers should be kept, he would suggest the insertion of the following as amongst the things for which the Lieutenant-Governor might make rules:—"for regulating the language and the character in which the Kazis should keep their registers."

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that *primâ facie* the Kazis would write in the Persian character. Then, if there was any special necessity for using any other character, there was provision made in this section for the purpose, in the clause which authorised the Lieutenant-Governor

to make rules "for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act." It appeared to him that it would be better to leave the section as it stood.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF thought the learned Advocate-General's suggestion the best.

The section was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said he would now propose the introduction of a new section. There seemed to be a shadow of a doubt whether a Kazi appointed under this Act would be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and a "public officer" within the meaning of the Evidence Act or not; and therefore it would be better to make him a "public officer in the service of Government" by this Act. As a necessary consequence, the documents and registers kept by him would be "public documents," and, as such, *primâ facie* evidence. He moved that the following section be introduced after Section 23:—

"23A. Every Kazi shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer in the service of Government."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had not the advantage of the assistance of the learned Advocate-General in Committee. The point was considered, and MR. DAMPIER referred to the definition of "public servant" in the Penal Code, which included "every officer in the service or pay of Government, or *remunerated by fees* or commission for the performance of any public duty." The definition, it would be seen, precisely met the case of the Kazis under this Act, and that was sufficient; it would be unnecessary to introduce the proposed section, unless the use of the words "public officer in the service of Government," which stood in the amendment, were intended to have some different effect from that which would attach to the words "public servant." To this point Mr. Dampier's attention had not been specially directed.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the definition under the Penal Code was a definition for the purposes of the Code Section 74 of Act I of 1872—the Evidence Act—provided that the following documents should be public documents—"documents of *public officers*, legislative, judicial, and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions." Therefore all that was necessary was to provide that the Kazi should be a public officer. Also, to bring the Kazi under the Penal Code, we provided that the Kazi should be a public officer "in the service of Government." THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL had suggested the addition of the words "in the service of Government." There might be a scintilla of doubt on the point whether the Kazi performed public duties. He might be readily brought under the first by providing that he was a public officer; and to bring him under the Penal Code, the addition of the words "in the service of Government" were necessary. There might be a question whether the registers of these marriages would be public documents. Hence, in order to make the matter quite certain, it was advisable not to put it in the first branch, but in the second, so that he would be made a public officer; and being in the service of Government, would come both under the Evidence Act and the Penal Code.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT inquired whether that would not give the Kazi a claim to pension. There would always be a certain amount of difficulty in admitting a fresh class of persons to pension. The tendency was, where any persons performed *quasi*-public duties not under the Government, or under a corporation under the control of Government, to admit their claim to pension. Perhaps that question might be reserved for consideration at the next meeting.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the question as to pension of persons paid by fees was special, and subject to the decision of Government in each case. He did not intend to ask the Council to pass the Bill that day, and therefore perhaps the section might be passed now provisionally, subject to future reconsideration.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT wished to have the opinion of the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef, as to whether the Kazis themselves would accept the designation of officers of Government.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said he thought they would be glad to be so recognised; and if they were declared to be officers of Government, their registers would be public property, and persons making false entries could be prosecuted: and unless it was provided that these registers were the property of Government, it would be difficult to procure the conviction of persons tampering or making away with them. He thought that was an additional reason why these registers should be declared to be public registers and the property of Government.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT wished to be informed whether, in the hon'ble member's opinion, the Mahomedan community would accept such a position for the Kazis.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF thought that Mahomedans would be thankful if such a position were given to the Kazis. He had no doubt that they would be glad of it.

The proposed section was then agreed to, subject to reconsideration at the next meeting of the Council, the President observing that the Section was rather an important addition to the Bill.

Section 24 was agreed to.

Form (A) in the schedule having been read—

The HON'BLE MR DAMPIER said that for the sake of taking definitely the view of the Council as to columns 10 to 14 of this form, he would move that the clauses be omitted. He had no strong personal opinion on the matter. He had already laid before the Council the grounds of his opinion, and the Hon'ble Member opposite (Mr. Schalch), also thought it would be better to omit them, as being less likely to lead to complications; but as such complications, when they arose, would come under the treatment of the learned Advocate-General, and his professional fraternity, MR. DAMPIER was willing to defer his opinion to that of his Hon'ble friend.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that so far from thinking that the retention of these clauses would lead to complications, he thought they would avert complications that would otherwise arise The benefit would be, that in the case of marriages amongst the poorer classes, where no written contract of marriage was provided, and where it only lived in the recollection of persons, there would be some certainty. The entries in the register in such cases would be brief, and without any very complicated conditions. No doubt the 14th column provided for the record of special conditions, but that was a state of things not often likely to happen. The principal items that were necessary were "how much of the dower was *moajjul* (prompt) and how much *mowujjul* (deferred); whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment, and how much; whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same." He thought that a record of such facts would not only be popular, but useful to that class of the people for whom their hon'ble colleague Moulvie Abdool Luteef had poured forth his sympathy that day, and it would be desirable to retain these clauses.

The HON'BLE MR. ELDRIDGE inquired whether, if these clauses were retained in the form of registry, it would be necessary that the parties should specify all these conditions; or whether it would be optional what columns should be filled up.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT explained, that it was binding on the parties to give the information required by clauses 10 to 14, or they must forego registration. If, under those circumstances, he declined to register, the marriage did not thereby become invalidated.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF observed that of these five clauses, the first two would apply to all cases; the remaining three would not apply to all marriages. It was very seldom that a portion of the dower was paid, or any property given at the time of marriage, or in which there were any special conditions made. If these circumstances did not arise, those columns would be left blank.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he knew of a case, which was also in the knowledge of his hon'ble colleague Moulvie Abdool Luteef, in which a friend of his had made it a special condition on his daughter's marriage, that if during her life-time, the husband married another wife, she should by that act become divorced. Was it safe to express such a condition as this in the loose way in which a Kazi would express it in his register? Mr. Dampier feared that cases would arise in which the loose description of conditions and particulars in the registers, although registered in perfect good faith, might give an opportunity for differences of construction and disputes, if *mala fides* should afterwards arise.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier in thinking the insertion of these clauses beyond the scope of the Select Committee as laid down in the instruction to them by the Council. He considered it, however, quite within the power of the Council to adopt them, if they thought it right to do so; and he would not lay quite so much stress as his hon'ble friend did on the question of complication. The entries would be merely a record of what the statements of the parties were at the time, and they would be open to be rebutted by other evidence. After what had been said by the learned Advocate-General, if the Council thought fit to go beyond their original instructions and adopt these clauses, Mr. Schalch had no objection to offer.

Form (A), with the clauses 10 to 14, were then agreed to; and so also were the Forms (B) and (C).

The title and preamble were then agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not propose to ask the Council to pass the Bill now, because it was safer that, after having been considered in Council, it should be carefully looked over by the learned Secretary and the Mover of the Bill.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES MADE BY GOVERNMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that although he had not put a formal motion on the paper, as the Select Committee on the Bill for the recovery of loans of money and grain made by Government had lost one of its most valuable members in the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter, and as it would be advisable that the Committee should be a little strengthened as well, he would move that the names of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodass Pal, and of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

THE GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT AT BELVEDERE.

No. 50, dated the 11th January 1875.

From—H. J. Reynolds, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37, dated 11th January 1875, forwarding the report by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Toynbee, on the Gymnastic Tournament held on the 7th instant. I am desired to offer the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Members of the Committee; to Messrs. A. Porter, and H. G. Ryland, who acted as judges on the occasion; to Mr. Blochmann, the referee, and Mr. Rowe, the clerk of the course; and to Mr. Watson, Executive Engineer, who arranged the apparatus used in the Tournament.

The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to find that the Committee consider the Tournament to have been decidedly successful. He hopes that another Tournament will be held next year, and if this should be determined upon, the suggestions made by the Committee in the present report will be duly considered.

In conclusion, Sir Richard Temple desires to congratulate the winners of the prizes, and those who have obtained honorable mention for their proficiency. He trusts that the young men of these provinces will more and more recognize the advantage of exercising the body as well as the mind, and of making it their object to maintain both in a condition of vigour, health, and activity.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th January 1875.

From—G. Toynbee, Esq., Hony. Secy. to the Gymnastic Tournament Committee,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM desired to submit, for your information, the following report on the Gymnastic Tournament held (by the kind permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor), in the grounds at Belvedere, on Thursday last, the 7th instant.

2. The arrangements for the Tournament were initiated and carried out by a committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. H. J. Reynolds, C.S.; W. S. Atkinson; C. E. Buckland, C.S.; Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor; Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan, C.S.I.; Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor; and Mr. G. Toynbee, C.S., who acted as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The competition was limited to the students of Government schools, and the number of competitors from each school was restricted to four. The expenses of the boys, and of their teachers, to and from, and during their stay in, Calcutta were paid by Government.

4. The results of the various performances are given in detail below:—

I.—PARALLEL BARS—(30 Competitors).

(1).	Surendra Nath Banurji...	Berhampore College ...	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's prize of Rs. 25.
(2).	Núr-ul Alam ...	Calcutta Madrasah ...	Rajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor's prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Hari Mohan Basu ...	Berhampore College ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Beni Mahdab Pal	Dacca College.
Umes Chandra Patra	Howrah Government School.
Jadu Nath Mukurji	Uttarpara Government School.

II.—THE TRAPEZIUM—(19 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson's prize of Rs. 25.
(2).	Hari Mohan Basu ...	Berhampore College...	Rajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor's prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Surendra Nath Banurji...	Ditto ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Bazl-ur Rahim	Calcutta Madrasah.
Smith	Hooghly College.

III.—RINGS—(17 COMPETITORS.)

(1).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	Hon'ble Mr. Bernard's prize of Rs. 25.
(2).	Naba Kumár Chakravarti	Ditto ...	Kumar Narendra Krishna's prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Bazl-ur Rahim ...	Calcutta Madrasah ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Rajendra Narayan Banurji	Berhampore College.
Hem Chandra Chaturji	Hooghly College.
Agor Nath Choudhuri	Berhampore College.
Priya Gopal Das	Midnapore High School.

IV.—INCLINED LADDER—(13 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Upendra Nath Sen ...	Howrah Government School	Mr. W. S. Atkinson's priz of Rs. 25
(2).	Bazl-ur Rahim ...	Calcutta Madrasah ...	Kumar Narendra Krishna' prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Navin Chandra Chakravarti	Bankoora Government School. ...	Government prize of Rs. 10

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Núr-ul Alam	Calcutta Madrasah.
Surendra Nath Banurji	Berhampore College.
Beni Mahdab Pal	Dacca College.
Ram Narayan Mukurji	Bankoora Government School.

V.—POLES—(11 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	Mr. J. Sutcliffe's prize of Rs. 25
(2).	Hari Mohan Basu ...	Berhampore College ...	Kumár Grish Chandra Singh' prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Naba Kumár Chakravarti	Dacca College ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Agor Nath Chaudhuri	Berhampore College.
Abn-i-Ahmad	Calcutta Madrasah.

VI.—HORIZONTAL BAR—(28 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Hari Mohan Basu ...	Berhampore College...	Mr. C. E. Buckland's prize of Rs. 20.
(2).	Surendra Nath Banurji ...	Ditto ...	Kumar Grish Chandra Singh prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Ahmad Ismail	Hooghly College.
Upendra Nath Sen	Howrah Government School.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh	Howrah Government School.
Naba Kumar Chakravarti...	Dacca College.

VII.—THE HORSE—(16 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	Mr. G. Toynbee's prize of Rs. 20.
(2).	Surendra Nath Banurji ...	Berhampore College...	Babu Srinath Ráy's (of Dacca) prize of Rs. 16.
(3).	Hari Mohun Basu ...	Ditto ...	Government prize of Rs. 10.

The following boys deserve honorable mention under this head:—

Priya Gopal Das	Midnapore High School.
Ghulam Rabani	Calcutta Madrasah.
Núr-ul Alam	Ditto.

VIII.—HURDLE RACE:—IN TWO HEATS—(11 COMPETITORS).

(1).	Smith ...	Hooghly College ...	Mr. W. G. Willson's prize of Rs. 20.
(2).	Nirud Nath Ray Chaudhuri	Ditto ...	Babu Srinath Ráy's (of Dacca) prize of Rs. 16.

IX.—GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

The prizes given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor under this head were awarded as follows:—

(a.)—To Pupils.

(1).	Beni Mahdab Pal ...	Dacca College ...	1st prize of Rs. 50.
(2).	Hari Mohan Basu ...	Berhampore College ...	2nd prize of Rs. 20.

(b.)—To Teachers.

(1).	Rajendra Lal Singh ...	Calcutta Normal School	1st prize of Rs. 30.

An extra-prize of Rs. 16 for the third best boy (under head *a*), given by Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan, C.S.I., was awarded to Surendra Nath Banurji of Berhampore College; and an extra prize of Rs. 20 (under head *b*), presented by Mr. Pedler, was awarded to Syama Charan Ghosh of Hooghly College.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary, after distributing the prizes by order of His Honor, read the following remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to deliver in person:—

"YOUNG MEN,

"I regret I am prevented from giving you the prizes in person. I congratulate you on your success. You may be sure that the efforts made by my predecessor, Sir George Campbell, for the encouragement of gymnastic exercises will prove permanently beneficial. As a proof of my desire to continue that encouragement, I have arranged this meeting, and have offered some of the prizes which have now been distributed. These exercises improve that physical vigour which will prove so useful to you in your mental duties, and will confirm you in strength of will and purpose. Moreover, aptitude and activity of body will be of the utmost service to you in whatever career you enter, whether official or non-official, whether public or private. And lastly, the instruction of Bengali youth in calisthenic skill and power will add to the capacity of the nation. I hope that this important subject will receive more and more of your attention."

Rajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, then addressed a few words of advice to the students. After pointing out the obligations they were under to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he called on them to give three cheers for Sir Richard Temple. After these had been given the meeting broke up.

5. The Committee think that, as a first attempt, the Tournament was a decided success. The degree of proficiency attained by the teachers and boys whose names are mentioned in this report, and their behaviour generally, are very creditable to all concerned. There was no disorder or confusion during any part of the proceedings. The various schools throughout the Province have had an opportunity of testing their own standard of proficiency by comparison with others, and boys of all castes and races have met each other in friendly rivalry on common ground. The Committee believe that the result of the Tournament, instituted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, will be to encourage the prosecution, to a still greater and more general standard of perfection, of those manly exercises which have already made, within a limited period, such rapid and solid progress.

6. The present appears to the Committee to be a favorable opportunity for making a few remarks, suggested by the experience of the first Tournament, which may be of use on future occasions should the experiment be repeated.

7. In the first place, they would observe that the length of the programme, and the number of competitors who actually competed under the various heads—no less than 134, excluding the Hurdle Race and teachers' competition—rendered it a matter of some difficulty to get through all the performances in one day. Though they were commenced soon after 11 A.M. they were not completed until 6 P.M., half an hour's rest having been allowed to the competitors during the middle of the day.

In future, it would perhaps be advisable to eliminate, at district or divisional preliminary meetings, all those competitors who had not attained a really high standard of excellence. Such a course would have saved Government, this year, the expense of the journeys to and from Calcutta, and of the residence in it, of a large number of boys who had no chance of winning either prizes or honorable mention.

8. Two other points which occur to the Committee are:—(1) There might be two classes of competitors instead of one, the boys being divided according to their age and height. A small boy of twelve years of age, and only four feet high, has clearly no chance in many of the exercises, *e.g.*, the horizontal bar, against a boy 18 years old and 5½ feet in height. (2) It might also be well to make a rule that no one boy should carry away more than a certain number of prizes—though all his marks might be allowed to count towards the general proficiency prize.

9. Another suggestion which the Committee have to make is, that, in future, competition need not be limited to the boys of Government schools, but might be thrown open to the students of all the schools in the country where gymnastic exercises are practised. The encouragement given to physical training would be greatly increased by such a course; and if preliminary meetings were held, as already suggested, for the purpose of selecting representative champions, there would not be too many candidates for the final competition. For European and Eurasian boys separate prizes might, perhaps, be offered.

10. The Committee have no doubt that many of the educational officers of Government could offer other very useful suggestions on the subject generally, and they will not therefore say more in this report. There is ample time for discussion should it be decided to make the Tournament an annual institution.

11. They cannot close their report without expressing their acknowledgments for the great assistance rendered by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. A. Porter, of the 28th Native Infantry, and H. G. Ryland, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, who performed the arduous duty of judging; Messrs. H. Blochmann and F. Rowe who acted as referee and clerk of the course, respectively; and Mr. Watson, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, under whose supervision the arrangements for the apparatus, &c., were admirably carried out.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1875.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces, for the year 1873-74.

The Lieutenant-Governor, while acknowledging with thanks the very complete and lucid review of the excise administration of the year which this report presents, is compelled to remark upon the delay which has attended its submission. The report did not reach Government till the 2nd December, and no reason is assigned to explain why it could not have been furnished sooner. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Member-in-Charge will take steps to ensure the punctual submission of the report.

2. The financial results of the year are far more satisfactory than could have been anticipated, in view of the distress which has prevailed over so many districts of the Lower Provinces. It is true that the greatest pressure was experienced after the close of the financial year under review; but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been prepared to find some falling off in the excise revenue of 1873-74. So far from this, the net revenue has increased by nearly two lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year, the figures, after deducting all charges, being Rs. 68,41,283, against Rs. 66,42,390 in 1872-73. This larger revenue has also been collected at a smaller cost; the percentage of charges on the gross receipts having fallen from 4·5 to 4·3. The remissions of the year amounted to only Rs. 89; the balances were Rs. 7,360, the whole of which (with the exception of Rs. 973 classed as "doubtful") has since been realised; or is in train of recovery. These figures show that the receipts from excise are realised as punctually, smoothly, and economically, as any part of the public revenues.

3. There would, however, be no cause for congratulation if this larger revenue indicated any increase of habits of intemperance among the people. On the contrary there would be cause for regret. The gratifying feature of the present report however is, that there is shown an increased revenue accompanying a diminished consumption. This result, advantageous alike to the Government and to the people, has been attained by extending the system of selling licenses by auction; by raising the selling price of opium, and the duty on ganja; and by requiring the payment of fees for opium licenses in Calcutta. As compared with the returns of the previous year, the consumption of country-spirits has decreased by 128,324 gallons, while the net increase in revenue amounts to Rs. 1,20,366: in ganja, the revenue has fallen off by only Rs. 12,821, while the consumption has diminished by no less than 383 maunds 23 seers 9 chittacks; and in opium there is a decreased consumption of 66 maunds 18 seers but a net increase in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,30,647. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that the policy which has led to these satisfactory results is still being steadily pursued; that in the current year 1874-75 the system of selling licenses by auction, and restricting their number, will be made still more general; that some local officers recommend a further enhancement of the duty on ganja; and that the Member-in-Charge has directed the imposition of a fee upon opium licenses in twenty-eight districts of Bengal.

4. Country-spirits are sold under two different systems: the fixed-duty system, under which the revenue is paid on the quantity of spirit which actually passes into consumption; and the monthly-tax system, under which the vendor pays a certain price for his shop, irrespective of the amount of his sales. This latter system is in force in twenty Bengal districts, and is considered by the Member-in-Charge to be better adapted than the other to thinly populated tracts, in which illicit distillation is comparatively easy. It is evident, however, that the working of the monthly-tax system requires to be carefully watched, in order to prevent an undue multiplication of the number of shops. From

the remarks of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, quoted in paragraph 39 of the report, it would seem that in some places sufficient care has not been exercised in this particular. If it be that licenses have been sold too freely, and temptations to drunkenness have been increased, the result would be the occasion for much regret. Sir Richard Temple relies on the experience and watchfulness of the Commissioner to prevent such a result arising. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the Member-in-Charge has given orders, by which the previous number of licenses in the Chota Nagpore division will be lessened by one-half during 1874-75; but he must remark that the possibility of such a reduction shows that the number of licenses must have been in excess of the real requirements of the population. In Midnapore, into which the out-still system has been introduced during the year under review, proper caution appears to have been exercised in this respect, as only one still is allowed to every 16 square miles of area.

5. The experiment of taxing the materials used in the manufacture of country-spirit, instead of the spirit itself, was tried during the year in four districts of the Patna division, and in the district of Monghyr. The result in the Patna districts was an increase in the quantity of spirit, accompanied by a decrease of revenue; while in Monghyr there was a decrease in both consumption and revenue. In the Gya distillery, the consumption in two months increased by 7,439 gallons, while the revenue fell off to the extent of Rs. 3,141. As, under this system, the revenue is the test of the quantity of alcohol manufactured, these figures indicate a preference on the part of the people for a cheap unintoxicating liquor, of a kind which it would scarcely be practicable to gauge by means of the hydrometer. Some local officers speak favorably of the system, and its continuance for another year has been sanctioned by the Member-in-Charge. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the result of this practice is, that a very large quantity of cheap and weak spirit is produced and drunk. This result was noticed in the Government Resolution of last year; and the principle was laid down that if the people preferred this to getting a smaller quantity of stronger and more expensive liquor, there was no reason why their wishes should not be complied with. Sir Richard Temple, however, requests that the working of this principle may be watched, as the facts now brought out seem hardly to promise that degree of success which was at first anticipated. On the other hand, objections have been urged on the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. It is argued that the plan affords facilities for drinking—if not for drunkenness; that it extends a taste for spirits among a larger class; and that people who are tempted by this cheap liquor to enter upon a habit of drinking, are likely to take to stronger stimulants hereafter. The liquor which it supplies has to be drunk at once, as it spoils if kept. The vital question is—does this plan encourage drinking? If it does, then the objection is patent.

6. The number of retail licenses for the sale of country-rum exhibited a great decrease compared with the previous year, and the consumption declined 12 per cent, with a corresponding diminution in the amount of duty realised. The introduction, however, of the auction system resulted in an increase of Rs. 16,512 in the receipts from license fees. The consumption of this spirit is almost exclusively confined to the Presidency and Dacca divisions. For several years past, it has been clear that country-rum is being gradually driven from the market by the competition of cheap imported spirits, which are sold under the name of brandy. A memorial on this subject has been presented by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company, who are large distillers of rum; and the Member-in-Charge recommends that the customs duty on imported spirits should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon. The question is under the separate consideration of Government.

7. In the 5th section of the report, which shows the receipts from imported wines and liquors, the information given is not altogether complete, and explanation upon some points appears to be necessary. There was a decrease of six licenses in all, and the receipts from fees diminished by Rs. 7,870. The large decrease in Calcutta is explained to have been due to the introduction of the auction system. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in the Patna division there was an increase of seventeen licenses, but an increase of only Rs. 584 in fees. It is not stated whether these additional licenses were in force throughout the year; but if they were, it would seem that they have been

granted at needlessly low rates. Some explanation, His Honor thinks, should have been given of the reasons which justified an increase of the number of licenses in the district of Patna from twenty-six to thirty-nine during the year.

8. The importations of wines and spirits show a decline compared with the previous year; but the Member-in-Charge remarks that the importations do not necessarily bear any proportion to the quantity which passes into consumption; and that there is reason to believe that the consumption of European wines and spirits has not diminished. It appears, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor, that taking one year with another, it may be assumed that the bonded stocks do not materially vary in amount, and that consequently a diminished importation points to a decreased consumption. It is to be observed that the importations of wines, spirits, and beer, are not only lower than they were in 1872-73, but that they are considerably below the averages of the five preceding years.

9. The figures under the head of Pachwai contrast unfavorably with the rest of the report, there being an increase of 175 in the number of licenses, but a falling off of revenue to the amount of Rs. 23.806. It is explained that the increase is nominal, and arises only from resettlement of licenses thrown up in consequence of the scarcity. Pachwai is a comparatively innocuous beverage—being a weak beer brewed from rice. It is largely consumed by the poorer clases in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and some districts of Chota Nagpore; and the Lieutenant-Governor would deprecate the adoption of any repressive measures which might lead to the disuse of pachwai, and the consumption of distilled liquors in its place. But His Honor would ask the Member-in-Charge to exercise a vigilant supervision over the issue of these licenses, especially in villages which contain a Sonthal population. It is clear, from what is stated in paragraph 125 of the report, that in Chota Nagpore licenses have hitherto been granted too freely, and at inadequate rates; and attention should be directed, not only to increasing the rates of license fees, but to restricting the number of licenses.

10. The outturn of ganja during the year under review was larger than in the previous year, and the area cultivated with the plant showed a considerable increase; but the number of licenses, the consumption, and the revenue, were all smaller than in 1872-73. As might have been anticipated, the districts in which consumption increased during the year are mostly those which not only escaped the famine, but in which the cultivating classes were enriched by the high prices of the year. In Sylhet, in which the season was a prosperous one for agriculturists, there was a considerable increase in the consumption of ganja, and there was also some increase in the districts of the Orissa division. But in the whole of the Lower Provinces the number of licenses fell from 5,134 to 4,865, and the revenue declined from Rs. 11,89,705 to Rs. 11,76,884; though (as has been remarked above) the consumption diminished in a far greater ratio than the revenue, owing to the higher duty imposed upon the drug. The Member-in-Charge does not think that the time has yet arrived for any further increase of the duty. It appears, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor that of all excisable articles, the imposition of an almost prohibitive duty on ganja admits of the best justification upon both moral and economical grounds. It is generally agreed that even the moderate consumption of ganja is deleterious; and that its use leads to crime, to insanity, and to other dreadful consequences. The conditions of its production are such that surreptitious cultivation appears scarcely to be possible. The cultivation of the ganja plant is not, like that of the poppy, spread over an extensive area. The whole of Bengal is supplied with ganja from a tract not exceeding 800 acres in Rajshahye. Supervision is consequently easy; and the imposition of a higher duty—if it resulted in a loss of revenue—would do so only by diminishing consumption. For the sake of the people, the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly commends this subject to the consideration of the Board.

11. The rise in the selling price of opium, which came into force from the 1st January 1873, has had the effect of largely increasing the revenue, with a somewhat smaller consumption. In pursuance of the same policy, the experiment was tried, during the year, of imposing a fee on the grant of licenses for the sale of opium in Calcutta and the suburbs; and during 1874-75 the same system has been extended to 28 other districts in Bengal. About three-

sevenths of the entire opium revenue is derived from the Assam districts, and will consequently not appear in the Board's future returns. In Orissa, the consumption of opium is steadily increasing, and the Commissioner recommends a further rise in the selling price. It is satisfactory to learn that the illicit traffic in opium between the Behar districts and Chandernagore has received a check, owing to several successful seizures of contraband opium having been made; and that the Chandernagore opium farm, the lessees of which depend principally upon this traffic for their profits, was let, in 1873, for only half the price which it fetched in the previous year.

12. The prosecutions under the excise law during the year call for no special remark. There were two cases of some importance in the Presidency division, and proceedings of some kind were taken in the great majority of districts, but the cases were for the most part of a trivial character. In all 2,411 persons were arrested, of whom 1,926 were convicted, 306 were imprisoned, and fines amounting to Rs. 52,838 were imposed, but only about half of this sum was realised. Effectual measures have been taken to secure the prompt payment of rewards in cases under the opium laws.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the Commissioners named in the margin are specially commended in the report for their efficient administration of the department of excise. Paragraph 189 of the report also mentions the District Collectors and subordinate officers who have merited favorable notice. To the Member-in-Charge, Mr. Money, the thanks of Government are due for the care and ability which he has displayed in the supervision of the department, and for the general excellence of the present report.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell.
" T. E. Ravenshaw.
Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I.
Lord H. Ulick Browne.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1875.

READ—

Report of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, in letter No. 3716, dated 27th November 1874.

The Officiating Inspector-General of Registration has submitted an excellent report on the working of his department for the year 1873-74. It enters into particular details of each district, and conveys at the same time much interesting information. The progress which is seen to have been effected, affords every encouragement to perseverance in extending the benefits of the system.

2. The prominent feature of the year's administration has been the large extension of registration offices throughout the country, with the development of the arrangements laid down for the establishment of such offices under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Upon a retrospect of the progress of this important affair, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in its original constitution, the Registration Department was presided over by a Director-General, with sub-registrars on fixed salaries in different localities, under the control of the Magistrate and Collector as the Registrar of the district. The salaries of the sub-registrars were fixed at a sum of Rs. 200 per mensem, which was found sufficient to secure men for the duties, with ministerial establishments also paid from the general revenues. Under the circumstances, the increase of registration offices was left to the slow progress dependent upon the resources available from the general funds at the disposal of Government, aided by such surplus as the Registration Department could itself show from year to year on the working of the few offices which it was possible to maintain.

4. The Kazi system of registration, which in many instances possessed no great practical value at any time, had been abolished by law a few years previously. It was recognised, however, by the Government that ineffective and unreliable as the system had been, the attestation of records by particular Kazis, known to be men of position and probity, carried weight with the Mahomedan community; and the abolition of such offices had created a need which it was incumbent upon the Government to supply to meet the legitimate wants of the country. It was in these circumstances that the consideration was pressed upon Government of making some arrangements for a much more extended system of registration of deeds than was possible under the rules which then existed; and the plan was adopted of creating a system of rural registry offices, to be presided over by Native officers retired from the public service, and non-official gentlemen of education and respectability, residents of the places where registration offices were to be established. It was anticipated that for the comparatively light work of rural registry offices a competent agency could be obtained from the classes indicated, whose services might be remunerated from a percentage of the fees realised on registration of documents, and the last year's report showed 23 such offices established and in good working order. The extension of the system during the year under review has been rapid and general; and the arrangements made by the Officiating Inspector-General for the selection of capable candidates, for the grouping of thanas comprising the registration jurisdiction, and for the choice of suitable sites for the offices, have been attended with a success commensurate with the care and attention given to the matter.

5. The results, up to the close of the year to which the report refers, are the establishment of 53 new rural offices in different parts of the Lower Provinces; and to these 49 others have since been added up to the date on which the report was submitted to Government; while on comparing the work done in 1870, before rural offices were established on any efficient footing, with the work of the year under notice, it is found that the sum of the monthly averages of registrations in rural offices was 4,646 in 1870 against 8,524 in 1874, giving an increase of 83·4 per cent. In Jessore—a metropolitan district—where the difficulties of creating offices and finding agents were much less than in backward districts away from the capital, the extension of offices and increase of registrations has been most marked, "more than quadrupling the operations of the Department in a single year;" and it may be fully accepted that throughout these provinces the work done has met a very urgent want, and—so far as it has gone—with success. Such is the testimony of a large majority of the district officers under whom the system has been tried. They mention the confidence of the people in the offices; the beneficial results to the public, especially in developing the habit of registration; the anxiety of the rural Registrars to discharge their duties with honesty and diligence, and the success which, with occasional mistakes to be expected in a new experiment, has attended their efforts. It is satisfactory also to find that the incomes of the new offices have generally been larger than was anticipated, and that the main difficulty of a failure of competent officers, which threatened the introduction of the scheme, has not been experienced. With increasing resources there is every prospect that a better class of rural Registrars and more effective establishments will be secured.

6. *Establishments.*—The number of offices of all kinds under the control of the Inspector-General of Registration at the close of the year was 221, as against 167 at the end of 1872-73. Thus—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
District offices in charge of salaried Sub-Registrars ..	20	23
Ditto ditto of *ex-officio* ditto ..	30	27
Sub-divisional offices	87	86
Special offices at sub-divisions	6	9
Rural offices	23	75
Calcutta registry office	1	1
	167	221

It was stated in the previous annual report that an important change in the method of paying those who were specially appointed as Sub-Registrars had been

effected; and in the place of a fixed salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, it was proposed to establish the system of remunerating these officers, partly by salary and partly by fees, as securing the object of payment in proportion to the registration effected. This system has been now applied to the new special officers appointed this year, and generally in respect of all acting appointments. It is now brought to notice that the large and general increase in rural offices seriously affects the position and emoluments of the special Sub-Registrars; for, while the work of the latter is much increased in the supervision of the extending rural offices, the multiplication of these, by reducing the jurisdictions of the special Sub-Registrars, reduces also the fees by which they are partly paid. To such an extent has this been in operation, that in several cases where the rural offices are centrally situated and well administered, the fees realised by the rural Registrar have become larger than the salary *plus* fees paid to the Sudder Sub-Registrar, who is in a position of greater trust and responsibility. Such a result was not contemplated, and as it creates naturally discontent among the older and abler officers of the Department, every effort should be made to remedy the evil. The time probably has come for the gradation of the salaried officers under the Inspector-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if that officer will take the subject into his consideration, and submit proposals for better regulating the pay of the more responsible officers under him. It is obvious that where the work of inspection and supervision is required at the hands of the Sudder Sub-Registrar, his emoluments should be higher than those of officers performing almost mechanical duties, and in a subordinate position.

7. The general results of the operations of the Department for the year show an increase of 49,289 registrations (or 17·66 per cent.), raising the total number to 328,369, as compared with 279,080 in 1872-73. Of this year's registrations, 203,565 have been compulsory, and 124,804 optional. The following summary, abstracted from the figured statements which accompany the report, gives the extent of registrations in the principal classes of documents for the two years:—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
	Compulsory.		
Registration affecting immovable property.	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	54,125	60,085
	Perpetual leases	54,926	66,398
	Other leases under section 17, clause 4 ..	64,944	76,192
	Optional.		
	Instruments of sale of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	59,708	70,556
	Leases for one year or less	1,476	1,786
	Miscellaneous documents	5,678	6,800
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	174,788	203,519
	Total optional ditto ditto ..	67,130	79,409
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	241,918	282,928
Registration other than that affecting immovable property.	Obligations for payment of money ..	24,969	29,707
	All other registrations	8,625	11,657
	Total of above ..	33,594	41,364
	Number of wills registered	1,209	1,368

8. The increase is apparent under every head of registration relating to the principal classes of instruments; and with the exception of Calcutta (where dulness of trade is said to have affected registration), Rajshahye (showing a net decrease of only about 4 per cent.), Pubna (where the falling off is chiefly in leases and counterparts, traceable probably to the adjustment of the agrarian disputes previously prevalent), and Darjeeling (including Julpigoree), the increase is distributed over all the other districts, and is prominently noticeable in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions. In Chumparun alone registrations exhibit the extraordinary increase of 138 per cent.

9. In reviewing the causes of this general extension of the work, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the year has been an exceptional one, and that during six months of it—that is from November to April—the prevailing scarcity has affected results. Notwithstanding the divergence of opinion of local officers upon this point, the fact is clearly seen, from the tables submitted by the Inspector-General, that the distressed districts show comparatively a very large increase in registrations of deeds of sale and mortgage, especially in Behar; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but infer that where famine pressed with greater severity, there, persons having rights in transferable immovable property, pledged them or sold them to avoid the consequences of the distress, and to enable them to meet the demands for the payment of their rent. The pressure in all afflicted districts induced registration. At the same time there were other causes influencing the operations of the Department; and it is quite apparent that with the greater facilities for registration which the expansion of the rural registries has given, the growing confidence of the people in the benefits of the system as a protection against fraud and a security against accidents, and perhaps, more than all, the increase in the value of land, and the desire to become possessed of landed property, have all had their effect in promoting registration during the year under review.

10. The increasing number of perpetual leases marking the continued progress of sub-infeudation, especially in the eastern districts of Tipperah, Chittagong, and Backergunge, is again very remarkable. In Chittagong, it is shown that the tenures which have been thus created during the last five years amount to no less than 63,410. The large and important district of Backergunge shows nearly similar results; and though the statement made that the growing value of the cultivation of the betel and cocoanut, prevalent in these tracts, tends to permanency of tenure, may be a partial explanation of the fact, it is clearly presumable that the cultivators in these districts have thriven upon a succession of rich harvests, and the high prices obtainable for their produce, and invest their capital in the land. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that so far the statistics of registration disclose circumstances which indicate remarkable advancement among some of the agricultural classes. As regards ordinary leases, it is gratifying to find that the number of registrations under this head is on the increase, and that there are indications in several districts that tenants generally are becoming more and more sensible of the advantages of formally attested agreements.

11. The financial results of the year show an income of Rs. 4,82,509 as against Rs. 4,35,319, an increase of Rs. 47,190, or 10·8 per cent. The total expenditure, excluding cost of printing and stationery, which comes to Rs. 18,241, is Rs. 3,29,430 as against Rs. 3,04,782 in 1872-73. Deducting public work charges, which have not been heavy, the actual saving to Government has amounted to Rs. 1,34,838.

12. It remains to notice the points to which attention is particularly desirable in the future working of the Department. Much has still to be done in the extension of the system of rural registries in backward districts. It is noticeable that the tract of country where registration has as yet been little resorted to comprises four* districts of the Rajshahye Division. The absence of sub-divisions is pointed to as the chief obstacle, and generally the want of suitable agency has retarded operations. The experiment of enlisting the services of moonsiffs, postmasters, and schoolmasters as local Sub-Registrars in these parts has not been very successful, and the efforts of the Inspector-General to obtain independent agency must be redoubled. The opening, recently, of such offices in the Maldah and Dinagpore districts, and their successful working, give some hopes of progress, and there is little doubt, from the experience gained in other places, that as new offices are established, registration will be stimulated and soon become remunerative.

* Dinagpore, Maldah, Rajshahye and Bogra.

13. Again, the Lieutenant-Governor must request the special attention of Mr. Beverley, who has resumed charge of the Department, of the urgent necessity of a constant and well-regulated system of inspection. The circumstances of the past year laid a great strain upon the resources of Government, and the inspecting staff under the Inspector-General had to be reduced for a long period to meet the exigencies of the famine in Behar. This loss will at once be supplied; and with the full complement of officers, and a more genera

plan of inspection by the District Sub-Registrars, it is hoped that the rural offices will come under frequent supervision. Without it, considering the agency employed, and isolated situation of many of the offices, the result can only be disorder and confusion. Mr. Bignold has judged well in introducing forms of inspecting memoranda, securing method and clearness in an important branch of detail.

14. Some attention is also necessary to the supply of proper accommodation for the records of the Department. In many places this is seriously defective. In the worst, such for example as Furreedpore, Chittagong, Julpigoree, and Moorshedabad, endeavours should be made at once to complete the works already sanctioned, but deferred on account of the famine.

15. The subject of the proposed issue of blank printed forms of leases and counterparts, with a view to reduce in some measure the trouble and expense of registration, has been recently under the consideration of Government, and will be more appropriately reviewed after the experiment has been for a little time in operation.

16. The paragraph (134) referring to the illegal sub-leases of Government lands in Chittagong by the "circle farmers" will be referred to the Revenue Department. There can be no doubt that the grant in perpetuity of sub-leases by these farmers, where their own interests are temporary and limited, is illegal and invalid.

17. The points for consideration when a revision of the law is undertaken have been noted. The Lieutenant-Governor will immediately consider whether steps can be taken with a view to legislation in this direction during this year.

18. Sir Richard Temple desires to record his appreciation of Mr. Bignolds' successful administration of the Department during the past year. He notices also the favorable testimony borne to the work done by Mr. Hurley, Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose, Baboo Surish Chunder Chatterjee, and Baboo Poran Chunder Chatterjee, especially in inspection duty; and the good service of the many officers mentioned in the concluding paragraphs of the report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th January 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan, 11th* Jan. 1875	·45	Rain fell at Raneegunge 1·08, Bood-Bood ·97, Culna ·13, Jehanabad nil, Cutwa 2·3. Damage reported from hail in Cutwa and north Bood-Bood, otherwise prospects as before. Health same.
2	Bankoora, 9th " "	0·15	Weather cloudy; during the 4th and 5th slight rain fell almost all over the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory. The rain has done good to them.
3	Beerbhoom, 9th " "	1·01	Character of weather uncertain. Rain has fallen in the district. State and prospects of crops good in every respect.
4	Midnapore, 9th " "	0·31	Somewhat cloudy, but little rain and cool. Harvest nearly got in. Account of the cold-weather crops favorable.
5	Hooghly, 9th " "	·05	Cloudy and drizzling rain on the 5th, otherwise clear and cold; wind chiefly from north. Main rice crop reaped; a fair crop, except in two thanas. Other crops good and fair. Water required for potatoes, onions, and for drinking and bathing purposes.
	Howrah, 9th " "	1·09	A severe storm of hail and rain on the 5th instant; weather otherwise fair. The crops are almost all off the ground. The hail did not damage them. The rice harvest outturn very good.
	Central Districts.		
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
6	24-Pergunnahs, 11th† Jan. 1875.	1·35	A sharp storm on the 5th, accompanied by heavy rain and hail. The cutting of the late rice progressing rapidly. The hail and rain on the 5th did some slight damage to the rice in Diamond Harbour that had been cut, but not carried; and to the vegetable crops in part of Busseerhaut Sub-division. In other parts of the district the rain has benefited the cold-weather crops. Cholera is abating in thanas Busseerhaut, Hosnabad, Bhangore, Baukipore, and Mothoorapore, but continues in thanas Kallygunge and Devipore.
7	Nuddea, 9th Jan. 1875	1·17	About an inch of rain has fallen almost everywhere. Tobacco has been slightly injured by the rain, but all other crops are flourishing.
8	Jessore, 9th " "	·97	Weather has been much cooler since the one day's rain in the beginning of the week. Magoora and Jhenidah Sub-divisions appear to have received the slightest amount of rain; the other sub-divisions had good, healthy showers. The late rain has done greatest good to all the spring crops; and the injury caused to *sarsa* (mustard) and rice is of the slightest degree. The harvesting of the *amun*, or late rice, is not quite complete in one or two sub-divisions, hence the amount of outturn cannot yet be given, but the result must on the whole be satisfactory.
	RAJSHAHYE DIVN.		
9	Moorshedabad, 9th Jan. 1875.	1·78	Rain on the evening of the 4th and during the 5th instant. Since the rain, it has been slightly colder. The rain during the week has greatly improved the cold-weather crops: it appears to have been general. In Jungypore the mangoe season promises well. Prices almost stationary, except common rice, which has fallen a little. Cholera has greatly abated in the Sudder Sub-division.
10	Dinagepore, 8th Jan. 1875.	·5	Seasonable rain has fallen. Unusually good crops, such as the district has not had for some years. Reaping in full progress.
11	Maldah, 9th Jan. 1875	0·90	The first two days cloudy; rain on the night of the 4th and day of the 5th; the rest cloudy and fair alternately. Rain fell during the week, and did a good deal of good to all the cold-weather crops, except mustard, some of which being in flower has been damaged by the rain.
12	Rajshahye, 9th " "	2·14	There was a heavy fall of rain on the 4th and 5th. Weather cloudy and warm, giving probability of more rain. The heavy rain of the week has not, so far as is reported, materially affected the growing cold-weather crops; but to a small extent in parts, the ripe ears of paddy have been knocked off. The injury from this cause is unimportant. Slight damage to mustard crops that were in flower is reported from Nattore. The condition of all crops is promising. Public health good.
13	Rungpore, 8th " "	0·38	Some rain has fallen during the week; since then the weather is fine and cold. The cutting of the *amun*, or late rice crop, is still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are favorable.
14	Bogra, 9th " "	1·70	Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cloudy and foggy in the morning, especially somewhat cold. A slight shock of earthquake was felt about 9 o'clock on the 6th instant. A bumper rice crop mostly cut.
15	Pubna, 9th " "	1·07	Fine, cold and seasonable weather. Storm of thunder and lightning, with heavy rain, on the night of the 4th, and rain during the 5th instant. The harvesting of *amun*, or late rice, is finished; that of *kalai* and *moong* pulses is going on. Sugar-cane and turmeric nearly ripe. Fever on the decrease.

* Telegram of the 11th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 11th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
	COOCH BEHAR DIVN.		
16	Darjeeling, 8th Jan. 1875.	1·18	Very cold and misty; snow fell pretty considerably during about 48 hours on Tuesday and Wednesday. The snow has not done any damage to the crops in the hills; a little rain fell in the plains. All the crops are doing well. The winter rice crop is being reaped, and is expected to give a full outturn.
17	Julpigoree, 9th Jan. 1875	·50	Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cold. Harvesting nearly completed. The rain has, to some slight extent, it is feared, affected tobacco, early *surso* (mustard) and *kalai* (pulse).
	Cooch Behar, 7th Jan. 1875.	0·12	Weather fine, excepting slight showers on 4th and 5th. State and prospects of crops same as last week.
	Eastern Districts.		
	DACCA DIVN.		
18	Dacca, 11th* Jan. 1875	0·57	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops favorable.
19	Fureedpore, 9th Jan. 1875.	0·50	There was a nor-wester, and half an inch of rain on the 5th instant, which has done good to cold-weather crops. Health good, excepting at Aiupore, whence an outbreak of cholera is reported.
20	Backergunge, 7th Jan. 1875.	Nil	The general condition of the district, as respects health, crops, and food-supply, is good.
21	Mymensingh, 8th Jan. 1875.	1·16	Rain and storm on the 5th instant; during the rest of the week the weather was fine, with foggy mornings. The mustard in late flower has been somewhat damaged by rain. Prospects of other crops good.
	CHITTAGONG DIVN.		
22	Chittagong, 7th January 1875.	0·27	Rain fell on the 6th instant from 8 to 10 A.M., and the weather is much cooler in consequence. The crops continue to do well all over the district, and will no doubt derive much benefit from the rain.
23	Noakholly, 7th January 1875.	0·57	Fair during greater part of the week. Heavy rain on the night of the 5th instant. The reaping of the late rice not yet complete. Cold-weather crops progressing favorably.
24	Tipperah, 8th Jan. 1875	1·	Weather fine and cool. Rain has fallen in the district. The prospects of the crops are very favorable.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 5th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Heavy fogs as usual from nightfall to 10 A.M. the next morning. Mustard and chillies doing well. Lands being cleared for tobacco.
	Hill Tipperah ...	......	Return not received.
	BEHAR.		
	PATNA DIVN.		
26	Patna, 11th* Jan. 1875	0·78	Slight showers in the first part of the week. Great benefit to backward *rubbee* or cold-weather crops. Outturn of paddy reported favorable from all parts of the district. Health good.
27	Gya, 9th " "	0·14	In the beginning of the week the weather was cloudy, and rain fell on the 4th and 6th instant: on the last day it was attended with a slight fall of hail. The harvesting of the rice crop is nearly over. Such an abundant harvest has not been seen for many years. The cold-weather crop, which has been considerably benefited by this timely rain, looks very promising.
28	Shahabad, 9th " "	0·50	Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 4th. A severe storm occurred that night, accompanied by heavy rain and hail; since then the weather has cleared and become much colder, and is all that could be desired. Prospects of crops very good. The rain which fell has done much good; the hail has injured in places the poppy and some of the cold-weather crops. Inquiries in regard to the extent of the damage so caused were at once ordered to be made. The rain has, however, done infinitely more good than the hail has occasioned harm.
29	Tirhoot, 9th " "	1·04	Rain has fallen during the week. Weather cold. The rain that fell during the week has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which are everywhere promising. The state of the country and the people is quite satisfactory.
30	Sarun, 9th " "	·24	Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; clear and seasonable the last three days—both east and west wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain on the 3rd and 4th instant. It is reported that this rain was accompanied by hail in thanas Mushruck, Pursa, and Bussuntpore in the Sudder Sub-division, and Sewan, Durowlee, Buragown, and Burowlee in Sewan Sub-division. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable. The rain has on the whole done some good to them. The hail may have done some damage to wheat and barley in ears, peas in flowers, and poppy. Except in thana Mushruck, where hailstorm seems to have been very severe, serious injury is not apprehended. Indigo-fields being prepared for next year's crops. Prices of indian-corn have slightly risen owing to a falling off in the supply in the markets. General health good.
31	Chumparun, 8th " "	·25	Mornings very foggy, days cloudy, and nights clear. Rain fell on the 4th instant. Recent rain will bring forward winter crops, and give sufficient moisture for spring crops.

* Telegrams of the 11th January, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		
	Bhagulpore Divn.		
32	Monghyr, 9th Jan. 1875.	·58	Weather cold, mornings misty. Some rain has fallen during the week. The rain makes the prospects of the cold-weather crops even more favorable than they were.
33	Bhagulpore, 11th* „ „	·40	Rain on 5th and 6th instant. Over an inch in Soopool. Severe hail in the south, but crops not much damaged, as there was but little cold weather crops. Cold-weather crops still promise to be very fine.
34	Purneah, 9th „ „	0·61	Very cloudy. Rain in the commencement of the week. There will be a 16-anna return from the *aughani*, or late rice crop. The recent rain has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which promise very well. The state of the crops is everything that can be desired.
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 9th Jan. 1875.	1·31	Rain fell in the district. At Deogurh ·48, Rajmehal a few drops, Jamtura ·71. Hail in many places. A little damage done to mustard in Rajmehal. Paddy nearly all cut; everything else doing very well.
	ORISSA.		
	Orissa Division.		
36	Cuttack, 2nd Jan. 1875	Nil	Rather warm for the time of year. Winter crops coming on well. Late rice crop being reaped. Public health good.
37	Pooree, 7th „ „	Nil	A few drops of rain fell on the evening of Tuesday. The weather is now generally fine. The harvesting of the main rice (*saruda*) crop is proceeding rapidly with a fair outturn. Of the pulses, *Brehi* and *arahur* are indifferent, and *moong* and *coolthe* are growing with fair prospects, as well as mustard and castor seed, which are in flower. Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. *Daloon* rice is being sown and partly germinating. Prices are generally stationary in the district. Export of rice is being made to Colombo by purchasers in the city of Pooree, owing to which rice is not as cheap as usual in the harvest season.
38	Balasore, 8th Jan. 1875	·65	Weather occasionally cloudy, with one or two slight showers of rain. Harvesting of rice crop coming to a close. General prospects of crops good. A few cases of small-pox.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South West Frontier Agency.		
39	Hazareebâgh, 9th Jan. 1875.	0·82	A thunderstorm with some heavy rain and hailstones on the night of the 4th. Since then the air has been clear and the temperature much lower. Some benefit has been done to the cold-weather crops by the rain; but the poppy and *arahur* pulse have sustained some injury by hailstones.
40	Lohardugga, 9th Jan. 1875.	·26	Some rain has fallen in the district; cold again since the rain. Cold-weather crops cut to a great extent and reported excellent, both in the Sudder Sub-division and in Palamow. General health good; small-pox reported here and there.
41	Singbhoom, 8th Jan. 1875	0·05	Slight rain fell. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favorable.
42	Manbhoom, 9th Jan. 1875.	0·27	Some rain has fallen in the district. Weather seasonable. All the rice has now been cut. The cold-weather crops promise well.

* Telegrams of the 11th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12*th January* 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Foodgrains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
Burdwan	A 15 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	12 13	19 8	20 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	B 15 0	14 12	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 10	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	C 16 0	13 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	10 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	13 4 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 8	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	15 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	11 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	15 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	E 14 8	13 5	10 8	E 16 0	15 0	16 0	F 8 0	6 10	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0	16 0	13 1	...	..	..	14 8	14 8	11 7	G 16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	H 12 8	12 4	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	I 16 0	16 0	13 0	E 23 0	23 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	18 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	23 0 to 24 0	24 0	11 4	28 0 to 32 0	26 0 to 27 0	11 12	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	12 0	...	18 12 to 21 0	18 6 to 22 0	9 12 to 10 0	22 8 to 24 0	24 0 to 24 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	19 12	12 12½	10 2	...	...	...	8 0	7 7½	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 4	28 8	28 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	14 0	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ..	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0
Julpigoree ..	J 11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 5	32 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca	15 0	13 0	10 10	20 0	19 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	K 12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	L ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ..	M 12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 13-8 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee, and the Sudder Station best and common rice of the present season's harvest is being sold at 17-8 and 20 seers per rupee respectively.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 30 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 21-6 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 15-12 to 16 seers per rupee.

ndermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th January 1875.

HE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICT
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of the year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL
																					Western Dist
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.
30 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	..	8 6	8 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
30 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	15 8 to 16 0	15 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	12 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Distr
10 0	19 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	14 8	16 12	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 to 16	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	13 8	13 12	11 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore.
30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 4 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	11 4	10 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	13 8	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.
22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 16	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 1	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Di
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10 to 25	7 to 20	10 to 20	Dacca.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	10 to 12	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 15	Mymensingh.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 26-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 13-4 seers per rupe

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
astern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah.†																					
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	13 5	12 4	11 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah.†																					
BEHAR.																					
Patna	19 0	19 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	23 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...	23 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...
Gya	P 17 8	18 0	11 4	20 0	21 4	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	23 0	11 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	31 0	33 8	17 0
Shahabad	Q 18 12	20 0	14 0	22 8	21 8	19 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
Tirhoot	R 15 0	16 0	11 0	E 13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 22 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	.	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...
Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	25 0	12 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	17
Chumparun... ...	S 14 8	14 8	11 12	E 15 0 to 28 0	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	25 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	16
Monghyr	19 9	21 0	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	19 0	22 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	20 3	18 5	13 5	25 4	22 11	20 3	21 7	20 8	10 1	22 11	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 55 0	45 0	17
Purneah	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	E 30 0 to 33 0	30 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	E 60 0	60 0	...
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	24 15	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21
Pooree	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Balasore.†																					
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
South-West Frontier Agency.																					
Hazareebagh ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	19
Lohardugga ...	9 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	28
Singhbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maunbhoom	U 12 8	12 0	11 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	E 17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser m... 22 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, bulrush millet 21 seers, ... millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

the 12th January 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	*Eastern Districts*—(Con
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	10 0	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.
																					Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tr
																					Hill Tipperah †.
																					BEHAR.
28 0	32 0	17 0	24 0	23 8	20 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.
24 0	25 0	13 4	20 0	21 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.
24 8	25 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Shahabad.
30 0	32 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.
25 0	26 0	16 [illegible]	20 0	20 0	[illegible] 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
34 0	35 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 12 to 6 0	5 0	Chumparun.
28 3	27 9	18·7	23 1	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 8	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.
29 0	30 15	17 0	20 3	19 7	17 11	157 13	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0	Purneah.
36 0	35 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																					ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	11 13	13 2	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.
																					Balasore.†
																					CHOTA NAGPORE
																					South-West Frontier Agen
30 0	33 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
31 0	32 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singhboom.
[illegible]8 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	220 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 21 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 50 and gram 12 to 47 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56-8 seers, maize 31 [illegible] seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 18-4 per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers and gram 7 [illegible] seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Benga

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 27th to 31st Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	61·44	31st Dec.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	50·28	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	46·65	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	57·45	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	39·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	50·01	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	49·91	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	69·80	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	54·25	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	57·41	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Dec.
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	58·28	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	93·62	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	92·65	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	40·37	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	54·90	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	51·23	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	74·44	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	61·48	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	64·09	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	60·63	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	44·03	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	511·51	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	60·98	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	58·83	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	42·36	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	54·18	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	49·09	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not rec.	49·12	26th Dec.	
		Bongong	Nil	ditto	37·40	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	ditto	48·42	ditto	
		Choondangah	Nil	ditto	51·18	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	ditto	50·74	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	ditto	46·51	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	52·97	31st Dec.	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	52·16	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	55·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	54·63	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	54·94	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	50·94	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	49·71	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	69·07	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	52·86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	67·28	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Not rec.	Nil	55·20	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Dec.
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	69·52	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	79·29	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	68·76	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	78·72	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	56·04	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	75·96	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	94·57	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	73·91	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	85·82	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	54·68	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	56·44	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	138·87	15th Dec.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	125·00	31st Dec.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	147·58	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	127·12	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	222·11	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	231·90	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	123·78	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	157·22	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 27th to 31st Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	54·18	31st Dec.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	52·19	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	65·62	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	53·22	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	67·00	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	51·59	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	67·94	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	68·04	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	55·85	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	81·06	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	84·49	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	73·43	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	65·49	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	53·97	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	69·59	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	85·89	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	83·09	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	105·88	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	105·50	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Nil	Nil	72·17	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	Nil	52·63	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	79·10	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	64·15	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	49·68	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	46·06	ditto	
		Barrh	Nil	Nil	42·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	50·50	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	50·02	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	45·90	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	59·98	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	68·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	50·68	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	Nil	Nil	54·78	ditto	
		Susseram	Not rec.	Nil	55·67	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Dec.
		Buxar	Nil	0·35	52·74	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	67·72	ditto	
	Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	43·99	ditto	
		Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	56·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	52·19	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	56·61	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	49·00	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	43·79	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	Nil	Nil	42·07	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	46·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	Not rec.	50·36	12th Dec.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	59·31	31st Dec.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	59·59	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	38·19	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	50·73	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	50·78	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	68·11	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	71·38	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	53·19	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	72·33	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	73·56	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	96·81	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	93·25	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	60·25	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	56·00	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	60·16	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	From 29th Nov.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	49·20	ditto ...	Not rec. 6th to 12th Dec.

Division	District	Station	Rain from 20th to 26th Dec. 1874.	Rain from 27th to 31st Dec. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	70·16	31st Dec.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	86·74	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	68·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	65·80	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	61·50	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	89·06	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	61·78	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	76·71	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	Nil	54·85	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	56·55	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	77·53	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	64·10	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	58·68	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	70·14	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	60·21	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	65·15	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	54·86	ditto	
						ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	60·25	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	72·70	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	58·29	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	49·29	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	58·98	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	143·94	ditto	
	Cachar	Koyah	Nil	Nil	104·68	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	126·19	26th Dec.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	92·74	ditto ...	Not rec. [illegible] to 19th Dec.
		Jorehaut	0·02	ditto	103·29	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	120·37	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·01	ditto	107·88	ditto	
		Hatbiepootie	Nil	ditto	116·48	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·03	ditto	116·71	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	135·57	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	129·15	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	63·83	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	138·00	31st Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th January 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 3rd	10	30·136	30·155	69·0	63·8	76	N N W	2·4	...	......	b
		16	30·005	30·023	76·6	66·0	56	N by W	3·0	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·060	30·079	71·4	65·0	68	W by N	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·917	29·935	77·7	67·4	56	S S W	3·0	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·032	30·051	67·5	64·5	84	S E	4·2	...	C	
		16	29·892	29·911	65·5	63·8	90	S S W	6·7	1·00	S	
	6th	10	30·084	30·103	62·8	59·4	80	N E	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·988	30·007	69·4	60·0	54	N by W	7·8	...	K	
	7th	10	30·134	30·153	63·8	59·7	77	N W	4·5	...	......	b
		16	30·015	30·034	70·2	61·3	57	N by E	10·0	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·049	30·068	67·5	62·6	74	N	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·941	29·960	71·4	61·5	53	N W	3·8	...	C	
	9th	10	30·033	30·052	68·3	62·0	68	E N E	3·0	...	......	b
		16	29·921	29·940	73·0	64·5	60	E	3·5	...	K	
Saugor Island.	3rd	10	30·142	30·148	71	65	70	N E	...	...	......	b, m
		16	30·009	30·015	77	66	53	N	...	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·068	30·074	72	68	80	N N W	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·944	29·950	76	70	72	S	...	...	......	b, m
	5th	10	30·023	30·029	77	68	85	N	...	...	N	b, m
		16	29·914	29·920	76	70	73	S W	...	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	30·086	30·092	66	63	83	N N E	...	...	C	b, scuds.
		16	29·997	30·003	70	60	52	N	...	...	N	b, v
	7th	10	30·121	30·127	66	60	68	N	...	...	......	b, v
		16	30·018	30·024	71	61	53	N	...	...	......	b, v
	8th	10	30·055	30·061	68	61	64	W N W	...	...	C	b, v
		16	29·961	29·967	74	64	56	S W	...	...	KS	b, v
	9th	10	30·025	30·031	72	64	62	E S E	...	...	K	b, v
		16	29·934	29·940	75	67	63	S	...	...	KS	b, v
Chittagong.	3rd	10	29·974	30·069	70	65	75	N	3·9	...	......	b, m
		16	29·918	30·013	76	67	60	W S W	4·2	..	......	b, m
	4th	10	29·986	30·081	72	66	71	N	2·8	...	......	b, m
		16	29·868	29·962	77	68	60	W S W	4·5	...	......	b, v
	5th	10	29·969	30·064	71	66	75	N	2·4	...	......	b, v
		16	29·870	29·964	76	70	72	N W	6·9	...	......	b, v
	6th	10	29·995	30·092	60	59	94	N N E	4·4	0·30	N	d, g
		16	29·901	29·996	70	62	61	W S W	4·1	...	......	b, v
	7th	10	30·022	30·118	65	61	78	N N W	3·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·935	30·026	71	63	61	W	3·3	...	......	b, v
	8th	10	29·942	30·038	65	60	75	N N E	3·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·881	29·976	71	65	70	W	5·2	...	......	b, v
	9th	10	29·957	30·052	69	62	65	N W	1·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·858	29·953	72	63	58	W S W	3·8	...	......	b, v
Madras.	2nd	10	30·097	30·127	81	70	55	N N E	13	...	......	c
		16	30·000	30·030	80	70	58	S E by E	3	...	......	c
	3rd	10	30·096	30·126	79	69	58	S E by E	2	...	......	c
		16	29·968	29·998	80	69	54	S E by E	5	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·050	30·080	80	70	58	N	9	...	......	b
		16	29·930	29·960	80	70	58	S W by W	4	..	......	b
	5th	10	30·012	30·042	78	71	69	N	9	...	......	b
		16	29·914	29·944	80	71	62	S W by W	2	...	......	b
	6th	10	30·031	30·061	80	72	66	E S E	7	...	......	b
		16	29·947	29·977	81	71	59	N	15	...	......	b
	7th	10	30·080	30·110	76	67	60	N	12	...	......	c
		16	29·965	29·995	80	68	51	N by E	14	.	......	b
	8th	10	30·037	30·067	81	67	44	E N E	10	...	......	b, c
		16	29·922	29·952	80	67	47	N N E	13	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	3rd	10	30·052	30·136	74	64	65	W N W	0·1	...	......	b
		16	29·936	30·019	82	68	45	E N E	1·9	..	......	b
	4th	10	29·992	30·076	74	67	67	W S W	0·6	...	......	b
		16	29·838	29·920	88	68	42	S	3·9	...	......	b
	5th	10	29·917	30·001	75	66	59	W	1·6	...	CK	b
		16	29·829	29·912	79	76	86	W N W	4·2	3·00	CK	b
	6th	10	30·017	30·101	69	60	56	N W	0·6	...	......	b
		16	29·924	30·008	75	60	36	W	3·1	...	......	b
	7th	10	30·053	30·137	69	59	61	E N E	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·934	30·017	77	60	31	W N W	3·1	...	......	b
	8th	10	29·990	30·074	71	62	57	W	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·871	29·954	78	63	39	W	3·8	...	......	b
	9th	10	29·960	30·044	70	62	64	W S W	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·939	30·022	80	63	34	W S W	3·4	...	......	b
Akyab.	3rd	10	30·056	30·078	76	69	68	W	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·977	29·999	77	69	64	W	3·1	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·068	30·090	75	70	76	W	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·974	29·996	79	70	61	S W	3·6	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·026	30·048	73	65	62	Calm	2·4	...	......	b
		16	29·930	29·952	77	69	64	S	4·3	...	......	b
	6th	10	30·033	30·055	75	70	76	N	1·6	...	......	b
		16	29·937	29·959	76	63	64	W N W	5·0	..	......	b
	7th	10	30·071	30·093	73	63	54	N	3·2	...	......	b
		16	29·960	29·982	72	62	53	N W	7·5	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·006	30·028	70	63	65	E	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·945	29·967	75	64	51	S W	4·6	...	......	b
	9th	10	30·019	30·041	69	64	74	N N E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·908	29·930	74	64	55	W	4·3	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th January 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	1st	30·065	76·3	59·4	125·5	67·0	61·6	57·3	0·72	N W & N by W	...	116·3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	2nd	·075	76·5	60·5	132·0	67·6	62·6	58·6	·74	N by W, N & N W	...	101·3	...	...	Clear.
	3rd	·056	77·3	59·8	122·3	67·8	62·7	58·6	·74	N W & W N W	...	60·1	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	4th	29·975	79·5	62·0	134·0	69·3	64·2	60·1	·74	W N W & S S W	...	61·2	...	...	Clear Sheet lightning on north at 11 P.M. Slightly foggy at midnight, 1 A.M., and 7 P.M.
	5th	·953	75·5	62·0	122·0	66·4	63·9	61·9	·86	S by W & S E	1·4	70·8	1·00	...	Chiefly stratoni. Slightly foggy at 3 & 4 A.M. Sheet. lightning on north at midnight. Thunder and lightning from 1½ to 3 P.M. Hailstone at 2½ P.M. Rain from 2½ to 3½, and at 5½ P.M.
	6th	30·016	70·5	56·8	126·4	63·0	59·1	55·6	·78	N N E & N W	...	138·8	...	...	Clear & cumuli. Slightly foggy at 10 & 11 P.M.
	7th	·056	72·0	56·9	126·5	63·6	59·4	55·6	·77	N N W & N	...	116·2	...	●	Clear & cirri. Slightly foggy at 7 & 8 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	79·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·76
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·00
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·86
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th January	...	1·00
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	Nil.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th January 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1874, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	168,414	2,65,479 12 0	24,335 12 10	1,596,021 0*	6,53,451 14 6*	59,899 15 2	84,235 8 0
Or per mile of railway	......	207 7 2	19 0 4	......	510 9 9	46 16 1	65 16 5
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	2,684,790	37,02,132 9 2	339,302 3 1	1,86,83,984 20	84,56,122 14 8	775,144 12 0	1,114,506 15 1
Total for 26¾ weeks ...	2,853,204	39,67,612 5 2	363,697 15 11	2,02,80,005 20	91,09,574 13 2	835,044 7 2	1,198,742 3 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	154,704	2,59,236 7 9	23,763 6 11	20,65,398 20	8,77,447 15 7	80,432 14 7	104,196 1 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	203 8 6	18 11 4	......	685 8 1	62 16 9	81 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,802,996	40,21,607 3 2	368,047 6 6	2,04,36,635 20	91,77,703 2 1	841,289 9 1	1,209,936 15 7

* Mds. 49,617-20 and Rs. 2,295-5-3 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1874, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,574	18,504 4 9	1,696 4 6	1,42,549 20*	39,909 6 3*	3,658 7 3	5,354 11 9
Or per mile of railway	......	82 11 3	7 11 7	......	178 5 10	16 7 0	23 18 7
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	111,059	3,24,806 0 7	29,773 17 9	12,17,896 0	3,88,499 5 9	35,612 8 10	65,386 6 7
Total for 26¾ weeks ...	116,633	3,43,310 5 4	31,470 2 3	13,60,445 21	4,28,408 12 0	39,270 16 1	70,740 18 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,874	23,773 4 5	2,179 4 4	1,26,379 20	36,515 15 3	3,347 6 0	5,526 10 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	106 5 11	9 15 0	......	163 6 1	14 19 7	24 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	113,888	3,50,483 1 10	32,127 12 4	13,16,009 30	4,02,686 1 3	36,912 17 10	69,040 10 2

* Mds. 4,053-30 and Rs. 1,911-14-3 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Last 5 days of December 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,175	814 0 0	81 8 0	13,780 0	428 0 0	42 16 0	124 4 0
Or per mile of railway	221	29 0 0	2 18 0	492 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 8 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	195,769	25,272 0 0	2,527 4 0	3,33,147 0	10,051 0 0	1,005 2 0	3,532 6 0
Total for 26 weeks and 5 days	201,944	26,086 0 0	2,608 12 0	3,46,927 0	10,479 0 0	1,047 18 0	3,656 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,948	715 9 3	71 11 2	9,629 0	383 7 6	38 6 11	109 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	177	25 8 11	2 11 1	344 0	13 11 1	1 7 5	3 18 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,779	23,627 13 0	2,362 15 8	4,32,174 0	14,742 12 3	1,474 5 6	3,837 1 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 2 days of January 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week*	2,502	327 0 0	32 14 0	2,274 0	70 0 0	7 0 0	39 14 0
Or per mile of railway	89	11 8 0	1 3 0	81 0	2 8 0	0 5 0	1 8 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 1 week ...	2,502	327 0 0	32 14 0	2,274 0	70 0 0	7 0 0	39 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,481	481 8 0	48 3 0	5,918 0	205 4 3	20 10 6	68 13 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	124	17 3 2	1 14 5	211 0	7 5 4	0 14 8	2 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,481	481 8 0	48 3 0	5,918 0	205 4 3	20 10 6	68 13 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 5 days of December 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the last 5 days ...	871	700 0 0	70 0 0	6,811 0	500 0 0	50 0 0	120 0 0
Or per mile of railway	32	26 0 0	2 12 0	252 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	4 8 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	29,459	22,671 0 0	2,267 2 0	1,95,518 0	14,648 0 0	1,464 16 0	3,731 18 0
Total for 26 weeks and 5 days	30,330	23,371 0 0	2,337 0 0	2,01,829 0	15,148 0 0	1,514 16 0	3,851 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding last 4 days of previous year	948	870 2 7	87 0 4	10,000 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	187 0 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding last 4 days of previous year ...	35	31 14 11	3 3 10	366 39	36 11 2	3 13 5	6 17 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,123	26,597 9 6	2,659 15 2	1,30,211 0	11,735 2 8	1,173 10 8	3,833 5 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the the first 2 days of January 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the first 2 days ...	343	265 0 0	26 10 0	2,916 0	175 0 0	17 10 0	44 0 0
Or per mile of railway	13	10 0 0	1 0 0	107 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	1 12 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	... ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 1 week	343	265 0 0	26 10 0	2,916 0	175 0 0	17 10 0	44 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding first 3 days of previous year	541	369 6 11	36 18 10	401 10	28 9 6	2 17 2	39 16 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding first 3 days of previous year ..	20	13 8 11	1 7 1	14 29	1 0 9	0 2 1	1 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	541	369 6 11	36 18 10	401 10	28 9 0	2 17 2	39 16 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 26th December 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,093½	24,762 7 3	2,269 17 10	1,27,107 0	29,868 9 9	2,737 19 1	5,007 16 11
Or per mile of railway	253	156 7 8	14 6 11	803 0	188 11 11	17 0 0	31 12 11
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	721,992	459,803 11 10	42,139 13 5	31,49,288 4	1,12,826 7 4	101,092 8 10	143,232 2 3
Total for 26 weeks ...	762,085½	484,566 3 1	44,402 11 3	32,76,395 4	11,42,695 1 1	130,830 7 11	148,239 10 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,914	21,772 13 0	1,995 16 10	2,17,227 22	37,910 11 1	3,475 2 11	5,470 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	246	137 9 4	12 12 3	1,373 0	239 0 0	21 19 2	34 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	797,802	501,314 12 1	45,037 4 9	37,53,990 36	10,54,481 4 4	96,660 15 11	141,698 0 8

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875.

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ERRATUM.

In Part II, page 57 of the Special Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th December 1874—

For "Mr. H. Browne, of the East Indian Railway Service, Mudhepore,"
Read "Mr. Walter Bourne, District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Mudhepore."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst.-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—STATISTICS

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1874.

READ—

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, for the year 1873, by Surgeon-Major Charles Julian Jackson, M.D.
Part II—The report on the epidemic fever in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, by the same officer.
Part III—The report on the Birth and Mortuary Statistics of the Selected areas, Bengal, for the year 1873, by the same officer

The circular order of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 9—378 of 29th August 1872, forwarded to all Sanitary Commissioners for their information and guidance, directed it to be distinctly understood that His Excellency the Governor-General

in Council attached great importance to the punctual submission of all sanitary reports by the 1st of June at latest, and intimated that in future years His Excellency "would be compelled to notice, in the most serious manner, the neglect of any Sanitary Commissioner to comply with this distinct and explicit order." In spite of these directions, and of the repeated efforts of this Government to stimulate the submission of these returns, this is now the third year in succession in which the Annual Report has been withheld, until its proper place in the history of the administration, and its public interest, are alike lost. The report for 1871 was not furnished to this Government until March 1873, nor that of 1872 until May 1874, thirteen months after the date fixed by the Sanitary Commissioner himself for its submission; while the report under notice, for 1873, reaches the Lieutenant-Governor only in the middle of November 1874. Dr. Jackson is no longer Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, and Sir Richard Temple trusts that the present Sanitary Commissioner, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, will be careful to submit the report of the current year not later than the 15th April next, that proper time may be allowed for its review by the local Government, before sending it on to the Government of India.

2. The report under notice is swollen by Dr. Jackson's incorporating therein the history of his enquiries in Burdwan, in 1871 and 1872, into the causes of the epidemic fever that has lamentably prevailed there for some years past. As the history of his tour deals, in the main, with phenomena three years old, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that this part of the report be simply recorded with the other papers on the same subject, to be reviewed separately when the independent observations that have been made as to the origin, development, and decline of the epidemic have been properly summarised and digested. The Sanitary Commissioner will be good enough to suggest the disposition which should be made of these records, with a view to obtaining therefrom such results as their study may disclose.

3. Attempts have been made to collect statistics of births and deaths from the whole area of Bengal for some years past. Exceptional difficulties beset the task in these provinces, and the returns have been incomplete and untrustworthy. Thus the total number of deaths in 1871, in a population of 66 millions, was declared to be 260,331, or a ratio of four in a thousand, and the reports of previous years were even more unsatisfactory than this. In 1872, the gross mortality was returned at 372,118, or a ratio of 5·86 per thousand. For the year under report the figures are 492,740, or a ratio of 7·75 per thousand; but these figures include the returns from the selected areas.

4. In former years these general statements have dealt with districts only, but for the year 1873 they exhibit separately, under the orders of the Government of India, the statistics of 66 towns, apart from those of the districts in which they are situated. It was not possible, it seems, to show separately the statistics of *every* town in Bengal, the returns not affording the necessary data; but arrangements have been made to secure this information from the commencement of the current year 1874.

5. The Report on the collection of vital statistics in the selected areas, which constitutes Part III of the volume under notice, contains, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, all that is really trustworthy and valuable in this mass of statistics. But though it may be extremely difficult for Government to obtain correct returns of this nature if taken over the whole country simultaneously, still we ought to be able to secure the correct registration of the births and deaths occurring within the radius of a mile or two from some selected town or rural centre in any district; and we have only to make these selected areas representative, to obtain in the returns therefrom as close an approximation as is necessary to the birth and death-rate of the entire district.

6. Thus two sets of vital statistics were collected during 1873—

(1)—The ordinary general mortuary data, to which the above remarks refer, collected by the same agency as heretofore; and

(2)—The selected area statistics, collected by a special agency, in small urban and rural tracts chosen for the purpose, in which the population has been carefully ascertained beforehand.

7. Towards the close of the year 1873, this special registration was being made in 100 selected areas in all. Of these the 48 town areas had an average

population of 21,461 persons each, and the 48 rural ones an average of 26,305; but the number of the areas has considerably increased since the commencement of the present year. As the work is but commencing, it is too early to deduce any conclusion but one from the figures for 1873: namely, that instead of the rate of 4 or 5 per thousand shown in the general mortuary returns of the province, the true rate of mortality amongst the people is very high, as the following table, of what may be approximately correct ratios obtained from some of the selected areas, indicates :—

Approximately correct death-ratios per thousand of the population per annum for the year 1873.

Town areas, Bengal.		Rural areas, Bengal.	
Burdwan	54·57	Sarun	63·36
Moorshedabad	49·15	Mymensingh	52·96
Lohardugga	39·71	Chumparun	51·71
24-Pergunnahs	37·19	Tirhoot	48·92
Sonthal Pergunnahs	35·78	Rajshahye	39·90
Patna	35·26	Beerbhoom	39·53
Manbhoom	35·11	Dinagepore	38·45
Gya	34·33	Noakholly	36·47
Purneah	34·12	Maldah	35·97
Dinagepore	33·66	Shahabad	34·92
Pooree	32·34	Lohardugga	34·26
Darjeeling	31·56	Patna	34·05
Hazareebagh	30·58	Bogra	31·74
Maldah	30·32	Midnapore	31·23
Sarun	30·28	Monghyr	28·19
Shahabad	30·26	Jessore	27·51
Howrah	29·87	Tipperah	26·58
Monghyr	29·38	Purneah	26·48
Noakholly	28·71	24-Pergunnahs	26·24
Pubna	28·54	Bhagulpore	25·48
Rajshahye	28·53	Fureedpore	25·45
Chittagong	27·79		
Mymensingh	27·43		

8. The statistics of birth were too imperfectly registered, even in the selected areas, to make any review of them possible. At present, we really know little of the true rate of increase, or of death amongst the people; but His Honor is inclined to think that if the statistical enquiries of the Commissioner were confined to an effort to obtain what *is* within our reach—the birth-rate and death-rate of the people in small representative areas, selected for the purpose in every district—we might reasonably hope in a year or two to obtain reliable data therefrom, when approximate ratios of the annual mortality and births throughout the province might be deduced therefrom. The Commissioner would then be at liberty to devote his time and professional skill to the study of the sanitary conditions under which the people live, and to the phenomena of health or disease prevailing amongst them; and his annual report would consist of a history of the special phenomena that had marked the health of the people during the year, with half a dozen abstract tables of the approximate mortality and birth-rate amongst them, calculated upon the data obtained from the selected areas.

9. His Honor would direct special attention to section II of Dr. Jackson's report, in which the mortuary statistics from cholera, small-pox, and fever during the year are dealt with by that officer. The section consists of more than a hundred folio pages of unconnected district reports concerning the prevalence of these diseases, illustrated in every case by figured statements. It would be better to have a simple and concise statement, year by year, of the extent to which these diseases have prevailed in Bengal, tracing the circumstances under which any tendency therein to become epidemic may have disclosed itself, the course of its progress, the steps that were taken to arrest it, and the history of its decline and disappearance. The Government requires that these reports should be instructive, and the Sanitary Commissioner is expected to reduce the materials which reach his hand to a form so simple that he who runs may read what they teach.

10. Section III, which deals with the food-supply of the provinces, abounds in the same way with tabulated statements of prices. In the present case, the Commissioner himself says, page 128, that "no direct connection between the food-supply, either as to quantity or quality, and any special prevalence of disease, has been reported."

11. Section IV again, which deals with the revenues derived from local taxation, and the extent to which they are devoted by the municipalities to sanitary uses, should not have appeared in the body of the report, but might have been an appendix thereto, the Commissioner noticing any special fact or facts therein that he deemed it desirable to bring prominently into notice.

12. Section V, on the meteorology of the year, is again far too elaborate for the subordinate place which matters not strictly sanitary should occupy in these reports.

13. His Honor fears that we are in danger of converting these appointments into mere offices for registering the vital statistics of the country. When these appointments were originally under consideration, "the supervision of the public health" and "more effective sanitary administration" appear to have been mainly contemplated; and it was declared to be the object of the Government to select for these appointments officers in "the prime of life," from whose "activity and energy" we might hope for a more effective introduction of the principles of sanitary science generally in India (Pro. Government of India, 12th December 1867). "The desired object" (Pro. 12th December 1869) contemplated throughout, was "the improved health of the people."

14. In Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter No. 9—681 of 12th February 1868, the views of the Governor-General in Council were set forth at length of "the duties which should be assigned to these officers, and the general principles on which our sanitary arrangements should be conducted;" permission being accorded to the local Governments to "issue such special and detailed instructions" as to their working as might seem to them necessary or desirable. The office was created for the closer observation of the phenomena of disease amongst the people, "especially the outbreak of epidemic disease," and for the suggestion of "measures for the benefit of the public health" (paragraphs 3 to 12 and 14 to 18).

15. The Resolution of 10th September 1868, again, which determined "the duties to be discharged by the new Sanitary Commissioner," required, in its first sentence, that it "be remembered that these appointments were created solely for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the people;" and the local Governments are required to note, that "they should not be called on to undertake any work not *intimately associated* with the special objects for which they were appointed." It is difficult to affirm that there is any such association between the manipulation of these masses of figures and "the sanitary condition of the people." It had been suggested in Mr. Bayley's letter already quoted (paragraph 17), that the Commissioners should submit a careful digest of their proceedings every quarter to the local Government under which they served; but it was now ruled that as "the labor of preparing these reports would be considerable," and it was "doubtful whether they would serve any useful purpose," they were not to be exacted; and the Resolution goes on to say (paragraph 5) that even "the annual report should be as concise and short as possible." The size of the report now under review shows that there is some departure in the working of the department from the spirit in which its duties were originally prescribed; and there is reason to fear that the Sanitary Commissioner has too much of his time devoted to this purely subordinate work of registration. The Resolution says indeed, paragraph 23, that "accurate statistics of mortality and disease form the basis of sanitary science and are the only index of its progress;" and the attainment of that object must be our constant aim. The practical question now is, whether it will not be better to compass this object by statistics from small and manageable areas, and to make sure of the accuracy of this limited result, before attempting to obtain more extended ones.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets the illness which Dr. Jackson appears to have contracted during his tour in the Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts; and though unable to accept it as a sufficient excuse for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, is willing to do justice to his efforts to organise the new office he was directed to establish.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th January 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 18th* Jan. 1875	Nil.	Weather cloudy and windy. Late rice harvested. Prospects of cold-weather crops good. Fever and a little cholera.
	2	Bankoora, 16th " "	Nil	Weather dry. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory.
	3	Beerbhoom, 16th " "	Nil	Bright and dry weather. Harvest home. Cold-weather crops doing well.
	4	Midnapore, 16th " "	Nil	Foggy in morning and less cold than before. Harvest nearly all in. Cold-weather crops fair.
	5	Hooghly, 16th " "	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north and south-west. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair, but water required.
		Howrah, 16th " "	Nil	Fair weather throughout the week. Hardly any food crops on the ground.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 18th† Jan. 1875.	0·05	Cool and occasionally cloudy. The harvest of the late rice is almost completed. Cold-weather crops doing well. A good deal of cholera still prevailing in thanas Bhangur, Devipore, Bankipore, Muthoorapore, Protabnagore, and Nyehatty. Fever decreasing in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 16th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather rather warm for the time of the year. Some damage was done to crops in parts of the Chapra and Nakasipara Thanas by hail in the week before last; otherwise crops of all sorts have been progressing favorably on the whole.
	8	Jessore, 16th " "	Nil	Cloudy during the early part of the week; now clear and cold. The reaping of the paddy in Khoolna and Bagerhaut not yet quite finished. Cold-weather crops everywhere in fine condition.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 16th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Bright and seasonable weather. Nights cold. Cold-weather crops continue to promise well *Aous*, or early rice cultivation, is proceeding. The price of rice has risen slightly. Cholera has disappeared from the Sudder sub-division.
	10	Dinagepore, 15th Jan. 1875.	Nil	A very slight fall of rain last Monday; weather cold and foggy. The cutting of the winter crop not quite finished yet; the harvest has been above the average. Late rain has done good to cold-weather crops. Mustard, though sown late, is looking well.
	11	Maldah, 16th Jan. 1875	Nil	There has been some rain during the week in a few localities. Generally it has been dry and cool. The winter crop of rice has turned out well. The other crops are promising. The late rains have done some damage in a few places. The *kalai* pulse is turning out well.
	12	Rajshahye, 16th " "	Nil	Clear and fine weather. No rains during the week. The condition of the cold-weather crops continues to be most promising. The *kalai* pulse harvest is nearly completed, and there is a fine mustard crop on the higher lands, almost ready for cutting. No sickness reported.
	13	Rungpore, 15th " "	Nil	Weather cold and somewhat cloudy, with fogs in the morning. Reaping of the *amun* or late rice crop is nearly finished. Cold-weather crops are doing well.
	14	Bogra, 16th " "	Nil	Weather fair. Cold in the morning and evening State and prospects of crops excellent. Reaping of the *amun* or late rice not finished as yet.
	15	Pubna, 16th " "	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable; occasionally cloudy and foggy. No rain. Harvesting of *kalai* pulse nearly finished, and of sugarcane and turmeric commenced; the outturn does not appear as good as it was expected. *Matore* and *khesaree* pulses and rye are in flower. *Cheena* millet is being sown.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 15th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather very bleak and bitterly cold; scarcely any sunshine; thick mist. A little rain fell on the 13th instant, but not enough to allow of being gauged. All the crops throughout the district have turned out well. The *hymunti* or late rice has nearly all been harvested.
	17	Julpigoree, 16th Jan. 1875	0·12	Weather cloudy and cold. Some rain has fallen. All crops promise well.
		Cooch Behar, 14th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Occasionally cloudy; mornings cold. Harvesting of the late rice completed. A little rain is wanted now for the cold-weather crops.

* Telegram of the 18th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 18th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 18th* Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather cool and fine. Clouds still hanging about. Crops very good; mustard crops especially.
	19	Fureedpore, 16th Jan. 1875.	0·02	Weather unsettled. Slight rain fell. Crops progressing favorably. No difference in price of rice, except at Goalundo, where it has slightly fallen. Health good; a few cases only of cholera reported from the south.
	20	Backergunge, 14th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Fair and cold weather. A little rain has fallen lately, which is somewhat unusual for the season. State and prospects of crops good.
	21	Mymensingh, 15th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather cool and pleasant. State and prospects of the crops favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 15th January 1875.	0·10	First part of the week fine. It is now unsettled, and threatens more rain. State and prospects of the crops are everywhere excellent.
	23	Noakholly, 15th January 1875.	0·28	The first four days of the week were fine. There was slight rain on the 13th and heavy fogs on the mornings of the 13th and 14th instant. The weather is very hot for the time of the year. The reaping of the late rice crop is nearly completed. The cold-weather crops are progressing favorably.
	24	Tipperah, 15th Jan. 1875	1·43	Cloudy and warm for the time of year. A good fall of rain, also hail in some parts of the district. The great winter crop has almost all been reaped; the outturn has been as good as was expected. The hail did some slight damage to the cold-weather crops in a few places.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 12th Jan. 1875.	·22	Heavy fogs from night till 10 A.M. in the morning; rain has fallen, weather very cold. Mustard and chillies thriving well. Lands being cleared and ploughed for tobacco.
		Hill Tipperah, 9th Jan. 1875.	1·22	Cold and foggy mornings; days bright and clear. Heavy rain on Tuesday evening, accompanied by hail and thunder-storm. Mustard and chillies partly destroyed by hail. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 18th* Jan. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Paddy nearly harvested; *moosoor* pulse slightly injured by the late heavy fog. Prospect of cold-weather crops otherwise excellent.
	27	Gya, 16th „ „	Nil	Weather cool. The *rubbee* or cold-weather crops continue in flourishing condition. Health of the people good.
	28	Shahabad, 16th „ „	Nil	Seasonable and cold. Prevailing wind, west. Prospects of crops very promising. The late rain has done much good. As far as has been ascertained, the hail which fell last week has not caused any serious damage to the cold-weather and poppy crops.
	29	East Tirhoot ...	......	Return not received.
	30	West Tirhoot, 16th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather seasonable and cold. Prospect of *rubbee* or cold-weather crops very fair. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 16th Jan. 1875	Nil	Fine, cold and seasonable weather. West wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable. Wheat and barley in ear. Sugar-cane is being cut and put into the mills. Poppy everywhere forward. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crops. The hailstorm of the 4th instant caused no serious injury, except in a portion of Mushruck Thana, in a tract from east to west, *i.e.* from Moharajgunge to Ramcollah, where damage to the crops in 12 villages, to the extent of from 2 to 12 annas, has been reported. Prices (jowar and cheena excepted) stationary.
	32	Chumparun, 15th „ „	Nil	Cold and clear weather. Prospects of crops excellent.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 16th „ „	Nil	Weather clear and cool. Rice crop harvested and being thrashed out. Outturn good. Cold-weather crops promise a full crop.
	34	Bhagulpore, 18th* „ „	Nil	Light showers on the morning of the 18th instant. Crops on the ground could not be better. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 16th „ „	Nil	Cold with westerly wind. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crop, on the whole, are very satisfactory. Recent rain has done much good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 16th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine, and not very cold. Light winds. Crops good everywhere.

* Telegrams of the 18th January, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 9th Jan. 1875	Nil	Colder than the previous week. Late rice harvest drawing to a close. Prospects of cold-weather crops very good. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 14th " "	Nil	Weather fine and clear. The reaping of the main rice (*sarudh*) crop is fast approaching completion, and the outturn is fair. Of the pulses, *Berrhi*, *black moong*, and *arhur* are being gathered with an indifferent outturn; white *moong* pulse is being sown, and *koolthe* is growing well. Mustard and castor-seed are flowering, and promise well. Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. *Daloöa* or spring rice is being sown and germinating partly. Mangoe is blooming. Prices are generally stationary in the district. Purchases of rice are being made by merchants in the city for export.
39	Balasore, 15th " "	Nil	Weather warmer and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of rice crop all but concluded. Outturn good. Sugarcane crop being cut. General prospects of crops good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 15th Jan. 1875.	Nil	The weather is cold. The rain alluded to in the last week's report was very partial and light, except around Head-Quarters. The crops, however, are good at present, and will yield ten annas, even if no rain should fall within the next fortnight. Small-pox is hanging about Hazareebaugh, and cattle disease also; otherwise the health of the district is good.
41	Lohardugga, 16th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather bright, clear and cold. Cold-weather crops reported at 14 and 15 annas outturn. Palamow reports also very favorable. Health good. Small-pox still reported here and there, chiefly in Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, 15th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops favorable.
43	Manbhoom, 16th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Favorable weather. Cold-weather crops promise well.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th January 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
urdwan	A 16 0	15 0	12 8	14 8	14 0	...	18 0	19 0	13 8	19 0	19 8	14 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ankoora	B 15 8	15 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	18 12	18 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eerbhoom	C 12 8	16 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lidnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	D 12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ooghly	E 13 0	13 0	12 0	F 16 0 to 23 8	16 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	9 0 and 9 8	8 8 and 9 0	9 0 and 10 0	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	11 4 and 12 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
owrah	15 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
alcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
4-Pergunnahs ...	F 14 8 to 16 12	14 8	10 8 to 11 10	F 16 0	16 0	16 0	G 6 12	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uddea	...	16 0	12 13	...	...	22 14	14 8	14 8	11 7	H 16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
essore	I 13 5	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
oorshedabad ...	J 16 0	16 0	12 0	F 14 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 23 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	12 0	F 28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
inagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aldah	19 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	23 0 to 24 0	11 0	24 0 to 27 0	28 0 to 32 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ajshahye ...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 21 0	11 4	20 4 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ungpore	13 13	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 14	23 15	20 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	30 0	28 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ubna	14 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0
alpigoree ...	K 10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	32 0	22 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
acca	16 0	16 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ureedpore	L 12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ackergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	M ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ymensingh ...	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	N ...	18 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20-8 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to [illegible]-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 19 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
D New rice, best sort, at 16 seers per rupee.
E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.
F In the interior only.

...undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.

...HE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of the year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Distric...
. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12to20	12to20	12to15	Burdwan.
3 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	410 0	320 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
0 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 13 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Districts
3 0	19 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	14 14	14 8	13 [illegible]	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11to16	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	13 5	13 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	18 to 19	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 to 12	7-8 to 8	5 to 10	Dinagepore.
0	30 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	16 8 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bogra.
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.
0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 16	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Distric...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	Dacca.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10to12	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	Mymensingh.

G In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice 10-13½ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
…tern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong* … …	O 10 0	10 0	9 0	…	…	…	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Noakholly … …	…	…	…	…	…	P …	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Tipperah … …	12 0	11 8	10 10	…	…	…	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	18 0 to 20 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	…	…	…	…	…	…	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 4	12 4	16 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hill Tipperah …	8 0	8 0	…	…	…	…	20 0	20 0	12 3	22 8	22 8	20 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
BEHAR.																					
Patna … …	19 0	19 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	…	…	…	30 0	23 0	19 0	…	…	…
Gya … … …	Q 17 8	17 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	10 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	31 0	31 0	16 8
Shahabad … …	R 19 0	19 0	14 0	22 4	23 8	19 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	F 21 0	21 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	…	…	…	…
Tirhoot … …	S 15 0	15 0	11 0	…	…	…	10 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	10 8	…	…	…	…	…	…	35 0	35 0	…
Sarun … …	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	12 8	…	…	…	26 0	27 0	16 0	26 0	[illegible]	17 0
Chumparun … …	T 14 8	14 8	11 12	F 15 0 to 27 8	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12	…	…	…	…	…	…	40 0	42 0	16 0
Monghyr … …	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	23 1	19 9	10 5	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bhagulpore …	18 15	20 3	13 5	22 11	25 4	20 3	20 3	21 7	11 0	22 11	22 11	12 10	…	…	…	…	…	…	F 45 0	45 0	17 8
Purneah … …	20 0	20 0	11 0	…	…	…	24 0	24 8	10 8	26 0	26 0	11 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 14 0	14 0	11 0	F 20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 17 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	F 30 0 to 33 0	30 0 to 33 0	15 0 to 20 0	…	…	…	F 70 0	60 0	…
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack* … …	19 11	18 6	13 2	…	…	…	18 6	18 6	17 1	26 4	24 15	22 5	…	…	…	…	…	…	21 0	21 0	21 0
Pooree … …	14 7	14 7	11 13	…	…	…	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 0	27 9	22 5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Balasore.	11 0	11 0	9 0	…	…	…	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
South-West Frontier Agency.																					
Hazareebagh …	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	…	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	34 0	34 0	19 0
Lohardugga …	10 8	9 8	11 4	…	10 [illegible]	15 12	20 0	20 0	13 4	22 8	23 0	15 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	45 0	40 0	31 0
Singbhoom … …	12 0	12 0	14 0	…	…	…	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Manbhoom … …	12 8	12 8	11 0	F 16 0 to 28 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	F 17 0	17 0	40 0	…	…	…	64 0	64 0	…

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 20 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-10 to 22 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 18-8 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th January 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Present return.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Next preceding return.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Corresponding return of last year.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Next preceding return.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Present return.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Next preceding return.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	*Eastern Districts—(Co[ntinued])*
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	[illegible] 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 10	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	8 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	.	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill T[racts]
...	...	...	8 3	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	8 0	6 8	...	..	6 to 7	...	...	8 to 9	...	...	Hill Tipperah.
																					BEHAR.
25 0	28 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.
25 0	24 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.
25 0	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Shahabad.
30 0	30 0	13 [illegible]	26 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 12	7 12	4 to 5-12	4 to 5-12	2-8 to 4	3 to 5-8	5 to 5-8	2-8 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	Tirhoot.
25 0	[illegible]	15 8	20 0	20 0	15 [illegible]	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
33 0	34 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	..	7 0	7 4	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 12 to 6 0	5 0	Chumparun.
26 2	28 3	14 7	23 1	23 1	15 7	117 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
27 12	29 0	16 6	20 11	20 3	19 0	157 13	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	100 0	[illegible]	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0	Purneah.
40 0	36 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunna[hs]
																					ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	21 0	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	11 13	14 13	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
																					CHOTA NAGPO[RE.]
																					South-West Frontier Ag[ency.]
26 0	30 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	14 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 0	6 12	6 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
38 0	31 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 6	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	Singbhoom.
V 27 0 to 50 0	27 0 to 50 0	34 0 to 75 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	240 0	220 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 19 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize [...] seers, and gram 12 to 48 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 29 to [...] and gram 12-12 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 1[...] seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, and gram 7 to 17 seers p[er rupee.]

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Be[ngal.]

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 2nd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Nil	0·39	0·39	9th Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	2·30	2·30	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·13	0·13	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·97	0·97	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	1·03	1·03	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·17	0·17	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	1·01	1·01	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·31	0·31	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	0·13	0·13	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	1·09	1·09	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	1·00	1·00	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	1·35	1·35	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	1·00	1·00	ditto	
		Bussecrhat	Nil	1·01	1·01	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	1·58	1·58	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·42	0·42	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·25	0·25	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	0·78	0·78	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	1·02	1·02	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	1·17	1·17	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	1·50	1·50	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	0·79	0·79	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	1·37	1·37	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·13	0·13	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·97	0·97	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	0·89	0·89	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Jhenida	Nil	0·23	0·23	9th Jan.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	1·42	1·42	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	1·78	1·78	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	1·29	1·29	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	1·35	1·35	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	1·37	1·37	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	1·60	1·60	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·90	0·90	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·96	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	2·14	2·14	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	2·60	2·60	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·38	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	0·95	0·95	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	1·70	1·70	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	1·07	1·07	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	1·18	1·18	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	1·22	1·22	9th Jan.	
		Titalya	Nil	0·48	0·48	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·12	1·12	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 2nd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·62	0·62	9th Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	Nil	0·57	0·57	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	0·83	0·83	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	0.57	0·57	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·68	0·68	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·48	1·48	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	1·23	1·23	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	1·10	1·10	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	2·95	2·95	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	0 06	0·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	1·16	1·16	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	1·10	1·10	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	1·13	1·13	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	1 49	1·49	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·27	0·27	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	0·57	0·57	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	1·00	1·00	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	0·65	0·65	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	0·22	0·22	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	1·22	1·22	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·78	0·78	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	0·35	0·35	ditto	
		Barrh	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
		Dinapore . Jail ...	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
		Dinapore . Cantonment ...	Nil	0·27	0·27	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0·14	0·14	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·18	0·18	ditto	
		Aurungabad	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·72	0·72	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Buxar	Nil	0·23	0·23	9th Jan.	
		Bhuboonah	Nil	0·35	0·35	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·55	0·55	9th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·24	0·24	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	0·17	0·17	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	0·25	3·25	ditto ...	Not rec. 1st to 2nd Jan.
		Bettiah	Nil	0·20	0·20	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·58	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	0·25	0·25	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·19	0·19	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	0·58	0·58	9th Jan.	
		Sonbursa	Nil	0·46	0·46	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·73	0·73	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	1·31	1·31	9th Jan.	
		Rajunehal	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	0·48	0·48	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	0·71	0·71	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	0·84	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 2nd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	8·00	8·00	9th Jan.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0·65	0·65	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chaudbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazâreebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	0·92	0·92	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	0·82	0·82	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·26	0·26	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	0·27	0·27	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·53	0·53	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0·46	0·46	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Deopanie	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Masengah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	.....	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	9th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 16*th January* 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th January 1875.

Station	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. *Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 10th	10	30·058	30·077	70·0	66·5	82	E S E	3·2	...	CS	
		16	29·940	29·959	75·3	67·3	63	S E	2·7	...	K	
	11th	10	30·032	30·051	70·0	67·8	89	S E	3·4	...	......	souds.
		16	29·888	29·906	76·3	68·6	65	S S E	9·8	...	K	
	12th	10	29·955	29·974	72·0	68·2	80	S W	4·6	...	K	
		16	29·833	29·851	78·0	71·0	69	S S W	9·5	...	K, CS	
	13th	10	29·952	29·971	71·7	68·5	85	S E	4·4	0·03	......	o
		16	29·832	29·850	77·0	66·8	56	S E	4·0	...	CK	
	14th	10	29·940	29·959	71·7	66·4	74	E by S	3·6	...	......	b
		16	29·828	29·846	77·3	65·7	50	N W	4·8	...	C	
	15th	10	29·968	29·987	70·0	63·5	67	N N E	4·8	...	......	b
		16	29·860	29·879	74·8	62·9	47	N	6·3	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·955	29·974	69·0	60·2	56	E	4·2	...	......	b
		16	29·814	29·832	75·0	61·0	40	S by W	5·8	...	CS	
Saugor Island.	10th	10	30·048	30·054	72	68	80	S	...	...	N	b, v
		16	29·959	29·965	75	69	72	S	...	...	KS	
	11th	10	30·033	30·039	74	70	81	S W	...	...	N	b, v
		16	29·913	29·919	76	70	72	S	...	...	KS	b, v
	12th	10	29·955	29·961	75	71	81	S S W	...	...	K	b, v
		16	29·848	29·854	77	71	73	S	...	...	K	b, v
	13th	10	29·968	29·974	74	69	76	W	...	...	K	b.
		16	29·854	29·860	77	72	77	S W	...	...	KS	b, v
	14th	10	29·942	29·948	71	69	89	W	...	...	......	f
		16	29·834	29·840	77	71	73	S	...	.	KS	b
	15th	10	29·960	29·966	72	65	66	N N E	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·869	29·875	75	64	51	N	...	...	CK	b, m
	16th	10	29·947	29·953	73	64	58	E N E	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·824	29·830	77	65	49	S	...	...	KS	b, m
Chittagong.	10th	10	29·977	30·072	68	61	64	N	2·4	...	......	b, v
		16	29·908	30·003	72	63	58	W S W	3·7	...	......	b, v
	11th	10	29·980	30·076	66	61	73	N	2·8	...	......	b, m
		16	29·868	29·962	76	70	72	N	2·8	...	......	b, v
	12th	10	29·924	30·019	70	63	65	N	0·8	...	K	b, m
		16	30·810	29·904	76	65	52	S W	3·9	...	......	b, m
	13th	10	29·912	30·007	70	64	70	E N E	1·9	...	KS, CK	m
		16	29·806	29·900	75	69	72	S S E	6·3		......	b, m
	14th	10	29·901	29·996	72	69	85	N E	3·4	0·10	K, KS	u
		16	29·803	29·897	75	69	72	W S W	8·4	...	......	b, v
	15th	10	29·886	29·981	71	66	75	N	8·1	0·40	CK	b, m
		16	29·803	29·897	74	65	59	W	2·0	...	CK	b, m
	16th	10	29·900	29·996	66	61	73	N N W	3·4	...	K, CK	b, m
		16	29·767	29·861	74	60	30	W S W	4·2	...	......	b, m
Madras.	9th	10	30·030	30·060	75	65	55	N by W	7	...	......	cloudy.
		16	29·917	29·947	80	67	47	N E by N	8	...	......	c
	10th	10	30·030	30·060	77	67	56	N by E	5	...	......	b, c
		16	29·944	29·974	80	67	47	N E	8	...	......	c
	11th	10	30·043	30·073	78	66	49	N W by N	7	...	......	b, c
		16	29·916	29·946	80	68	51	N E by N	9	...	......	c
	12th	10	29·967	29·997	78	70	65	N	6	..	......	c
		16	29·859	29·889	80	70	58	N N E	12	...	......	b, o
	13th	10	29·994	30·024	76	68	64	N	5	...	......	o
		16	29·876	29·906	80	69	54	N E	9	...	......	b, c
	14th	10	29·976	30·006	76	68	64	N E	1	...	......	b
		16	29·852	29·882	79	68	54	E N E	8	.	......	b, c
	15th	10	29·964	29·994	77	69	64	E N E	3	...	......	b
		16	29·837	29·867	80	69	54	E by N	4	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	10th	10	29·955	30·039	73	66	67	W	0·7	...	C	b
		16	29·866	29·949	82	67	42	S	3·8	...	......	b
	11th	10	29·962	30·046	72	66	71	S S W	1·4	...	C	b
		16	29·818	29·900	83	77	39	S W	3·2	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·884	29·967	76	68	64	S W	1·5	...	......	b
		16	29·742	29·824	85	68	37	W	4·9	...	CK	b
	13th	10	29·881	29·964	77	70	68	W N W	1·6	...	C	b
		16	29·744	29·826	85	67	34	S W	4·9	...	CK	b
	14th	10	29·985	29·987	76	69	68	S W by W	1·9	...	CK	b
		16	29·720	29·812	82	68	45	W	4·2	...	CK	b
	15th	10	29·871	29·954	76	64	48	N	1·6	...	CK	b
		16	29·767	29·850	79	65	43	N	4·5	...	CK	b
	16th	10	29·809	29·953	75	65	55	N E	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·740	29·823	80	63	34	W N W	2·2	...	CK	b
Akyab.	10th	10	30·029	30·051	68	64	79	N	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·945	29·967	74	65	59	W	5·8	...	......	b
	11th	10	30·036	30·058	70	64	70	E N E	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·912	29·934	74	66	63	W	5·6	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·974	29·996	70	63	65	E N E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·870	29·892	78	67	53	W N W	5·8	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·981	30·003	71	64	66	E N E	2·7	...	...	b
		16	29·892	29·914	77	65	49	W N W	5·1	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·964	29·986	72	64	62	E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·860	29·882	75	69	72	W N W	6·0	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·961	29·983	71	65	70	N E	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·870	29·892	74	65	59	N W	6·6	...	......	b, g
	16th	10	29·928	29·950	72	67	75	E N E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·873	29·895	74	64	55	N E	5·3	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 16th January 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of November 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

Stations.	Height above sea-level.	Barometer: Mean.	Barometer: Mean of 4 hours	Barometer: Mean of 10 hours.	Barometer: Mean of 16 hours	Barometer: Mean of 22 hours.	Barometer: Range.	Radiation, Solar: Mean.	Radiation, Solar Max.: Day.	Radiation, Solar Max.: ⊖	Radiation, Grass Nocturnal: Mean.	Radiation, Grass Nocturnal Min.: Day.	Radiation, Grass Nocturnal Min.: ⊖	Temperature of Air: Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest max.: Day.	Highest max.: ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest min.: Day.	Lowest min.: ⊖	Humidity: Mean.	Humidity: Mean of 4 hours.	Humidity: Mean of 10 hours.	Humidity: Mean of 16 hours.	Humidity: Mean of 22 hours.	Rainfall: In inches	Rainfall: Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·822	...	29·872	29·773	...	·099	148·7	23rd	162·0	...	......	...	85·7	9·4	76·3	80·4	...	83·6	84·6	...	28-29th	89·0	16·0	2nd	73·0	...	...	77	73	...	8·58	13
Nancowry ...	134	29·786	...	29·831	29·740	...	·091	151·1	11th	166·0	70·9	20th	61·2	85·4	11·9	73·5	78·3	...	84·2	83·2	...	25-27th	87·1	14·9	17th	72·2	...	...	72	71	...	5·94	11
Madras ...	27	29·937	...	29·989	29·885	...	·104	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	78·6	...	81·5	81·6	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	71	70	...	10·29	14
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·945	29·910	30·000	29·903	29·968	·097	115·6	20-22nd	123·0	...	......	...	80·8	4·6	76·2	78·7	67·7	79·3	80·2	78·4	12th	84·0	14·0	30th	70·0	66	69	63	63	69	3·30	3
Akyab ...	21	29·966	29·936	30·003	29·908	29·978	·095	136·8	28th	158·0	69·1	30th	60·2	86·3	14·6	71·7	78·1	74·0	81·0	82·1	75·5	5th	90·8	26·2	29-30th	64·6	85	94	79	74	92	2·51	4
False Point ...	18·7	29·991	29·964	30·045	29·942	30·015	·103	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	73·6	69·7	75·0	77·4	72·4	......	...	...	......	...	78	86	76	67	82	7·65	5
Cuttack ...	80	29·919	29·894	29·973	29·865	29·943	·108	137·5	18th	150·7	59·3	30th	44·2	84·3	19·1	65·2	74·2	66·9	78·1	80·8	71·0	5th	89·5	34·6	30th	54·9	73	87	62	57	84	2·05	3
Saugor Island ...	6	29·988	29·963	30·045	29·934	30·008	·111	139·3	3rd	151·0	...	......	...	81·0	13·1	67·9	74·4	69·5	77·9	79·3	71·1	4th	87·0	29·0	29th	58·0	75	87	66	62	85	0·44	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·901	29·884	29·947	29·848	29·923	·099	139·7	6th	155·0	65·5	27th	53·9	84·5	17·4	67·1	75·7	69·4	79·1	81·3	73·1	1st	90·4	38·2	25th	52·2	79	93	72	68	83	1·21	5
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·984	29·958	30·046	29·932	30·001	·114	128·5	3rd	141·8	...	......	...	81·6	12·0	69·6	75·2	70·3	77·6	80·0	73·1	5th	87·3	26·0	30th	61·3	73	85	65	59	82	0·12	2
Burdwan ...	102	29·910	...	29·976	29·860	...	·116	143·5	5th	157·0	58·7	30th	43·5	81·3	16·2	65·1	72·5	...	77·4	80·4	...	3rd	87·5	32·2	22nd	55·3	...	...	65	61	...	Nil	...
Jessore ...	20	29·973	...	30·027	29·919	...	·108	139·2	4th	152·2	59·6	30th	47·0	83·2	18·3	64·9	73·2	...	79·3	79·9	...	2nd	88·8	37·0	22nd	51·8	...	...	63	62	...	0·09	2
Dacca ...	35	29·957	29·939	30·015	29·902	29·972	·113	140·1	4th	155·3	60·7	23rd	50·4	83·6	16·7	66·9	75·3	68·8	79·6	80·9	71·8	3rd	89·0	30·5	23rd	58·5	75	89	66	59	84	0·14	1
Silchar ...	88·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	140·5	7th	152·0	61·7	29th	49·0	84·4	18·7	65·7	74·4	...	77·8	82·2	...	1st	91·0	36·0	29th	55·0	80	...	77	65	...	0·37	3
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	27·984	...	28·035	27·940	...	·095	130·7	11th	145·0	47·8	23rd	39·0	76·4	19·6	56·8	66·5	...	70·4	73·6	...	2nd	83·0	33·5	24th	49·5	62	...	47	41	...	1·17	1
Berhampore ...	64	29·941	...	30·007	29·884	...	·123	129·5	3-4th	143·0	54·3	22nd	41·0	82·3	16·5	65·8	74·1	...	77·0	81·3	...	3rd	89·0	34·0	22nd	55·0	...	...	62	58	...	Nil	...
Gya ...	347	29·651	...	29·704	29·598	...	·105	83·0	4th	96·4	49·4	29th	41·0	80·8	23·7	57·1	70·1	...	75·5	78·8	...	3-4th	84·8	34·3	21st	50·5	...	...	55	50	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·844	...	29·906	29·793	...	·113	138·8	4th	146·0	53·7	23rd	45·8	81·2	21·8	59·4	71·0	...	74·5	78·7	...	4th	88·4	37·3	27th	51·1	71	...	60	45	...	Nil	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·861	...	29·924	29·806	...	·116	137·5	4th	147·0	...	......	...	79·2	16·0	63·2	71·0	...	72·4	78·5	...	4th	86·8	30·8	29th	56·0	...	...	65	51	...	Nil	...
Purneah ...	128	29·727	...	29·773	29·682	...	·091	134·3	2-4th	145·0	55·4	19th	41·0	86·8	25·8	61·0	71·8	...	79·8	82·7	...	5th	93·7	42·2	19th	51·5	...	...	63	56	...	Nil	...
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·497	23·479	23·536	23·464	23·506	·074	114·3	1st	128·0	35·4	14th	30·0	57·5	15·3	42·2	49·8	44·6	53·5	55·1	46·6	3rd	65·0	28·8	28th	36·2	80	93	63	70	94	Nil	...
Seebsaugor ...	332	29·693	...	29·764	29·623	...	·141	137·1	1st	147·8	56·7	30th	49·0	78·4	18·1	60·3	67·9	...	71·6	77·1	...	1st	85·6	35·1	30th	50·5	80	...	79	68	...	0·93	2
Goalpara ...	386	29·613	...	29·677	29·537	...	·140	131·6	1st	140·1	61·1	30th	54·4	80·3	17·4	62·9	71·8	...	73·4	78·5	...	3rd	84·8	27·9	30th	56·9	79	...	78	62	...	Nil	...
Benares ...	262·74	29·738	29·717	29·790	29·682	29·762	·108	130·3	4-5th	137·0	44·2	21-23rd	37·0	84·9	32·2	52·7	67·1	54·8	73·8	79·5	60·1	5-6th	88·0	42·0	21-2nd	46·0	69	92	52	43	90	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·118	29·097	29·181	29·072	29·122	·109	132·7	2nd	143·0	37·9	21st	32·2	81·5	34·9	46·6	63·9	49·3	70·3	78·4	56·3	2-3rd	90·7	50·5	21st	40·2	56	81	44	29	70	Nil	...

CALCUTTA—NOVEMBER 1874.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	29·966	Mean temperatures of 16 years ...	74·7	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	73	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	1·09
Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	29·984	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	75·2	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	73	Actual fall in 1874 ...	0·12
Excess in 1874 ...	·018	Excess in 1874 ...	0·5	Equal ...	0	Defect in 1874 ...	0·97

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results, and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.		Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair	...	29·885	80·5	8	16	3	30	...	3	...	...	...	56 S, 83 E	164·9	6·43
Nancowry	...	29·924	78·6	5	10	20	8	6	5	2	3	1	42 S, 88 E	...	3·38
Madras	...	29·965	78·6	24	10	2	3	...	3	...	18	...	66 N, 5 W	205·8	...
Vizagapatam	..	29·977	78·7	7	18	59	10	1	4	10	11	...	50 N, 74 E	57·4	7·71
Akyab	...	29 978	78·1	16	20	16	7	12	6	32	11	.	16 N, 28 W	66 2	6·49
False Point	...	30·010	73·6	53	40	2	...	2	...	...	20	3	79 N, 10 E	...	..
Cuttack	...	30·003	74·4	29	41	4	1	...	1	10	15	19	57 N, 10 E	63·8	7·65
Saugor Island	..	29·994	74·4	65	32	5	...	...	1	1	15	1	82 N, 9 E	...	5 84
Chittagong	...	29·995	75·9	52	13	6	2	1	3	20	22	1	65 N, 16 W	77·2	7·18
Calcutta	...	30·002	75·2	48	12	40	6	..	...	2	12	...	62 N, 35 E	101·0	...
Burdwan	...	30 016	72·8	24	12	2	...	1	...	6	10	5	64 N, 4 W	55·3	6·59
Jessore	...	29·994	73·3	25	10	4	2	...	...	4	15		69 N, 3 W	53·8	6·45
Dacca	...	29·993	75·3	41	14	.2	2	...	1	22	21	13	60 N, 20 W	57·3	7·44
Silchar	...	?	74·6	...	8	13	9	4	5	5	3	13	26 S, 67 E	39·7	5·10
Hazareebagh	...	30·021	70·9	8	6	2	1	...	1	12	27	8	65 N, 40 W	62·3	7·70
Berhampore	...	30·008	74·2	35	7	...	...	...		4	12	2	82 N, 9 W	...	4·72
Gya	..	30·012	70·0	8	8	12	7	1	1	2	6	15	32 N, 54 E	25·4	7·77
Patna	...	30·031	71·4	1	4	10	3	3	12	21	5	1	32 S, 71 W	46·9	7·03
Monghyr	...	30 029	71·3	1	1	1	...	...	18	23	14	2	73 S, 89 W	33·2	7·97
Purneah	...	29·861	72·1	4	7	7	...	1	5	17	18	1	46 N, 61 W	...	7·95
Darjeeling	..	......	...	2	6	31	19	5	15	24	13	5	12 S, 20 E	...	6·55
Seebsaugor	...	30·030	68·6	21	27	3	2	2		.	2	3	73 N, 30 E	43·4	4·58
Goalpara	...	30·011	72·7	1	9	27	6	2	1	...	..	14	61 N, 89 E	69·9	8·67
Benares	..	30·014	67·7	8	1	1	8	3	8	20	16	..	57 N, 74 W	51·8	8 84
Roorkee	...	30·043	65·6	...	...	6	10	1	5	...	6	91	8 S, 36 E	21·1	9·72

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of November 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
										LOCAL TRAFFIC.																
6	Paddy ...	852	426	1,214	43	1,333	17 4 0	...	2	Earthen shoots	231	90	461	17	544	4 8 0	...	57	Local ...	3,324	7,538	249	6,210	71 13 4	...	
4	Rice ...	350	350	5[illegible]4	18	548	3 12 0	...	1	Empty ...	...	...	96	3	48	0 12 0	...	3	Govt. stores	231	90	20	592	5 4 0	...	
2	Salt ...	97	485	193	7	122	1 4 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Coals ...	615	922	1,08[illegible]	39	1,209	15 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Jute ...	7[illegible]	350	93	3	78	1 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Gingelly ...	283	1,132	377	13	338	5 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Jaggery ...	943	3,740	1,680	60	1,296	10 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Black gram ...	75	94	103	4	124	1 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Furniture ..	39	39	52	2	32	0 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Empty boats ...	...	......	1,366	49	861	10 12 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Passenger boats	...	......	320	11	206	4 1 4	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	Total ...	3,324	7,538	6,983	249	6,210	71 13 4	...	3		231	90	557	20	592	5 4 0	...	60		3,555	7,628	269	6,802	77 1 4	...	
										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																
36	Rice ...	12,086	12,086	18,617	...	...	271 2 0	...	3	Iron ...	1,800	9,000	3,304	...	...	45 0 0	...	247	Local ...	30,970	1,97,604	2,380	99,960	958 11 2	...	to the demand for rice owing to the drought.
33	Spices ...	5,725	1,14,500	10,107	...	...	145 8 0	...	1	Coal	600	900	1,004	...	...	15 0 0	...	13	Govt. stores	2,478	9,939	236	9,912	93 9 4	...	
6	Gunnies ...	716	4,110	1,699	...	...	24 6 0	...	1	Earthen wing..	78	39	117	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Salt fish ...	280	475	624	...	...	8 10 0	...	5	Empty boats..	...	...	707	...	...	10 2 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Copper ...	10[illegible]	3,000	192	...	...	2 10 0	...	3	Passenger boats ...	...	...	1,470	...	...	21 15 4	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Gram ...	13[illegible]	195	228	...	...	2 4 0	...		......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Iron ...	5,050	25,250	8,424	...	...	122 4 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Tent, &c. ..	259	5,180	346	...	...	4 11 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Hides ...	761	7,610	1,356	...	...	20 4 0	...		......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Funitures ..	277	126	428		..	6 0 0	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Jaggery ...	547	2,735	717		..	13 8 0	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salt ...	1,460	7,300	2,192	..	...	31 2 0	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	

3	Tobacco ...	314	1,930	518	...	...	7 2 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lcck ...	63	1,005	105	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Chillies ...	62	620	97	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Coal ...	195	292	390	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gingelly ...	2,256	9,140	3,262	..	...	47 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Castor-seeds ...	122	122	171	..	...	2 4 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timber ...	49	159	66	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mill-stones ...	100	50	239	...	...	3 6 0	..	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil ...	9	144	18	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rosin ...	121	968	201	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sál planks ..	259	104	431	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Empty boats ...	...	...	13,902	...	...	194 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Passenger boats	...	...	1,569	..	...	26 3 2	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Horses ...	...	500	468	...	...	6 12 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
247		30,970	1,97,604	66,657	2,389	99,960	958 11 2	...	13	......	2,478	9,930	6,606	236	9,912	93 9 4	.	26	......	33,448	2,07,543	2,616	1,09,872	1,052 4 6	...
304	Total ...	34,294	2,05,142	73,639	2,629	1,06,170	1,030 8 6	0 1·8	16	......	2,709	10,029	7,163	258	10,504	98 13 4	0 1·8	320	......	37,003	2,15,171	2,885	1,16,674	1,129 5 10	0 1·8
563	Total of same month last year.	...	4,02,479	1,08,594	3,879	1,51,710	1,411 2 10	0 1·7	30	......	...	4,398	15,628	558	22,428	230 4 4	0 1·8	563	......	...	4,06,877	4,437	1,74,138	1,641 7 2	0 1·7
	MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.*																								
1	Timber ...	...	20	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	..	...	1 ...	Local ... Govt. stores	... ...	20 ...	... ...	... ...	0 10 0 ...	... ...
1		...	20	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......	...	20	...	...	0 10 0	...
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																								
4	Timber ...	...	208	...	...	...	19 8 0	...	4	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	Local ... Govt. stores	... ...	208 ...	... ...	... ...	19 8 0 ...	... ...
4		...	208	..	...	...	19 8 0	...	4	......	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	8	......	...	208	...	...	19 8 0	...
5	Total ...	...	228	...	..	..	20 2 0	...	4	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	......	...	228	...	...	20 2 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	75	...	...	...	4 13 0	...	...	......	...	820	...	..	...	76 14 0	...	...	......	...	895	...	...	81 11 0	...
309	Grand Total ...	34,294	2,05,370	73,639	2,629	1,06,170	1,050 10 6	...	20	......	2,709	10,029	7,163	256	10,504	98 13 4	...	329	......	37,003	2,15,399	2,885	1,16,674	1,149 7 10	..
563	Grand Total of same month last year.	...	4,02,554	1,08,594	3,879	1,51,710	1,415 15 10	...	30	......	...	5,218	15,628	558	22,428	307 2 4	...	593	......	...	4,07,772	4,437	1,74,138	1,723 2 2	...

The increase in the tollage in 1873 was due in a great measure

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of November 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
12	Salt ...	1,396	6,950	2,533	90	3,859	33 4 10	...
5	Coal ...	1,542	2,313	2,057	74	2,198	30 6 0	...
6	Timber ...	1,338	4,348	1,891	68	1,935	27 11 6	...
6	Straw ...	457	143	1,016	36	692	9 6 0	...
5	Cotton ...	416	4,160	893	31	783	9 0 4	...
2	Castor-seeds...	418	1,463	558	20	678	8 4 0	...
3	Gunny bags...	235	1,410	638	23	836	7 12 0	...
5	Rice ...	428	428	641	23	518	6 9 6	...
2	Copper, &c. ...	191	5,730	255	9	310	3 6 0	...
2	Rosin, &c. ...	170	1,360	226	8	274	3 0 0	...
2	Firewood ...	220	22	408	14	199	2 14 0	...
1	Salt fish ...	60	750	100	4	186	1 8 0	...
1	Jaggery ...	50	250	126	4	54	0 10 0	...
1	Turmeric ...	17	85	42	2	34	0 6 4	...
1	Ropes ...	10	150	28	1	36	0 6 0	...
1	Bamboo ...	7	1	9	...	...	0 2 4	...
2	Vegetable ...	10	30	13	1	83	0 3 1	...
1	Paddy ...	2	1	27	1	7	0 1 8	...
34	Empty boats...	...	...	2,497	89	2,549	26 8 3	...
8	Passenger boats	...	...	1,449	52	1,645	22 12 6	...
100	Total ...	6,967	29,624	15,407	550	17,176	194 7 4	0 2
24	Total of same month last year ...	631	1,172	1,587	57	1,068	13 4 0	0 2·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Bamboo, No. 4,500 ...	...	67	...	...	...	11 4 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Firewood.	1,157	116	2,677	96	574	13 2 0	...
3	Stores ...	391	3,910	620	29	936	12 0 0	...
1	Indoo Plants ...	90	90	194	7	235	2 10 0	...
1	Mile-stone	90	90	180	6	219	2 10 0	...
9	Empty ...	...	...	2,477	89	1,048	16 11 2	...
19	...	1,728	4,206	6,148	227	3,072	47 1 2	0 2·9
36	......	2,965	1,695	15,5[illegible]8	555	13,317	167 8 0	0 2·4
...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
100	Local ...	6,967	29,624	550	17,176	194 7 4	0 2	
19	Govt. stores	1,728	4,206	227	3,072	47 1 2	0 2·9	
119	......	8,695	33,830	777	20,248	241 8 6	0 2·2	
60	......	3,596	6,067	62	14,385	180 12 0	0 2·4	
20	Local ...	...	67	...	...	11 4 0	...	

19	Boats passed free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	Boats passed free..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	......	...
20	Total ...	...	67	...	...	...	11 4 0	...	185	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	......	...	67	...	...	11 4 0	...
7	Total of same month last year ...	...	16	...	...	...	4 1 1	...	1	......	...	271	...	...	...	54 4 0	...	8	......	...	287	...	...	58 5 1	...
120	Grand Total...	6,967	29,691	15,407	550	17,176	205 11 4	...	204	......	1,728	4,206	6,348	226	3,072	47 1 2	...	324	......	8,695	33,897	777	20,248	252 12 6	...
31	Grand Total of same month last year ...	631	1,188	1,587	57	1,068	17 5 1	...	37	......	2,965	5,166	15,543	555	13,317	221 12 0	...	68	......	3,596	6,354	612	14,385	239 1 1	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of November 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
		Approximate		Tonnage of boats.							Approximate		Tonnage of boats.													
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs. A.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
3	Paddy ...	885	600 0	1,180	42	462	3 9 5	...	12	Rubble ...	5,215	175	7,603	271	1,900	19 0 3	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
1	Sandcut Stone..	148	50 0	337	12	132	0 13 6	...	7	Empty ...	...	...	1,451	52	52	3 10 1	...	10	Local ...	1,169	680 0	84	729	6 9 3	0 1·7	
1	Fuel ...	141	30 0	262	9	9	0 10 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	19	Irrigation...	5,215	175 0	323	1,952	22 10 4	0 2·2	
5	Empty ...	...	...	589	21	126	1 7 10	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
10	Total ...	1,169	680 0	2,368	84	729	6 9 3	0 1·7	19	......	5,215	175	9,054	322	1,952	22 10 4	0 2·2	29	......	6,384	855 0	407	2,681	29 3 7	0 2·0	
9	Total of same month last year ...	385	110 0	919	32	351	3 1 4	0 1·7	121	......	30,896	838	57,756	2,063	29,917	144 6 1	0 0·9	130	......	31,281	948 0	2,095	30,268	147 7 5	0 0·9	
											MISCELLANEOUS.															
...	2 Timbers ...	...	2 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	Local ...	...	107 0	...	...	8 4 8	...	
...	7,890 Bamboos	...	105 0	...	...	...	6 10 8	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
...	Demurrage of 2 boats for 6½ days ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
...	Total ...	...	107 0	...	...	...	8 4 8	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	107 0	...	...	8 4 8	...	

...	Total of same month last year ...	...	130 0	...	...	...	8 0 5	...	...	......	...	13	...	...	...	2 5 4	...	...	......	...	143 0	...	...	10 5 9	...
10	Grand Total...	1,169	767 0	2,566	84	729	14 13 11	...	19	......	5,215	175	9,054	523	1,952	22 10 4	...	29	......	6,384	969 0	407	2,681	37 8 8	...
9	Grand Total of same month last year ...	385	240 0	919	32	351	11 1 9	...	121	......	30,896	851	57,756	2,063	29,917	147 1 5	...	130	......	31,281	1,091 0	2,895	30,268	157 13 2	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of November 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
25	Coal	5,800	2,096	11,055	...	......	98 4 3	...
27	Cotton	2,520	49,680	7,125	...	......	46 5 0	...
8	Firewood	640	[illegible]	1,550	...	......	6 4 0	...
84	Grain	8,930	26,885	21,530	...	......	98 13 0	...
19	Hides and horns ...	2,185	28,525	4,395	...	......	42 2 3	...
15	Jaggery and sugar	2,385	8,155	5,275	...	......	25 10 6	...
14	Metal	1,900	58,000	4,700	...	......	21 8 6	...
117	Miscellaneous ...	13,470	37,479	32,044	...	......	351 0 3	...
45	Oil and oil-seeds ...	5,625	14,551	13,175	...	......	64 12 6	...
41	Paddy and rice ...	3,875	10,835	9,700	...	......	44 4 6	...
46	Piece-goods ...	1,500	1,52,225	8,105	...	......	37 5 9	...
50	Threads	3,960	1,28,813	12,550	...	......	55 0 6	...
28	Garden produce ...	1,585	7,582	4,880	...	......	31 4 0	...
21	Pottery	511	485	4,375	...	......	19 2 6	...
80	Salt	20,600	81,825	42,500	...	......	283 2 0	...
15	Silk and indigo ...	265	97,900	2,385	...	......	11 12 3	...
7	Jute	630	2,720	1,825	...	......	7 11 6	...
41	Straw	6,950	2,590	19,100	...	......	87 9 0	...
32	Tobacco	1,380	8,340	3,600	...	......	19 8 6	...
8	Tiles	700	176	2,150	...	......	8 5 0	...
6	Sand	675	54	1,640	...	......	6 2 3	...
344	Empty boats ...	......	......	35,905	...	......	171 4 0	...
962	Passenger boats ...	......	......	63,560	...	......	412 1 6	...
2,035	Total ...	86,086	7,19,123	3,13,024	11,179	1,33,630	1,979 5 6	0 3
2,166	Total of same month last year	67,765	6,05,654	2,59,275	9,259	1,03,007	2,132 11 9	0 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	...
	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	...
6	Total...	370	5,193	2,375	84	2,469	43 1 6	0 3

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2,035	Private traffic	86,086	7,19,123	11,179	1,33,630	1,979 5 6	0 3	11 miles during the month, the same as in November 1873. throughout the month. The Panchkoorah Canal was closed till the the Midnapore Canal throughout the month for the same cause.
2,035	Total ...	86,086	7,19,123	11,179	1,33,630	1,979 5 6	0 3	
2,172	Total ...	68,135	6,10,847	9,343	1,05,476	2,175 13 3	0 4	

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	Rafts of timber, (Logs 147) ...	......	1,285	......	...	......	24	4	0	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	71	Local	...	......	1,311	...	......	160	13	6	...
...	Rafts of Bamboo 275	......	26	......	...	......	0	11	0	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	...	......		......	......	...	......	......			
...	Passengers, No. 8,495 ...	......	......	......	...	......	117	9	0	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	...	......		......	......	...	......	......			...
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	18	5	6	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	...	......		......	......	...	......	......			...
71	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	......	......			...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	...	......		......	......	...	......	......			...
71	Total ...	......	1,311	......	...	......	160	13	6	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	71	Total	...	......	1,311	...	......	160	13	6	...
12	Total of same month last year	......	5,991	......	...	......	332	0	6	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	12	Total	...	......	5,991	...	......	332	0	6	...
2,106	Grand Total ...	86,066	7,20,434	3,13,024	11,179	1,33,630	2,14[illegible]	3	0	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......			...	2,106	Total	...	86,086	7,20,434	11,179	1,33,630	2,140	3	0	...
2,178	Grand Total of same month last year...	67,765	6,11,645	2,59,275	9,259	1,03,007	2,464	12	3	...	6	Total ...	370	5,193	2,375	84	2,469	43	1	6	...	2,184	Total	...	68,135	6,16,838	9,343	1,05,476	2,507	13	9	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average
Only the two tidal canals have been open
22nd of the month for cyclone repairs, and

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of November 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
354	Paddy ...	53,341	71,733	1,05,250	...	...	1,501 14 6	...
11	Rice ...	256	414	640	...	...	6 8 3	...
2	Skins ...	125	1,019	275	...	...	2 14 0	...
2	Jute ...	278	585	625	...	...	11 5 3	...
8	Jaggery ...	480	1,830	985	...	...	7 1 6	...
49	Passenger boats	......	......	3,705	...	...	42 11 9	...
419	Empty boats..	......	......	36,928	...	...	418 4	...
21	Tobacco ...	988	2,080	2,270	...	...	23 0 6	...
25	Salt ...	4,463	18,316	11,025	...	...	133 1 9	
17	Pottery ...	......	484	1,490	...	...	12 14 0	...
6	Sand ...	700	69	1,415	...	...	9 10 9	...
7	Straw ..	565	187	1,565	...	...	17 8 9	...
25	Timber boat ..	2,575	5,200	2,850	...	...	19 9 0	...
2	Plank ...	32	20	185	...	...	1 8 6	...
4	Hatal-wood ...	......	301	1,725	...	...	11 9 6	...
74	Miscellaneous	3,717	24,093	13,275	...	...	151 10 9	...
5	Mats ...	280	2,800	810	...	...	11 5 9	...
8	Hemp ...	900	1,350	3,500	...	...	24 1 0	...
1	Bamboo ..	120	28	60	...	...	0 12 0	...
1	Sugarcandy ...	25	350	400	...	...	2 12 0	...
5	Plantain ...	52	85	565	...	...	3 14 3	...
3	Ghooting lime	190	11	425	...	...	2 14 9	...
4	Cotton ...	287	5,540	1,725	...	...	14 10 9	...
3	Cocoanut ...	......	118	430	...	...	3 10 0	...
5	Coal ...	1,235	314	2,450	...	...	13 15 0	...
4	Stone lime ...	1,600	1,720	3,175	...	...	25 2 3	...
2	Onion ...	18	28	90	...	...	0 9 9	...
6	Batle ...	100	265	490	...	...	4 6 0	...
18	Mustard ...	899	3,173	2,325	...	...	19 11 6	
2	Nuts ...	315	1,260	675	...	...	12 3 9	...
1	Sugar ...	14	100	90	...	...	1 10 3	...
13	Tamarind ...	123	167	555	...	...	6 14 6	...
1	Ganges water	300	20	375	...	...	2 9 3	...
2	Cloth ...	40	3,100	275	...	...	1 14 3	...
6	Oil-cake ...	192	192	555	...	...	3 13 0	...
1,114	Total ...	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	145,006	2,533 2 9	0 3·3
1,443	Total of same month last year ...	61,868	99,095	1,32,545	4,734	137,279	2,012 1 0	0 2·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Nature of cargo (private traffic)	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatal-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plantain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghooting lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of same month last year	2	...	...	...	476	17	493	8 9 9	0 3·3

ABSTRACT.

Nature of cargo (private traffic)	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Paddy	1,114	Local...	74,010	1,47,032	7,256	145,006	2,533 2 9	0 3·3	A ton of goods carried an average distance of 20 miles.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Passenger boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hatal-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plantain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghooting lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Onion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Batle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ganges water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1,114	...	74,010	1,47,032	7,256	145,006	2,533 2 9	0 3·3	
Total of same month last year	1,445	[illegible]	61,868	99,095	[illegible]	137,772	2,020 10 9	0 2·8	

													MISCELLANEOUS.												
	Passengers (No. 278)	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local...	...	...	...	...	199 15 9	...
	Timber Rafts (No. 690)	...	...	...	...	...	192 1 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	199 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 15 9	...
	Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,114	Grand Total	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	1,45,006	2,733 2 6	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	74,010	1,47,032	7,256	1,45,006	2,733 2 6	...
1,443	Grand Total of same month last year ...	61,868	99,095	1,32,545	4,734	1,37,279	2,012 1 0	...	2	...	...	...	476	17	493	8 9 9	...	1,445	...	61,868	90,095	4,751	1,37,772	2,020 10 9	...

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		TOLLAGE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1873-74.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendrapara	1,149 7 10	*7,466 6 8	1,723 2 2	9,540 9 2	* The falling off is due to decrease in the transport of food grains and of materials for irrigation works.
High Level, Section I...	252 12 6	1,583 1 0	239 1 1	1,381 7 3	
Taldandah	37 8 3	*403 1 10	157 13 2	621 12 3	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,439 12 7	9,452 9 6	2,120 0 5	11,543 12 8	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	2,140 3 0	35,868 5 7	2,507 13 9	18,374 8 3	
Tidal	2,733 2 6	49,258 9 3	2,020 10 9	8,426 3 0	
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,873 5 6	85,126 14 10	4,528 8 6	26,800 11 3	
Grand Total ...	6,313 2 1	94,579 8 4	6,648 8 11	38,344 7 11	

The 15th January 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th January 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	8th	29·994	72·4	57·3	126·0	64·4	60·1	56·2	0·76	N by W & N W	...	59·3	...	...	Clear & cumuli. Slightly foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.
	9th	·977	74·2	58·4	130·3	65·7	61·5	58·1	·78	W N W & E S E	...	62·8	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.
	10th	·983	76·8	60·5	134·0	67·7	64·1	61·2	·81	E S E & S E	...	36·2	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	11th	·954	78·5	62·4	124·0	69·1	65·5	62·6	·81	S E & S	...	71·5	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	12th	·892	80·0	64·5	129·9	70·8	67·3	64·5	·82	S by W & S W	...	132·3	...	...	Clear, cirrostrati and cirrocumuli.
	13th	·879	78·0	65·6	120·0	70·7	66·7	63·5	·79	S E	...	101·2	00·3	...	Cirrostrati, cirrocumuli, and clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M. Light rain at 2½ and 5½ A.M.
	14th	·879	78·5	64·2	126·0	70·3	64·9	60·6	·73	S E E S E & N	...	56·1	...	...	Scuds, cirri and clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	80·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·03
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·01
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·08
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th January	...	1·03
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·08

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 18th January 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last five days of December 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,523¼	14,756 8 9	1,352 13 8	93,440 20	21,846 9 8	2,002 12 1	3,355 5 9
Or per mile of railway	123	93 4 0	8 11 0	590 0	138 0 10	12 13 1	21 4 1
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	762,085½	484,566 3 1	44,409 11 3	32,76,395 4	11,42,695 1 1	103,830 7 11	148,239 19 2
Total for half-year ...	781,609	499,322 11 10	45,762 4 11	33,69,835 24	11,64,541 10 9	105,833 0 0	151,595 4 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,076½	12,348 2 7	1,131 18 3	1,51,372 21	24,578 14 10	2,280 11 5	3,412 9 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	101	78 0 6	7 3 0	957 0	157 3 5	14 8 3	21 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	813,838½	513,602 14 8	46,160 3 0	39,05,363 17	10,79,360 3 2	98,041 7 4	145,110 10 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first two days of January 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	9,947½	6,582 4 9	603 7 6	65,292 10	11,041 1 9	1,012 2 0	1,615 9 6
Or per mile of railway	63	41 9 6	3 16 3	413 0	69 12 4	6 7 11	10 4 2
For previous weeks of half-year	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......
Total for first two days of January	9,947½	6,582 4 9	603 7 6	65,292 10	11,041 1 9	1,012 2 0	1,615 9 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	11,470	8,844 13 6	810 15 7	84,672 22	18,183 15 3	1,666 17 3	2,477 12 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	72	55 14 8	5 2 6	535 0	114 14 6	10 10 8	15 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	..	....	......	.....	......	......	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first nine days of January 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the period... ...	128,521	1,80,579 3 3	16,553 1 10	1,216,949 10	5,19,475 7 9	47,618 11 9	64,171 13 7
Or per mile of railway ...	......	141 1 8	12 18 9	..	405 14 9	37 4 2	50 2 11
For previous weeks of half-year	......	.....	......	....	...	....	.....
Total for the period ...	128,521	1,80,579 3 3	16,553 1 10	12,16,949 10	5,19,475 7 9	47,618 11 9	64,171 13 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	143,543	2,33,085 4 0	21,366 2 11	19,41,763 0	8,25,727 1 3	75,091 13 0	97,057 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year	......	182 2 2	16 13 11	......	645 3 7	59 2 11	75 16 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	143,543	2,33,085 4 0	21,366 2 11	19,41,763 0	8,25,727 1 3	75,091 13 0	97,057 15 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first nine days of January 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the period	6,637	18,806 13 6	1,729 9 2	1,14,695 20	28,313 11 6	2,595 8 6	4,324 17 8
Or per mile of railway	......	84 5 2	7 14 7	..	126 8 8	11 12 0	19 6 7
For previous weeks of half-year.	......	......	......	.....	.....	......	......
Total for the period ...	6,637	18,806 13 6	1,729 9 2	1,14,695 20	28,313 11 6	2,595 8 6	4,324 17 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	7,846	21,287 12 3	1,951 7 7	1,24,599 30	31,976 1 9	2,931 2 10	4,883 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year	......	95 2 3	8 14 6	......	142 14 7	13 2 0	21 16 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,846	21,287 12 3	1,951 7 7	1,24,599 30	31,976 1 9	2,931 2 10	4,882 10 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 9th January 1875, *on* 27½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,157	822 0 0	82 4 0	3,242 0	408 0 0	40 16 0	123 0 0
Or per mile of railway	42	30 0 0	3 0 0	119 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	343	265 0 0	26 10 0	2,916 0	175 0 0	17 10 0	44 0 0
Total for 2 weeks	1,500	1,087 0 0	108 14 0	6,158 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	167 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,406	1,021 9 7	102 3 2	8,774 30	504 0 0	56 8 0	158 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	37 7 10	3 14 11	322 0	20 11 2	2 1 5	5 16 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,947	1,391 0 6	139 2 0	9,176 0	592 9 6	59 5 2	198 7 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

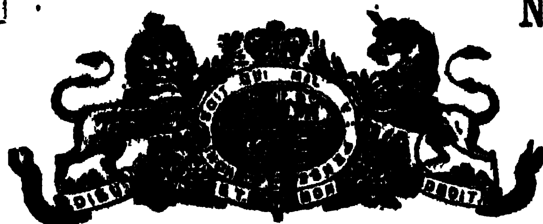
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th January 1875, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,987	1,159 0 0	115 18 0	11,996 0	387 0 0	38 14 0	154 12 0
Or per mile of railway	321	41 0 0	4 2 0	428 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 10 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	2,502	327 0 0	32 14 0	2,274 0	70 0 0	7 0 0	39 14 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	11,489	1,486 0 0	148 12 0	14,270 0	457 0 0	45 14 0	194 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,685	1,214 14 3	121 9 9	12,025 0	426 8 3	42 13 0	164 2 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	310	43 6 3	4 6 9	429 0	15 3 9	1 10 6	5 17 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,106	1,696 6 3	169 12 9	17,943 0	631 12 6	63 3 6	232 16 3

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[REGISTERED NO. 29]

No. 4 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 23rd January 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble E. G. ELDRIDGE,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYAD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the passing of the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces was postponed at the last meeting of the Council at his request, in order to enable the mover

and the Secretary, as was usual, to go carefully over the provisions as finally amended. That had now been done, and the result was a rather long list of amendments. But hon'ble members would observe that, with one exception, they were purely verbal amendments. He had now to move that the Bill be further considered, in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that for section one the following be substituted:—

"In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"'Kazi' means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"'Inspector-General of Registration' and 'Registrar' respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"'District' means a district formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871."

These were merely explanatory clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved a verbal amendment which was not in the notice paper, that in section four, line 1, for "Local Government," the words "Lieutenant-Governor" be substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER also moved that in the same section, line 1, for "provide," the word "supply" be substituted. The word "provide" rather implied that the thing in question be provided at the expense of the Government, which was not to be done. The seals and registers to be used by the Kazis were to be supplied by the Government, and paid for by the Kazis out of the fees which they got.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the following amendments in section fourteen, the object being to make the nomenclature uniform:—

In section fourteen, in the fifth line, after the word "Registrar" to insert the words "of the District." In the seventh line for "District Registrar" to substitute "Registrar of the District." In the twelfth line, after "Registrar" to insert "of the District." In the sixteenth line, for "District Registrar" to substitute "Registrar of the District."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved—

In section fifteen, line one, for "Every District Registrar and Kazi shall" to substitute "Every Registrar of a District and every Kazi shall for the purposes of this Act."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that in the same section, line 7, the words "other than the first copy referred to in section eleven of this Act" be inserted after the word "Register."

He said that section fifteen empowered the Kazi to levy certain fees for granting copies. But in section eleven it had been provided that a copy of the entry in the register was to be given immediately after the registration, and that this first copy should be given without the payment of any fee. The amendment merely referred to that section, so that there might be no chance of misapprehension in the construction of the Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Verbal amendments were, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, made in sections sixteen and seventeen.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that in section nineteen, line 1, for "document" be substituted the words "marriage or divorce." This error, he said, had crept into the Bill from the circumstance of this section having been taken from the Registration of Assurances Act. The word was out of place in this Bill, which only applied to the registration of marriages and divorces.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the following words be inserted in section twenty-three, after the fifth clause:—

"for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Kazis under this Act and."

The object of this amendment was to meet cases which might render necessary executive orders of the Government for regulating the application of the fees raised under the Act.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the next motion in his name was to move that the Bill be passed; but as His Honor the President wished that the passing of this Bill be deferred to the next meeting of the Council, he would not at present make that motion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT asked the Hon'ble Nawab Syad Ashgar Ali to favor the Council with his opinion on the general merits and policy of the Bill.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYAD ASHGAR ALI would say a few words in compliance with the request of His Honor the President. Being the only member of the Mahomedan community in this Council, he had thought it his duty carefully to consider the Bill and to peruse all the papers connected with it. He had also consulted his friends, both of the Sunni and Shiah sect, and he found that they were agreed that a Bill of this kind should be passed, in order to prevent the frauds which had hitherto been practised. He thought that the Mahomedan community in general would be gratified by the passing of this Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT then observed that perhaps the Council would allow the motion for the passing of the Bill to be deferred for a week, with the view that the Bill might be taken into consideration once more before it was passed.

The motion that the Bill as amended be passed was then postponed.

REGISTRATION OF JUTE WAREHOUSES.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, the Bill which he proposed to move be read in Council had for its object the amendment of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, especially with a view to modify the restrictive clauses of the Act, which the owners of jute warehouses had brought to the notice of the Council were unnecessary and unduly prejudiced the jute trade; and their representation was supported by the Chamber of Commerce. From the papers circulated to the Council, it would be seen that the owners took exception to the clauses in Section 7 of Act II of 1872, especially in regard to the clause which provided that loose jute should not be dried except within buildings the walls of which should be of burnt bricks, or of stone, or of iron, and so on. They also pointed out that it was unnecessary that the roofs of jute warehouses should be constructed of iron or masonry, as provided in the Act. Another objection which they took, though not a very strong one, was with regard to the fees, which they maintained were unnecessarily high. It was pointed out by him, when he asked leave to introduce this Bill, that although the concession as regards the drying of jute might well be conceded in the suburbs of the town, it would be objectionable, as regards the town of Calcutta, to remove the restrictions which already existed. To introduce a definite clause in the proposed Bill, which provided for the requirements both of the suburbs and the more crowded thoroughfares in the town, would be difficult. He had therefore in the draft Bill prepared a section to the effect that this matter should be left to the discretion of the Government of Bengal. If the Council would look at Section 7 of Act II of 1872, they would find that it included all the prohibitory clauses connected with the granting of licenses for jute warehouses. There would be found all the conditions under which licenses were to be granted; and the 7th clause of that section provided that the Justices might make such other special conditions as the circumstances of each locality seemed to them to require. In the Bill which he had prepared, it was proposed that the whole of Section 7 of Act II of 1872 should be repealed, thereby removing from the Act all definite prohibitory clauses; and that power be given to the Government of Bengal from time to time to issue such rules for the granting of licenses to the owners of jute warehouses as might be deemed necessary, having regard to the special locality for which such licenses were applied. If that principle were accepted by the Council, no doubt the Government of Bengal would issue separate rules for the suburbs of the town, where the occurrence of fires need not be much apprehended; and separate rules for the town of Calcutta, where the Govern-

ment would probably consider that greater care and caution in the granting of licenses were absolutely necessary. If that principle were accepted, it would remove the objection of the proprietors of jute warehouses in regard to the restrictions to be placed on the licensing of jute warehouses in Howrah and the suburbs. No doubt the Government would remove the condition which prohibited the roofs of jute warehouses being made of any other material than iron or masonry.

When he moved for permission to introduce this Bill, he also pointed out that, according to the Act as it stood, it was not clear what person was liable to punishment—whether the owner, the occupier, or the person actually infringing the conditions of the license. Mr. Hogg had therefore introduced in the Bill a clause imposing the primary liability on the occupier, and had provided that in addition to the name of the owner of a jute warehouse, the name of the occupier should be invariably entered in the license; and by section eight of the Bill, the actual infringer of any rule was also rendered liable to penalty.

Since the Bill had been drafted, there had been a further representation received from the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality on behalf of that body. They desired that the arrangements for the suburbs, as regards the licensing of jute warehouses and the establishment and maintenance of a fire-brigade, should be altogether distinct from that of the town of Calcutta. They argued that during the last few years there had been but few fires in the town and suburbs; that therefore the annual expenditure now incurred seemed unnecessarily high; and then they went on to ask for permission to have a separate fire-brigade for the suburbs. He thought the Council would agree with him that, considering the position of the suburbs as regards Calcutta, it would hardly be wise to have a separate fire-brigade for the suburbs. The Suburban Commissioners also urged that they be allowed to expend the whole of the surplus proceeds derived from the licensing of jute warehouses on the general municipal improvement of the suburbs, and that the fund should not be under the control of the Justices of Calcutta. This suggestion was in a measure met by the Bill before the Council, in which there was a section which provided that the surplus fund should be applied for such purposes as the Justices with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor might direct. If the principle of that section was accepted by the Council, it would be within the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to distribute the surplus arising from fees on account of jute warehouse licenses in such proportions as he might think best between the town and suburbs.

The Suburban Municipal Commissioners also pointed out that Honorary Magistrates were at present in the habit of inflicting very small fines on persons who infringed the law, and it was therefore necessary to impose a minimum fine, and to make it compulsory that the minimum fine should be imposed in cases of repeated convictions. How far such an amendment of the law was desirable, would no doubt be carefully considered in Committee.

With these few remarks, he begged to move that the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, be read in Council.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said this was one of those little amending Bills the principles of which did not need much discussion. There were, however, one or two points involved in it with regard to which he wished to offer a few remarks. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had stated that it was inconvenient to embody in the law the conditions which were imposed in regard to the grant of licenses for jute warehouses, and that the power to do so should be delegated to the Lieutenant-Governor. For his own part, he thought the Council would not be acting fairly by throwing the task of legislation upon the head of the executive Government and thus shifting its own responsibility. He believed that the Lieutenant-Governor would not refuse to undertake any duty which this Council in its wisdom might assign to him. But Baboo Kristoda Pal was not sure whether any one in His Honor's position would possess that detailed acquaintance with the minute requirements of the town which would enable him to discharge the duty to his satisfaction. He would necessarily be dependent on the town and suburban corporations for information and advice; and the Council, by adopting the principle recommended by the hon'ble mover of this Bill, would be practically making over the business of legislation to the several corporations affected by the Bill. This Baboo Kristodas Pal held

would not be fair to the head of the executive Government, nor to the Council, nor to the public at large. It was meet that we should share with His Honor the responsibility of framing the rules and regulations. Besides, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that when a legislature was called upon to prescribe penalties for certain offences, it ought to know what were the acts which would constitute offences under the law. We had no opportunity of judging as to whether the penalties provided would be sufficient or not for the offences contemplated by the Bill, but to be defined hereafter by executive authority. Such a proposal appeared to him anomalous and unsound in principle. He admitted that the conditions prescribed in the present Act were stringent, and had worked in some cases oppressively. It was the function of the Council to remedy those defects, and not to shirk its own responsibility. The subject had attracted the attention of some of the proprietors of jute warehouses and the Chamber of Commerce, and he admitted that the representations of those gentlemen were grounded on facts and therefore entitled to consideration. If the Council referred to the opening speech of His Honor the President, when the Council was summoned this year, and to the address of the hon'ble mover, when he applied for leave to introduce the measure, they would find that the original proposal was to modify those conditions of the law which were complained of in the representations which had been received, and not to exclude altogether from the Act all the conditions which were imposed on the grant of licenses for jute warehouses, and leave them to the discretion of the executive Government. There might be differences of opinion in regard to some of the conditions, but he thought those differences might be reconciled in this Council without much difficulty. It might be advisable—in fact desirable—to give power to the town corporation, or to the Lieutenant-Governor, to make subsidiary rules or bye-laws consistently with the substantive law, just as was now done under the Municipal Acts. In fact such a provision was contained in the present Act. Clause 7 of Section 7 of Act II of 1872 provided for the imposition, in addition to the conditions specified in the law, of such other special conditions as the Justices might, on consideration of the special circumstances of each jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood. That discretion might well be left to the town and suburban corporations and the executive Government, and would meet the case of the town and the suburbs alike; but the substantive law, he submitted, ought to be laid down in the Bill, with a discretion to the executive authorities to make bye-laws consistently with the substantive law.

The next point to which he wished to draw attention was as to the scale of fees prescribed for the granting of licenses. It would appear from the papers circulated to the members along with the Bill, that the Suburban Municipal Commissioners recommended the lowering of the rates for suburban licenses. Mr. Peacock, Magistrate and Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, proposed that the scale should go down so low as Rs. 150 And with regard to this part of the law, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL might read to the Council an extract from the report of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta for the year 1872, which was to the following effect:—

"The minimum fee for a license is Rs. 250, which was prohibitory in the case of several small houses. This point should be remembered whenever any amendment of the Municipal Acts is in contemplation."

He might observe that the present rate of fees, as far as he was aware, had been laid down as a tentative measure only. Neither this Council nor the town corporation were then in a position to estimate exactly the proceeds of the new licenses. On the other hand, a heavy charge had been imposed on the two municipalities for the maintenance of a fire-brigade. It was therefore necessary that such a scale of fees should be prescribed as would cover the possible charges. The working of the Act for the last two years had shown that there was great room for reduction in the scale of fees. He believed the surplus in the hands of the Justices now amounted to about Rs. 60,000. It was a question for the Council to consider whether a particular branch of trade should be made to contribute to the general municipal funds of the town. He admitted that jute was a thriving branch of our national industry, and that the small tax which had been laid upon it in the shape of license fees did

not materially check its progress or expansion; but the Council ought to consider this tax upon jute from another point of view. There were, as the Council was aware, two classes of licensees: *firstly*, those who themselves occupied the warehouses; and *secondly*, those who let their licensed godowns; and the present scale of fees pressed severely upon the last-mentioned class; and this hardship, so far as proprietors of small houses were concerned, was admitted by the Justices in the report already quoted. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could state from his own knowledge that the tendency of municipal taxation in the town was to depreciate the value of house property; and it might be fairly questioned whether the legislature would be acting wisely by aggravating that tendency. It was therefore worthy of consideration whether the scale of fees for the licensing of jute warehouses should not be revised.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had pointed out the necessity of fixing the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the law upon the occupier. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL must say that he considered this provision a very great improvement on the existing law. The present law was not quite clear upon the subject, and practically the owner of the house, who was the owner of the license, had hitherto been held liable. As already observed, there were two classes of licensees. Now, it was very hard that the owner of the house, who took out a license, but had no connection with the business, should be made responsible for a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license was granted when he could not in any way control the action of the occupier. The amendment of the law on this point was much needed, and would remove a great complaint which had been made on all sides. But he did not agree with the hon'ble mover that a high fee should be levied on the registration of the occupier's name; he did not see why it should be made a source of revenue. We ought to encourage and facilitate the registration of the names of occupiers, and in that view BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would recommend a nominal fee of one rupee, and not twenty rupees, as proposed in the Bill.

Next came the question of what he might call the decentralization of the fire-brigade fund. That point was raised in the letter from Mr. Peacock, the Chairman of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners. It appeared that the control which the Justices at present exercised over the fire-brigade fund was a source of irritation to the Suburban Commissioners. They seemed to think that they were, as it were, sacrificed to the interests of the town. He must confess, as he thought, that they were greatly mistaken in that view. According to Mr. Peacock's own letter, it would be seen that the number of fires was very much greater in the suburbs than in the town. In fact, if the Council looked into the statistics of fires in the town, he believed it would admit that there was very little cause for the alarm which in 1872 led to the enactment of the present law. He found from an official paper, which he held in his hand, the following statement of fires in Calcutta from 1865 to 1871:—

	Number of fires.	Pucca houses.	Tiled houses.	REMARKS.
1865	12	9	4	Three jute-godowns.
1866	7	3	4	Two ditto.
1867	10	6	6	None.
1868	6	5	1	One jute screw-house and one jute godown.
1869	9	5	4	Two jute-godowns.
1870	8	3	5	None.
1871	12	6	4	(River two) four jute screw-houses.

Since the Jute Warehouse Act had come into operation, he found that there were four fires in the town and 29 in the suburbs. So after all it might not unreasonably be said that the fire-brigade was maintained chiefly for the benefit of the suburbs, and that the town was unjustly taxed for the advantage of its neighbour.

If anybody would gain by the decentralization of the fire-brigade fund, it would be the town of Calcutta; and he did not see any reason why that principle should not be carried out. Formerly, as the hon'ble mover of the Bill could bear him out, the Justices worked the town fire-brigade at an annual expense of Rs. 6,000. Now the fire-brigade costs somewhere about Rs. 20,000 annually. [The HON'BLE MR. HOGG: Rs. 25,000.] He, however, agreed with

the Suburban Municipal Commissioners that the town and the suburbs should be independent of each other in the management of the fire-brigade. The Justices might have their own establishment, and the Suburban Commissioners their own; and whatever surplus might accrue from their respective funds, they should be at liberty to apply to their own purposes. There would be then no just cause of complaint or heart-burning in the matter.

As regards the imposition of a minimum fine, as suggested by the Suburban Commissioners, he hoped the Council would not do anything of the kind. In Calcutta the working of the Jute Warehouse Act, as far as he was aware, and he believed the hon'ble mover would bear him out in this statement, had been fair and equitable, and he thought there did not exist any necessity whatever for fettering the discretion of the Magistrates in the way proposed; and if the Act had worked successfully in the town, he did not see why it should not work with equal success in the suburbs. To take away discretion from the Magistrates in the adjudgment of fines according to the merits and circumstances of each case, would be to tell them to leave their consciences behind when sitting on the Bench. This interference with judicial discretion was opposed to the principles of the substantive criminal law of the country, for the Penal Code prescribed only maximum, and not minimum, penalties; and he hoped that the Council would not sanction an infraction of the general law of the land.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said, he agreed with the hon'ble member who had last spoken that the substantive law as to the conditions on which licenses should be granted for the establishment of jute warehouses should be laid down in the Bill, and that power might be granted to the executive Government to frame rules or bye-laws in accordance with such law. He thought the present opportunity should be taken to revise the scale of license fees. The present scale was undoubtedly high, and he thought the minimum ought to be reduced to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, and the intervening rates should also be reduced.

Then, with regard to changes of occupation, the provision, as worded in the Bill, met only the case in which a person took an entire house; but there were cases in which a warehouse was let to several parties in several parts or portions, the license being granted to the owner or landlord. For such cases provision ought to be made for the registration of such occupiers on the application of the owner or landlord. It was proposed to charge a registration fee of twenty rupees on occupiers. He could not see any occasion for imposing such a fee. The proceeds of license fees ought to be quite ample for all purposes; and to charge another fee on the occupier, would be only to increase the burden already existing.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said, with His Honor the President's permission he begged to make a few observations, especially with reference to the fifth section of the Bill, which was one of the subjects now under consideration. It appeared that under the present law a tax was levied on the grant of licenses to the owners of jute warehouses in the town and suburbs, and the proceeds were to be applied for the purpose of maintaining a fire-brigade, which would remain under the sole control of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta. Well, he saw, from the returns submitted both by the Justices and the Suburban Commissioners, the following results for the suburbs—

From 1st August 1872 to 31st July 1873—

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Jute warehouse license fees	..	16,766	10	8
Fines under the same Act	..	3,706	8	0
Total	..	20,473	2	8

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	..	3,992	13	3
Contingencies	..	147	0	0
Total	..	4,139	13	3
Remitted to the Calcutta Justices	..	16,333	5	5

RECEIPTS.—(*Contd.*)	Rs.	A.	P.
From 1st August 1873 to 31st July 1874—			
Jute warehouse license fees	20,479	2	5
Fines	1,883	8	0
Total ..	22,362	10	5
EXPENDITURE.			
Establishment	4,527	10	0
Contingencies	238	3	0
Total ..	4,765	13	0
Remitted to the Calcutta Justices	17,596	13	5
Amount collected by the Calcutta Justices from August 1872 to 31st December 1872	31,329	0	0
Amount expended	12,123	0	0
Saving	19,206	0	0
Amount collected by the Calcutta Justices in 1873 ..	18,875	0	0
Contribution by the Suburban Commissioners ..	16,333	0	0
Total ..	35,208	0	0
Amount expended	21,064	0	0
Saving	14,144	0	0
Amount collected by the Calcutta Justices in 1874 .	41,494	0	0
Contribution by the Suburban Commissioners ..	17,597	0	0
Total ..	59,091	0	0
Expended	31,527	0	0
Saving	27,564	0	0

The Act did not provide anywhere as to how the application of the surplus had to be used, but there was no power to the Suburban Commissioners to make use of any portion of the money except in the way mentioned, namely to pay the necessary establishments and the like, and remit all the surplus to the Justices of Calcutta. The Council would see the amount of saving made in this year. Mr. Peacock in his letter said:—

"That the funds are liable to be appropriated towards purposes for which they were never intended, is shown by the action of the Justices in allotting money from that fund for extra police to keep the roads within the town of Calcutta clear from overcrowding, and that the suburbs do not receive anything in return commensurate with the sum paid by them."

From that it was quite clear that the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs were taxed for purposes for which they in no way benefited. The whole of the money went to the Justices for Calcutta, who were at liberty to apply it as they thought best, and it appeared that they employed it to pay for extra police to keep the roads within the town clear. And for this reason and other reasons stated in the letter of their Chairman, the Commissioners of the suburbs proposed that a separate fire-brigade should be maintained by them. That, BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought, stood to reason, because from the report of the Chairman of the Justices and what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal), it appeared that the greater portion of the fires took place in the suburbs. If that was so, the use of the fire-brigade was chiefly limited to the suburbs, and the people within the town derived little or no advantage out of the brigade that they maintained. It therefore stood to reason that the Suburban Commissioners should have the control of their own fire-brigade, and it was also fair that the town of Calcutta should not be burthened with the expense of a fire-brigade which was used chiefly for the benefit of their neighbours Therefore the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality proposed that they should be empowered to maintain a fire-brigade of their own, and it seemed that they had sufficient funds for the purpose. At the time the Act of 1872 was passed, the Legislature never anticipated that there would be a surplus fund: they even seemed to expect

that the sums realized from the grant of licenses would not be sufficient to maintain the expense of a fire-brigade. Now it appeared that a large proportion of the sums realized would from time to time be saved, and there was at the present time a large sum of money in the hands of the Justices. It was therefore proposed by the Suburban Commissioners that they should maintain a fire-brigade of their own; and if that proposition was not agreeable to the Council, they suggested that they should be permitted to remit to the Justices of Calcutta only such amount as was necessary to maintain the fire-brigade under the control of the Justices, and that the Commissioners be allowed to retain in their hands the surplus proceeds for the proper keeping of the suburban roads, the traffic on which had recently very much increased by carts laden with jute constantly passing through them, and the damage done to them had therefore proportionately increased. It appeared that there was a surplus annually accruing of from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000, and the whole of that sum went to the Justices of Calcutta. If the first of these propositions was not agreeable to the Council, Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee thought that the second proposal, namely that the Suburban Commissioners should have the benefit of their own surplus proceeds, should at least be conceded.

With these observations he would ask the Council to take this matter into their consideration, and he had no doubt that the Select Committee to whom the Bill might be referred would deal with the representation of the Suburban Municipality in a just and equitable manner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Eldridge said he should not have ventured to encroach upon the time of the Council but for his almost immediate departure from India. He had no doubt that many of the points which had been discussed, and the suggestions which had been made, would be duly considered in the Select Committee; but having no other opportunity of addressing the Council upon this subject, he desired to express his satisfaction at the manner in which the hon'ble mover had conceded, in the Bill before the Council, the requests made by a large and responsible body of merchants, who were largely interested in the question, and had a great amount of money at stake in connection with the jute industry. He regretted that he could not agree in the remarks of the hon'ble members who proposed that a substantive law should regulate entirely the working of these jute licenses. It seemed almost impossible that hard-and-fast rules could be made which would apply equally to a large place like Calcutta, in which many of these jute warehouses and jute screwhouses existed, and to a place like the suburbs, where the warehouses were more scattered. Many proprietors of jute warehouses had gone to some distance from the city, probably with the view of being to a certain extent in an isolated position, where the very strict rules made for the more crowded localities would not be enforced as regards them. There were many jute warehouses in the vicinity of the town which were surrounded by huts and villages which would be endangered by the application to them of the same lax rules which would with safety apply to the more distant localities. And it seemed to him that the proposal to leave a discretion in the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor was only reasonable and just. When the law was put into force, in 1872, Mr. Eldridge was not in India, but he noticed that the hon'ble mover, in speaking on this subject (January 2nd) on the occasion of the introduction of this Bill, referred to the fact that, in consequence of certain disastrous fires having occurred, a great deal of alarm had spread through the town with regard to the dangers to be apprehended from a recurrence of such conflagrations, and that the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and other representative bodies, cordially co-operated in the passing of such a law as was then deemed to be necessary. But now, after the experience of two-and-a-half years, many of the rules which were passed in a time of semipanic were found to be obstructive and unnecessary; and it was believed that, with the practical experience gained within that time, it might be left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor to grant certain facilities in certain localities which could not be granted to others. As far as the erection of buildings with iron beams was concerned, it appeared to him doubtful whether that was a necessary measure at all. In a building (the Riverside Press) erected, he believed, since the passing of Act II of 1872, by the Port Commissioners, many of the members of which body were Justices of the Peace for

Calcutta as well, he thought he had seen teak beams even in the engine-rooms, and the talented and efficient Engineer to the Port Trust told him that he was not quite clear that teak beams were not better for the purpose than iron beams. MR. ELDRIDGE had hoped that the hon'ble mover would have taken up some of the other suggestions which had been made by the large representative body of merchants with reference to this matter in their petition now before the Council; and from the conversation he had with the hon'ble member, MR. ELDRIDGE understood that he would have done so if the representations had not reached him after his draft of the Bill had been prepared. MR. ELDRIDGE hoped, however, that the matter would be seriously considered by the Select Committee, as he thought the experience of practical men, who had the carrying out of the rules now laid down, was entitled to great weight, as they also had a very large interest in the property, and had every desire to prevent conflagrations; for although they might be recouped by insurance, the loss of time and interest on their capital would fall on them in the event of any accident of that kind taking place.

With regard to the scale of charges for licenses, he thought it was unnecessary and unfair to retain the present rates. The Calcutta Municipality had apparently proceeded, prior to 1872, almost entirely under the delusive hope that there were to be no fires in the city and no necessity for a fire-brigade. Suddenly when two or three jute warehouses were burnt down, the Justices immediately organized an expensive fire-brigade, and recouped themselves almost entirely from the jute trade. He thought it should be taken into consideration whether a fire-brigrade was not an absolute necessity in a large city like Calcutta, independently of the question of jute or cotton warehouses. There were stores of hay and straw and a variety of other combustible substances kept in native huts and warehouses, as well as in the open air, all liable to conflagration; and, admitting that every ounce of jute and cotton was kept beyond a distance, of ten or fifteen miles, from the town, there would still be the necessity for a fire-brigade. Why, therefore, should the proprietors of jute and cotton warehouses alone be taxed for the support of one? He thought it was most unfair and unreasonable that they should be taxed more than a very moderate proportion of the cost. He found from a letter of the Chairman of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners, under date of August 18th, 1873, that during the previous year the license fees and fines had contributed Rs. 20,473 towards the expense of maintaining a fire-brigade, which, from MR. ELDRIDGE's knowledge of the increased number of jute warehouses and screwhouses now existing, had doubtless already been augmented very considerably, and would be still more increased in future years. It was a severe tax on a growing industry, which ought to be fostered as much as possible in these days of competition. He thought, therefore, it was but reasonable that the scale of these license fees should be reduced rather than be allowed to exist as it at present stood.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was not at all prepared to admit that the principle of the Bill as regards shifting the responsibility from the Legislature to the Lieutenant-Governor was open to the objection which had been brought forward. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Eldridge, it was impossible in any Act to lay down hard and fast rules which should apply equally to the suburbs, where very stringent provisions were not necessary, and to the town of Calcutta, where the greatest possible care was necessary. Circumstances might arise from time to time which might require the rules to be altered; and if we were to lay down rules in the Act, it would require an alteration in the law whenever experience showed that the rules were not quite in accordance with the requirements of the safety of the public. As regards the reduction of the rates of fees for licenses, he thought they ought not in any great measure to be reduced, especially in the town of Calcutta. It was urged that there were many small houses in the town where jute was stored, and it was hard that owners of such warehouses should be called upon to pay a fee of Rs. 250. He submitted that it was these small warehouses which were most dangerous in town as regards conflagration, and that, as far as possible, it was expedient that such houses should be suppressed, and the trade in jute limited to large godowns belonging to persons who were in a position to carry out such precautions as would reduce to a minimum the risk to property in the neighbourhood.

As regards the suburbs of Calcutta, a reduction in the rates of license fees might well be made, and the lowest rate be reduced to Rs. 150; because the same arguments which applied to the storage of jute in the town did not apply to the suburbs. It was urged that the value of property in the town had of late very materially decreased, owing to the increase of municipal taxation and other causes. That statement was one which could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, as he submitted it was not correct. As a matter of fact, whenever, during the last ten years, the Justices had revised the assessment on house property, an increase to the municipal revenues had been obtained, thereby distinctly proving that the value of house property in the town was not decreasing, but increasing. It was apprehended that the opening of the Howrah bridge might lead to a reduction in the value of property in the town, but he was informed on the best authority that that was not the case; and that owing to a water-supply and other improvements in the town, persons formerly residing in Howrah were giving up their houses and living in Calcutta.

Much had been said about the inequitable distribution of the cost of the fire-brigade as between Calcutta and the suburbs, especially by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Juggadanand Mookerjee). Perhaps the hon'ble member was not aware that nearly all the present block of the fire-brigade had been paid for from the municipal revenue of Calcutta. It was true that by the Act the fire-brigade was placed under the control of the Justices, but as a matter of fact the Justices had delegated the complete control of the brigade to the Commissioner of Police, who was also in charge of the police of the suburbs. This was a reasonable arrangement, as it resulted in the police force being called into requisition whenever a fire occurred. He thought this was the most economical arrangement both for the town and the suburbs.

His hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Eldridge), who remarked as to the inequitable arrangement by which the proprietors of jute warehouses were called upon to pay the whole cost of the fire-brigade, was slightly in error. He had forgotten that by the existing law insurance companies, who were most interested in the maintenance of a fire-brigade, had, by Section 26 of the Act, to contribute to the cost at the rate of one-half rupee for every ten thousand rupees value of property insured. Consequently, according to the existing arrangement, the cost of the fire-brigade was partly borne by the insurance companies. This he believed, nay he was certain, was the principle adopted in London, where insurance companies were compelled to contribute towards the maintenance of the fire-brigade. It was by following the English Act that this clause was introduced in Act II of 1872.

No doubt all the suggestions made by honourable members would be duly considered in Select Committee. He hoped therefore the Council would allow the Bill to be read, and then direct the Select Committee to consider its clauses, and also such other modifications of the Act as might be considered by them necessary.

THE HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said, with His Honor the President's permission he wished to make a few remarks. The hon'ble mover of the Bill scarcely anticipated, when he took charge of it for the purpose of relaxing one of the restrictions imposed on the grant of licenses to the owners of jute warehouses, that so many other points of discussion would arise. Most of the speakers who had addressed the Council had suggested different proposals regarding the amendment of Act II of 1872; and if the hon'ble member was to take all these proposals into consideration, and if all of them were, upon consideration by the Select Committee, likely to be carried, MR. THOMPSON thought it would be advisable that the whole law on the subject should be included in one Act instead of two,—a course which would secure much greater convenience. And if, in the wisdom of the Committee, it should be determined that the suburbs should, for the purposes of the Act, be amalgamated, as now, with the town of Calcutta, he would suggest that it should also be considered whether the Howrah fire-brigade should not also be amalgamated with the suburbs and Calcutta, so as to have one fire-brigade for the whole. At present Howrah, to which Act II of 1872 was extendible, had a separate fire-brigade of its own, and that without the Act having been extended to that place. The expenses of the Howrah fire-brigade were paid out of the municipal fund of that place; and it had only lately come to the notice of the Government that they had a

fire-brigade, the expenses of which were paid out of the funds of the municipality. MR. THOMPSON would suggest, therefore, that if the management of the fire-brigade for the joint use of Calcutta and the suburbs was to remain with the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta, the Howrah fire-brigade should be amalgamated with it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT inquired whether it would be competent for the Select Committee to make such extensive changes as those suggested by the hon'ble member who had just spoken.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not think it would be within the competence of the Select Committee to take into their consideration such an enlargement of the Bill, unless the Council made it an instruction to the Committee to do so.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that it would be the duty of the Select Committee to consider the Bill which was referred to them. They could not go beyond the four corners of the Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he understood the meaning of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson to be that the Act of 1872 should be repealed and one Act passed, which should include the provisions of this Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON explained that if all the suggestions that had been made were considered and approved by the Select Committee, it would make the Bill such a large Bill that he thought it would be better to consolidate the whole law on the subject.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he understood that this was a Bill to amend a particular Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson proposed that the Select Committee who should be appointed to consider this Bill should include in it another Act, which was not now mentioned in the Bill at all. HIS HONOR ventured to doubt whether it was in the power of the Select Committee to alter the Bill referred to them for report in the way that had been suggested.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON observed that the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act was mentioned in Section 11 of the Bill before the Council.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that Act II of 1872 did not cover Howrah, unless it was extended to that place; therefore Howrah was at present out of the Act altogether.

The HON'BLE MR. ELDRIDGE inquired if the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson was sure that Act II of 1872 had not been extended to Howrah. MR. ELDRIDGE thought the hon'ble member must be mistaken in declaring that the Act was not in force there, as MR. ELDRIDGE had heard strong representations made from people who had jute warehouses and screwhouses in that town. In the very letter before the Council, sent up by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and sixty others whose names were not printed, they said:—

"A native was recently fined heavily at Howrah (where the Act appears to have been carried out most stringently) for drying a cargo of jute, which had been wrecked, in an open garden belonging to an uninhabited house at Ghoosery, where, had it all gone on fire, no possible harm could have resulted to any one. In this case it was not the spirit of the law that was carried out, but the letter of it, and many other equally hard cases have occurred"

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not see why the Council was called upon to take any notice of Howrah. There was no mention of Howrah in the Act, except that as to the Municipality of Howrah the Act should commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor might direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. If the Lieutenant-Governor thought that the Act ought to be brought into operation in Howrah, he had only to make an order extending the Act to that town, and thenceforth whatever was made applicable to Calcutta and the suburbs by the present Bill would become applicable to Howrah. Therefore he did not see why the Council were called upon to notice Howrah specially in the Bill.

The present motion was that the Bill should be read in Council. To that motion he supposed there would be no objection. Then, in the discussion of the Bill, several new points had arisen. The next motion would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The discussion had brought out several points which, as the thing stood, it would not be within the competence of the Select Committee to take up; but it appeared to him that it would be within the com-

petence of the Council to direct the Select Committee, in addition to the provisions contained in the Bill, to consider and report upon the points that had been raised in the discussion. He therefore begged to suggest that the motion now before the Council, that the Bill be read in Council, be put, and that the further progress be then deferred, in order that the suggestions that had been made might be well matured and put into form, with the view, at the next meeting, that the Council should lay down lines as to the point or points that should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG suggested that it be an instruction to the Select Committee to consider the suggestions which had been made in Council, and the expediency of repealing Act II of 1872 and passing one consolidated Act. It seemed to him that most of the suggestions which had been made were of a technical character.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it appeared to him that the best course would be for the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson to move a specific amendment or amendments as soon as the Bill was read in Council. The subject of the amendment would be that this Bill and the existing law be incorporated and made into one consolidated Act relating to jute warehouses.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said he thought the usual course was that, on the motion to read a Bill in Council, the principle of the Bill was discussed, and different suggestions were made as to various points in connection with it. Then, on the nomination of the Select Committee, it considered the Bill as it stood, and all the suggestions that had been made were brought to its notice. It might be made an instruction to the Select Committee to say whether, in the event of their adopting the suggestions that had been made, it would not be a good course to amalgamate all the amendments that were proposed and frame one consolidated Act on the subject. If it turned out that the Select Committee rejected the suggestions that had been made, and the Bill remained a small one, as it now was, there would be no necessity to amalgamate it with Act II of 1872. But if these suggestions were carried out, he thought it would be a wise course for the Select Committee to consider whether the law should be consolidated.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the question before the Council seemed to be a matter of form more than anything else. It appeared to him doubtful whether it was regular for the Council to instruct a Select Committee to alter the whole frame-work and substance of a Bill about to be read in Council.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he was not aware of what had been the practice of the Council. The difficulty he felt as to the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson's motion was this:—It was admitted that Act II of 1872 did not apply to Howrah, and a Select Committee had no power to consider any other proposals than what were contained in the Bill which was referred to them: those proposals did not form a part of the frame-work of the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the more regular course would be for the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson to move an amendment, and after that the Select Committee could be instructed to consider the several suggestions that had been made. The present Bill was one of about ten sections. If the question of consolidation was raised, there would be at least thirty-five sections added to the Bill from Act II of 1872, and probably some others; so that what was now a Bill of small dimensions would become a Bill of very considerable magnitude, which was altogether a different thing from the proposal before the Council.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that considering the urgency of the representation made by the owners of jute warehouses, he thought this Bill should be passed as expeditiously as possible, and that would be a reason for not entertaining at present the suggestion which had been made for the enlargement of the Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. ELDRIDGE said he thought it would be found that a great number of the suggestions which had arisen during the debate would not prove so formidable in the Select Committee as was anticipated by the hon'ble member on his left (Mr. Thompson). The hon'ble mover of the Bill had proposed that the conditions to be imposed on the granting of licenses for jute warehouses should not be contained in the law, but should be regulated by rules to be passed by the

Lieutenant-Governor. The hon'ble member who spoke next thought that the conditions should be specified in the law. That would be a question for the consideration of the Select Committee. One other suggestion that had been made was as to the fees to be levied for the registration of the names of occupiers of jute warehouses. While supporting the hon'ble mover in his proposal to repeal the objectionable clauses in the present Act, the only suggestion that MR. ELDRIDGE had made was that the scale of fees for the licensing of jute warehouses should be reduced, as he thought that the rate at which the fees were now fixed was too high. There had been a great deal of discussion over other matters in connection with the Bill, which he thought it would perhaps have been better to have postponed till the Bill passed the Select Committee. His only reason for making the suggestion which he had mentioned was that he would not have another opportunity of speaking in the Council. His opinion was that the Select Committee might report on this Bill in such a way that the law might be passed very rapidly.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said, if His Honor the President would allow the Bill to be read in Council, he did not think he should propose any amendment now, but would leave it to the sense of the Select Committee whether there should be any consolidation of the law. He was not prepared to propose any amendment which might cause delay.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, the Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law, and the mover.

REALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT ARREARS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the realization of arrears in Government estates. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, had, he said, been for some time in hands of the members, and he proposed that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. The object of the Bill was to make the procedure now applicable to the realization of arrears due from tenants who held transferable rights in Government estates also applicable to arrears due from tenants who had no such rights. The Select Committee had made two alterations in the Bill before the Council. In the description of arrears to which the certificate procedure was made applicable, they had included arrears due on account of "interests in pasturage, forest rights, fisheries and the like," as well as mere rent of land. The object of this was obvious. They had also divided the Bill into two clauses: the first related to the realization of arrears from tenants of Government estates proper, and in the second clause they had made separate provision for the realization of arrears due to the Collector on estates which he managed in trust for private individuals. As the Bill originally stood, it purported to make the certificate procedure applicable to arrears due to any manager appointed by the Government; but in Select Committee it was found that this would not be consistent with the existing law as regards arrears due from tenants with transferable rights. Under a section of the existing Ward's Act, tenants on Ward's estates were subject to similar procedure as those in Government estates; but it was specially provided that only in cases in which the Collector managed directly without the intervention of a manager, could he make use of the summary certificate procedure. Therefore the Committee simply followed the model of the existing law; and in estates managed under trust, they proposed that the summary procedure should only be applicable where the Collector himself managed the estates direct, and not where he appointed a manager. An appointed manager would have to sue for the recovery of arrears. MR. DAMPIER now moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to, and the clauses of the Bill were passed without amendment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that as the Bill would not be passed that day, there would be time for honourable members to give notice of any amendments which might occur to them.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 30th instant.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. EDUCATION No. 263.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH JANUARY 1875.

Minute by the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated* 12*th January* 1875.

HAVING received many questions and representations from district officers and from natives regarding "primary education" in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, and having read various papers on the subject written by officers in the Educational Department, I deem it advisable to state my general views on this important subject. I understand the term primary education to include the village schools designated departmentally the "E schools," and the village schoolmasters styled locally as "gurumahashays," "abadhans," and other names.

2. I entirely share the views adopted by my predecessor, Sir George Campbell, regarding the extreme importance of doing all we can to foster this important part of the national education. In most of the districts which I have visited, a good beginning has been made under Sir George Campbell's auspices, which is appreciated by the natives, and is being still further advanced by the district officers There are probably few districts in which the number of these schools (aided and inspected) is less than two hundred, and in many districts the number is greater. But it will on all hands be admitted, that much persevering attention is still needed to give effect to the sound principles which have been established, to make good the ground that has been won, and to take further steps onwards.

3. It was, in my opinion, perfectly wise to place this numerous and scattered class of schools under the immediate and administrative orders of the ordinary civil authorities, that is, the Magistrate-Collectors and their subordinates. This was specially calculated to insure attention on the part of the people, and to invest the measure with importance in their eyes. For the present at least, the matter cannot be so well managed otherwise, and these schools must be kept under their present administrative direction. I am sure that the Magistrate-Collectors throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, will ever be found willing to give some share of their heavily-taxed time and thoughts to the furtherance of an object of such vital consequence to the people.

4. On the other hand, though we must enlist all the influence of the Magistrate and his subordinates on behalf of this section of the national education, we must avoid unduly burdening these officers with additions to their already heavy duties. Any special assistance, therefore, which they may require in the shape of deputy inspectors and the like, should be conceded to them to the utmost limit of available funds. As yet the staff of subordinate inspectors is in most districts admitted to be too weak. The deficiency in this respect, indeed, is so considerable, despite our efforts, as to seriously affect the progress of the system. It is seldom difficult to distribute grants which are accepted for these village schools on conditions relating to curriculum, tests, and the like. The real difficulty lies in seeing that these conditions are acted up to. And this cannot be remedied without gradually, if not immediately, strengthening the staff of subordinate inspectors. I shall be happy to co-operate towards this end, so far as our means may admit.

5. But although the executive management of these schools remains in the hands of the Magistrate-Collector of the district, yet they must be under the general inspection of the inspector who belongs to the Educational Department, and whose duties comprise a circle of several districts. It is not to be supposed that the circle inspector can inspect more than a small portion of these schools. But as he visits each district once a year, he should inspect carefully a school here and there in various localities, with a view to forming an idea as to how far existing orders are being carred out. He should communicate to the Magistrate-Collector the impressions derived from his inspection

in these instances. And the Magistrate-Collector would pay due attention to such communications. The inspector should fully instruct the schoolmaster of any village school thus inspected regarding any faults which might become apparent on such inspection, and should forward at once to the Magistrate-Collector copy of any instructions so given.

6. The circle inspector will naturally aim at something like uniformity of practice and standard among all the village schools in the several districts within his circle. But at the present stage of affairs there must needs be diversities among the various districts, and it is well to afford some scope for these, in order to encourage development according to local habits and customs, and according to the ability and success of the district officer. So long therefore as certain leading principles are followed, the circle inspector should not be too strict regarding uniformity in details. His observations ought, however, to prove most useful to the Magistrate-Collector, enabling that officer to profit by the experience of neighbouring districts, and to correct defects which might have appeared irremediable had not the fact of their having been remedied in neighbouring districts been made known.

7. Towards the end of each year the circle inspector should offer to the Divisional Commissioner the general results of the inspection of the village schools in the several districts of the division. I trust that the Commissioners will give to this particular branch of district work the same useful supervision which they give to all other branches.

8. The circle inspectors should also towards the end of the official year, send to the Director of Public Instruction copies of the reports which they may have made to the Divisional Commissioner. So that the Director may be able to take a comprehensive view of the progress of primary education throughout the country, and to offer valuable suggestions for the consideration of Government.

9. All civil officers may be sure that the interest of the Government of Bengal in this subject is strong, and that no effort will be spared within the limit of our available means. The interest which is attached in this direction is not at all antagonistic to what is termed "high education." It is by no means the wish of Government to do less than what is now done for the higher schools and colleges. On the contrary it is desirable to do more if possible, to make the average of such high education even higher than it now is, and to diffuse the highest education more broadly than ever.

10. The foundation of improvement in the village school must be the small grant-in-aid, which is not to be considered as a salary for the rustic schoolmaster, but as an addition to the fees obtained either from the scholars or by subscription among the villagers. At first there certainly was a tendency among the villagers to cease making the accustomed payments as soon as the Government money began to be paid. This tendency must of course be resisted. I hope that in many, if not in most, districts it has in a considerable degree been overcome, but it still exists, I fear, in many places. The villagers must be made to understand that the object of Government is not to supersede but to supplement their private efforts.

11. The next step is to bring every village schoolmaster under normal school instruction from time to time. In most, if not in all, districts such normal schools have been established, and their benefits have been already felt. The schoolmasters should in every district be put through a course of training for six months. When one set of men have been discharged, another set would come. If, say, fifty men were trained at a time, some two hundred would be trained in two years for a smaller district, or three hundred in three years for a larger district. When the whole had gone through one course, the process would be repeated. It is, of course, a great object to discharge, as just and reasonable opportunity may arise, those village schoolmasters who are too old to learn much, and to replace them by younger and better trained men. Every normal school, therefore, ought to receive not only those who actually are schoolmasters, but those who expect to become so. The bringing forward of such young men will doubtless lead to the establishment of additional schools of this class.

12. It is important that the amount of grant to each village school should be regulated, as nearly as possible, according to results. At first this may not be practicable with any precision. But in every case some test must be exacted, some examination enforced. A certain degree of latitude may be allowed in the various districts in respect to the prescribing and enforcing of these tests. The Magistrate-Collector must consider what test or tests he will fix. But having fixed that, he must make the people feel that the continuance of the grants is dependent on the test or tests being answered.

13. The usefulness of these schools is, of course, concerned in the due determination of the curriculum. At present we can hardly hope to do more than teach plain things—reading, writing, and simple arithmetic—suited to the concerns of rural life and to the affairs of an agricultural peasantry. I believe that in many districts a curriculum of this nature has been prescribed. Here, also, I would not insist upon alsolute uniformity all over the country. I would let each Magistrate-Collector try to do the best he could in this respect. The result will probably be that some districts will do much better than others. The object, then, will be to bring the backward districts up to the mark of the forward. This, however, is just the sort of question in which the circle inspector as a professional man will be able to give good advice. The district authorities should receive, with every respect and consideration, the suggestions of the circle inspector on this point.

R. TEMPLE.

EXTENSION OF SANSKRIT TEACHING.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION NO. 262.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH JANUARY 1875.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 12th January* 1875.

1. VARIOUS representations having been made to me by natives regarding the teaching of Sanskrit in Government schools, which I find on enquiry to be supported by the Director of Public Instruction and by the Registrar of the University, I have carefully examined the existing orders by the Government of Bengal on the subject, and I think that while the principles of these orders are fully maintained, some few rulings in detail may be given in order to meet the growing requirements of the time.

2. The permission given in the Government letter No. 1799, dated the 1st June 1872, for Sanskrit being taught in the first three classes of collegiate and zillah schools, may be extended to the 4th class, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction. This extension is necessary in reference to the present requirements of the University.

3. Also in reference to the Government letter No. 1075 of 22nd March 1872, prescribing that there must be at least ten applicants in each class for Sanskrit instruction before that language is taught, I agree that where the class itself does not contain so many as ten students, the prescribed number of applicants may include more than one class; in other words, the prescribed number of ten may be made up from the 1st and 2nd classes. It is found that sometimes an upper class contains eight or nine students, to each one of whom it may be important to learn Sanskrit. In such a case the students need not be debarred from such learning because their total number happens to be less than ten. On the other hand, we cannot undertake to afford this instruction unless a reasonably large number of students desire it. Therefore, subject to the above reservation, the order of Government letter No. 1075, must be acted up to; that is, where the class is a tolerably numerous one, there must be at least ten applicants before Sanskrit instruction is afforded.

4. Further, normal schools for training of "pundits" in the technical departmental phraseology may be excepted from the operation of the prohibitive order of Government letter No. 883 of 9th March 1873, which will continue to be held applicable to normal schools for training of "gooroos," that is, the masters of the primary schools; in other words although Sanskrit is not to be taught in normal schools for the masters of the lowest vernacular

schools, it may be taught to the masters of the vernacular schools of the next higher grade.

5. With these reservations and interpretations, however, I desire that the orders in the two minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor, both dated 4th December 1871, against the pedantic and excessive use of Sanskrit in the vernacular, may be strictly acted up to. I believe that any tendency towards such unreasonable use which may have begun to spring up, will have been duly corrected by the instructions given in 1871-72. And I trust that Sanskrit will be taught either as a purely classical language, or as the means of attaining to the higher parts and to the more scholarlike uses of the Bengalee language.

R. TEMPLE.

THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—FOREST.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1875.

READ—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration of Bengal for the year 1873-74.

THE formation of Assam, including the districts of Goalpara, Cachar, and Sylhet, into an independent administration, having relieved the Government of Bengal of the charge of those territories, the present is the last report that will deal with the management of the forests of that province. The work of the Bengal Forest Department relates to the charge of the forests of the Cooch Behar and Chittagong Divisions. Steps have also been taken to bring a very extensive tract of forest land, 178 square miles, in the Palamow sub-district of the Chota Nagpore Division, under management. Also the forests of the Soonderbuns will probably be made over to the administration of the Conservator.

Inspection.

The forest tracts of Bengal have as yet been inspected to so small an extent, that it will be some years before the "reserves," which it may be found desirable to take under State management, can possibly be determined. The work is meanwhile progressing steadily, if slowly; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that it has been arranged between the Deputy Commissioner of the Cooch Behar district and the Conservator of Forests, that the sâl tracts on the slopes east of the Teesta, which it has been intended for the last eight years to reserve, should be definitely marked off during the present cold season. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this promise will be fulfilled, the more so as Dr. Schlich reports that joom cultivation has so rapidly increased of late years in parts of this district, that no time should be lost in rescuing the forest from the destruction that will otherwise overtake it.

The examination of the Soonderbuns, which was commenced in 1872-73, was completed in the year under notice by Mr. A. L. Home; the tracts examined by that officer covering an area of nearly 1,100 square miles in the Jessore district. The Soonderbun forests are situated on the almost numberless islands that lie within the tidal waters of the Bay. Their general level being but from 1 to 2 feet above high-water mark, the forests are inundated at spring tide only. The main rivers that flow through this low lying delta are connected by creeks that form the islands on which the forests grow. The soil is composed of sand and decaying vegetation; the climate pleasant from November to March; but the whole tract is very unhealthy at all times. The forests are closed during the monsoon, owing to the danger of the navigation, and would yield nothing but firewood, but that upon piercing the outer edge of the islands they are found to be covered with a valuable and quick-growing timber known as sundri, of which the supply appears to be inexhaustible. The sundri is estimated, it seems, to attain its full growth in 25 to 30 years. The trees grow up very close together to a height of 40 to 50 feet, with a straight bole of 18 to 30, and occasionally 35 feet, without a branch, and with a girth from 4½ to 6½ feet. The forests are extensively worked for firewood and timber by native boatmen, who carry the produce of their cuttings to numerous markets in the districts of

Backergunge, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, where the timber is bought up by the mahajuns mainly for boat-building, the craft finding their way eventually to Calcutta. The question of deriving a revenue from these forests is beset with special difficulties. The subject is under consideration, however, but the final decision of Government will be postponed until the Conservator himself has inspected the tract in the present cold season. A trial is meanwhile being made of the sundri timber for railway sleepers on the North Bengal Railway, now under construction.

In Chittagong, the Assistant Conservator has inspected a fresh tract of forest on the Naaf, in the extreme south of the Division, where a very active trade in boat-building is carried on; but the Commissioner of the Division thinks that the proposals that have been made in connection with this inspection should stand over for the present, pending the proposed transfer of the Cox's Bazar sub-division to Arracan; and the Lieutenant-Governor approves of this suggestion. The Assistant Conservator has not attempted any inspection of the forests in the Lushai or Fenny country during the year, for fear of complications with the tribes; and in view of the Deputy Commissioner's report, that no trade in timber can reasonably be looked for therewith, His Honor directs that such inspection should be foregone for the present.

Reserves.

In Assam, 429 square miles of forest in the Eastern Dooars were declared "open forests" during the year. The general character of these forests was briefly described in the Government Resolution of 31st March last on the Forest Report of 1872-73; and paragraphs 30 to 39 of the present report furnish much interesting information concerning them, which more immediately interests, however, the administration of Assam. The same remark applies to the valuable and extensive forests described by Dr. Schlich (paragraphs 41 to 49) on the Garo Hills, and in the other districts of Assam referred to in paragraphs 51 to 56.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that steady progress has been made during the year in the formation of "reserves" in the Cooch Behar Division. The first steps in this direction were the surveying and mapping of the Mahanuddy terai range, to ascertain its probable yield of sâl, khair, and sissu timber; while an inspection of the Sivok Hill Tract has shown the existence of extensive slopes covered with a luxuriant growth of valuable and mature timber of several kinds. The Conservator remarks that the *Ficus Elastica* grows perhaps more luxuriantly in this tract than in any other part of the Darjeeling district; and if plantations of rubber are to be formed in Cooch Behar, the Sivok lower range should, it would seem, be chosen as their site. In the Western Dooars (Julpigoree), the *Muraghat sâl forest*, 12 square miles in extent, and the *Dainah sissu forest*, of nearly two, were declared reserved forests during the year; and in addition to these reserves, the *Buxa plain forest*, with an area of 158 square miles, of which about one-half is covered with sâl, was examined and mapped during the year. The two former tracts will require five to ten years' rest, and in the meantime must be protected from fire, cutting, grazing, and cultivation. The Buxa forest, on the other hand, is found capable of at once yielding 5,000 sâl trees a year—an outturn that may, it is affirmed, be doubled and trebled under proper conservancy in future years. Arrangements have been made for working this forest at once, and sanction has been accorded, since the present report was received, for the purchase of elephants for the purpose.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Palamow forests, comprising an area of 178 square miles, as already noticed, are to be brought under management. The necessary establishment has been sanctioned for the purpose, and the reserves will, it is hoped, be demarcated during the present cold season.

In the Chittagong Division, it is not yet decided whether reserves should be formed or not, some difficulties attending the question of their formation. The Conservator of Forests is to visit the Chittagong Division during the present season, and the Lieutenant-Governor defers the expression of any opinion upon the subject until Dr. Schlich's report is in his hands, the submission of which, he trusts, will not be delayed. The question of forest rules for this division is in the meantime also in abeyance.

His Honor notices with satisfaction Dr. Schlich's statement that in the course of another year or two measures for the protection and management of all the "reserves" above described will be in full working order, under the

re-organization and enlargement of the establishments recently sanctioned by the Government of India.

Plantations.

In the way of plantations, the chief efforts of the department have been directed hitherto to the propagation of teak and India-rubber. Dr. Schlich asserts that we have been attempting to grow the former in cold and damp climates beyond the natural limits of its growth, and the latter in a manner different from that of nature; the result being that much money has been spent with very poor results. The question of the growth of rubber is practically transferred to the administration of Assam, as it is in the districts of that province that the *caoutchouc* tracts chiefly lie. Concerning the growth of teak, Dr. Schlich appears to be of the opinion that while the tree may be grown all over Bengal, it is doubtful whether the hope of obtaining fine teak even from the Sikkim Terai is well founded; and as to Upper Assam, he questions whether teak will thrive there at all. The last year has brought the department, he says, some new and discouraging experiences with reference to teak, in the appearance of a borer on the Kulsi plantations, and the total failure of the Burmah seed sown at Bamunpokree even to germinate. The experiment is of too much moment to be lightly abandoned, and must be persevered with under such changes as the Conservator deems necessary. Plantations of *toon*, it is satisfactory to note, are meanwhile reported to spring up like grass, and the young trees to stand transplanting well.

Dr. Schlich's report contains some interesting remarks (paragraphs 154 to 157) on the general question of the growth of rubber; but as His Honor has recently reviewed the subject in Resolution of 17th June 1874, he will not discuss it here.

A more important matter, in so far as Bengal is concerned, is the now acknowledged fact that mahogany grows well in the Bengal plains. Dr. Schlich tells us that during the rains of 1873 some seedlings were planted at Bamunpokree which grew very little during that year, but have made a wonderful start since the rains of the present season set in. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to the adoption of adequate measures for extending the growth of this valuable timber in the province, and commends the question to the Conservator's special attention. Mahogany, it is true, is a somewhat slow-growing tree, and we must be content to sow the seeds of a harvest to be reaped two generations hence.

Yield.

Concerning the yield of the forests in the Cooch Behar Division, the Conservator remarks that owing to large quantities of timber having been felled in former years and left lying in the forest, although shown in the books as lying in so-called depôts, the department is still occupied with the sale and clearance of these old cuttings, at prices generally much below the rates at which they are entered in the stock accounts. In Chittagong, the yield of the year was 2,759 tons of timber, against 2,164 tons in 1872-73 and 1,518 tons in 1871-72. A doubt is expressed, however, as to whether this increase is matter of congratulation or not; the increase consisting mainly of timber converted by scooping into dug-outs, causing, it is asserted, a wasteful expenditure of forest. His Honor has no doubt that the question will receive Dr. Schlich's attention on his visit to the district.

Revenue.

The revenue and expenditure of the year having been already reviewed by His Honor in Resolution of 17th November 1874, on the forest estimates of the year, it is sufficient simply to remark in this place that the total revenue of the year 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 1,79,366, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,498. The figures, of course, show that this important department is as yet in its infancy; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise the earnestness of purpose and the great professional skill with which it is superintended by Dr. Schlich and Mr. Mann (Assam), to whom, and to the general staff of the department, the thanks of the Government are due for their labours in the past year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC TO ACT AS OPIUM AGENT OF BENARES.

No. 296CS, dated Calcutta, the 25th January 1875.

From—RIVERS THOMPSON, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—H. RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to send you the accompanying copy of a letter,* from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, placing your services at the disposal of this Government, and to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you to act as Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. F. Carnac, or until further orders.

* No. 27, dated 13th January 1875.

2. It is understood that Mr. C. F. Carnac wishes to avail himself of his leave from about the 10th March next. You are requested to place yourself in communication with that officer, with the view of ascertaining the exact date on which he wishes to be relieved, and to arrange to join the appointment accordingly.

No. 27, dated Fort William, the 13th January 1875.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to Resolution of the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. $\frac{3}{707}$, of the 11th November last, published in the *Gazette of India*, relative to the abolition of the appointment of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, from the commencement of the ensuing financial year, I am directed to inform you that the present incumbent of that appointment, Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, was originally appointed to the Government of Bengal, from which he was transferred, in 1862,* to an appointment in the Commission of the Central Provinces under the Government of India, to which Commission officers of the Bengal establishment, in common with officers of the Covenanted Civil Service in other provinces, are alike eligible without losing their lien upon the province to which they were originally attached. Under the principles which guide the employment of the Civil Service, Mr. Carnac would therefore revert to the Government of Bengal on the abolition of his appointment.

* 26th April.

2. Mr. Carnac has served under the Government of India for about fourteen years, and his services have been acknowledged in the Resolution above quoted; and although the Government of India would be glad to find suitable appointment in which he could be placed, they regret that there appears to be very little probability of an occasion arising in which his services can be made available. I am therefore to request that the Government of Bengal will take advantage of the first favorable opportunity for appointing Mr. Carnac to such office as he may be considered qualified to hold.

CENSUS OF THE THANA MANJHEE.

No. 516F., dated Bankipore, the 7th January 1875.

Memo. by—S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Patna Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department.

No. 262, dated Chupra, the 31st December 1874.

From—J. S. DRUMMOND, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of Sarun,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Government, that under my directions Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, while employed in making grain advances to ryots in the jurisdiction of thana Manjhee, caused the group superintendents under him to take a census of that thana. The result, as compared with the figures obtained by the late Government census, is given below :—

	Figures as given in previous census.	Figures as given in recent census.
1. Men	39,964	44,218
2. Boys	25,216	25,378
Total ...	65,180	69 596
3. Women	49,019	49,099
4. Girls	21,864	21,979
Total ...	70,883	71,078
Grand Total ...	1,36,063	1,40,674
Incidence of population to the square mile ...	901	932

2. This result tends to show the accuracy of the previous census, the increase in the number of men being probably due to the circumstance that by the recent computation all members of families, whether resident or non-resident at their homes, have been included, while the former census excluded persons absent in other districts at the period of such census.

DURBHUNGA CENSUS.

No. 556F, dated Bankipore, the 14th December 1874.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN forwarding herewith copy of a letter, No. 1508 of 9th ultimo, with enclosures in original, from the Additional Commissioner, I have the honor to state that the idea of a fresh census of the Durbhunga sub-division, as therein reported upon, originated with Mr. MacDonnell, owing to his missing in the census registers of 1872 the names of several villages which yet were found to be component parts of the groups and centres formed for relief purposes; while at the same time a ready organised machinery was at hand for testing the actual nature of the discovery.

2. Mr. MacDonnell gives two possible explanations of this fact; namely, either that the villages now discovered to be existing were omitted to be numbered in 1872, or that they formed parts of the villages which were then taken as units. The results obtained by the present census partially support both these suppositions; showing that some of the missing villages were included in the previous census as tolahs of other villages, but also that some villages were omitted altogether. This is deduced from the facts that the numbers of houses and of the villages per square mile, as compared with those found in 1872, are respectively 118 against 94, and 1·53 against ·96, or, in other words, the houses are more numerous by 25 per cent., and the villages are more numerous by 60 per cent.; while the numbers of inhabitants per village are shown as 483 against 672.

3. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—The actual enumerators were the putwarees and jeyt ryots, assisted by the group inspectors and their mohurirs. They collected the figures for their respective divisions. A few days before their work was done, the circle officers, with their chief assistants, paid a visit to every group within their respective limits, and tested the accuracy of the figures. This tour of inspection ended on the 14th October. A simultaneous census was then taken of the whole sub-division on the 15th idem, when the figures previously obtained were checked by the results of that day's enumeration, and separate entries were made of all non-resident persons found on land or on the rivers, consisting of guests, traders, travellers, &c. These results were afterwards marshalled and compiled in the offices of the circle officers, and finally in that of the sub-divisional officer under his personal superintendence.

4. This plan was conceived and drawn out by Mr. MacDonnell; and great credit is due to him and his officers for the care and skill with which it has been carried out.

5. At first the result of the census—an increase of 25 per cent.—made me doubtful of its accuracy; but considering the stronger machinery that was employed this time than in 1872, and the more complete supervision, I see reason for deeming this to be the more correct, and that the difference is attributable to errors in that of 1872. At the same time, I must observe that I cannot understand how there could be an increase of 26 per cent. in the number of houses, when the increase to the population was only 15 per cent., and the average of people to a house, *i.e.* 6·3, remains almost unchanged. This cannot be worked out from the data furnished by the census, and must, supposing the figures to be correct, be attributable to differences in estimating what constitutes a house.

6. I now proceed to give the chief facts elicited by the census. The present census is more elaborate than the one taken in 1872. The results are divided into four heads, viz. (1) enumerational, (2) educational, (3) agricultural, (4) physical. Under these several heads they embody a mass of useful and interesting statistics regarding the country and its inhabitants. The following distinctions were observed with respect to the population:—

1. Age (below 12 years and above)	Form No. 1.
2. Sex	
3. Religion	
4. Insanes and idiots	Form No. 4.
5. Deaf and dumb	
6. Blind	
7. Lepers	
8. Beggars (Hindoos and Mahomedans)	
9. Number of persons who died while in receipt of relief, &c., &c. ...	

The agricultural census gives the names of the maliks of villages, of the jeyt. ryots, and of the putwarees, and furnishes information about the areas of land with reference to the principal staples, pasturage, groves, bamboos, indigo-fields, unculturable or marshy land, village sites, &c.

7. The educational census gives the numbers of literate and illiterate persons, male and female, of the prevailing creeds.

8. The omission of the trades and professions is a defect in the foregoing arrangement. The addition of a fifth form, industrial, would have made the classification, otherwise comprehensive enough, more complete.

9. The annexed tabulated statement shows at a glance the results of the census under all the four heads.

10. I would draw special attention to the following points in Mr. MacDonnell's report:—

1stly.—Mr. MacDonnell observes that, considering the difference between the figures obtained in 1872 and those of the present census, in respect to population and number of houses, as also the character of the agencies employed on the two occasions, the accuracy and reliableness of the census results of 1872, particularly of those of Bengal, where existed no such ready-made native agency as that of Behar, become very questionable.

I think these deductions are a little too wide. What the present census proves is that the Durbhunga figures were inaccurate; but considering the uneducated, backward, and obstinate nature of the people, I see no reason for arguing that the whole census of 1872 was equally inaccurate.

2ndly.—The explanation given in paragraph 11, of the apparently undue proportion of adult females, is doubtless correct, and has been already noticed before.

3rdly.—The small number of persons who can both read and write, or read only, compared with those who are illiterate, shows the backwardness of the sub-division in point of education.

4thly.—The following ratios are striking:—

Total Hindoos = 855,476, of whom 35 per cent. are under twelve years.

Total Mahomedans = 148,883, of whom 46 per cent. are under twelve years.

5thly.—Mr. MacDonnell remarks that the agricultural statistics, indicating as they do that no more than two roods of land are left to every individual to raise his food-crops, yielding him no more than 10 maunds, or about a seer per day, challenge grave attention to the position of Durbhunga.

I am not convinced that Mr. MacDonnell's estimate of area of culturable land and of its outturn are quite correct. Doubtless the proportions of rice and rubbee are correct; but it is quite certain that the average rents are untrustworthy: and seeing that there is at least a certain export from Durbhunga, it is difficult to believe that the entire produce of the sub-division leaves practically no margin over the minimum requirements of the population. If it were true that with a full crop there is practically no surplus, not only would exportation be out of the question, but it is quite certain that after the bad bhadoi and complete failure of the rice crop of 1873, there could not have been a stock of food in hand sufficient to feed the people for six months; and yet events practically showed that there was such a stock. I expect the outturn of rice per beegha is under-estimated, and perhaps the total average under food-crops; but whether the error be these, or an over-estimating the people, I am quite certain that in a good year there is a larger margin between production and minimum consumption than Mr. MacDonnell's figures indicate.

Lastly I would call attention to the latter part of paragraph 18 of Mr. MacDonnell's report, which shows the mortality among persons receiving relief. This does not include persons on roads. The mortality, amounting to 2,552, is for six months. The largest daily average (shown for any one fortnight) of people receiving relief was 166,142. The percentage on this would be three per annum, or 15 per thousand for those six months; but obviously the highest daily average should not have been accepted as the standard of the population receiving relief, and the real percentage would stand much higher, at least 40 per mille, which, for people reduced by scarcity before they came for relief, cannot be deemed a high mortality.

11. Mr. Metcalfe has sent a bill for Rs. 751-9-6 on account of expenses incurred in taking the census. I request that the amount may be sanctioned. I also beg that the papers may be printed and spare copies (20) be sent to this office.

No. 1 Enumerational.

Total number of villages or mouzahs		2,075
Total number of houses, *i.e.*, mokans not ghurs		1,58,797
Total population		1,003,866
Hindoos	Males over 12 years	264,331
	" under 12 "	159,984
	Total of males	424,315
	Females over 12 years	290,245
	" under 12 "	140,916
	Total of females	431,161
Mahomedans	Males over 12 years	44,878
	" under 12 "	27,366
	Total of males	72,244
	Females over 12 years	52,369
	" under 12 "	23,470
	Total of females	75,839
Christians	Males over 12 years	90
	" under 12 "	18
	Total of males	108
	Females over 12 years	54
	" under 12 "	12
	Total of females	66
Other beliefs	Males over 12 years	52
	" under 12 "	19
	Total of males	71
	Females over 12 years	44
	" under 12 "	18
	Total of females	62

No. 2, Educational.

Total number of Hindoos who		
Read and write	Males	21,981
	Females	63
Read only	Males	1,471
	Females	7
Total number of Mahomedans who		
Read and write	Males	2,198
	Females	16
Read only	Males	245
	Females	17
Total number of Christians who		
Read and write	Males	43
	Females	9
Read only	Males	0
	Females	0
Total number of other beliefs who		
Read and write	Males	0
	Females	0
Read only	Males	0
	Females	0

No. 3, Agricultural.

		B.	K.	D.
Bheat land—				
Producing rubbee and bhadoi	Dehi	187,605	14	16¾
	Pahi	46,237	4	10
Dhan land—				
Broadcast	Dehi	150,407	1	6¾
	Pahi	69,201	14	18¾

		B.	K.	D.
Transplanted ...	Dehi	136,430	10	3¼
	Pabi	58,694	17	15½
Pasturage land ...	Grazing land	71,938	3	7½
	Kharhaoor or thatching grass ..	22,195	0	12¾
	Land not fit for cultivation, being under water	134,584	5	6¾
	Groves	31,411	14	16¼
	Bamboos	5,342	16	18½
	Village sites	20,349	15	3¼
	Total Area ...	884,428	10	16¼

No. 4, Physical.

Insanes	Males	159
	Females	46
Idiots	Males	599
	Females	288
Deaf and dumb	Males	955
	Females	382
Blind	Males	1,014
	Females	1,327
Lepers	Males	809
	Females	196
Beggers, Hindoos—		
Sadhoo	Males	724
	Females...	103
Bhikary	Males	551
	Females	272
Beggars, Mahomedans—		
Fakirs	Males	412
	Females	319
Bhikary	Males	433
	Females	389
Number of persons who died while on receipt of relief from commencement of operations.	Males	1,404
	Females	1,148
	Largest average daily number of persons in receipt of	42
	relief in any fortnight	166,110
	Mortality per thousand per annum	

No. 1508, dated Durbhunga, the 9th November 1874.

From—C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Additional Commissioner of Durbhunga,

To—S. C. Bayley, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I have the honor to forward in original the accompanying papers and report containing the result of the recent census of the population and of other statistical information for the sub-division of Durbhunga.

2. The work has been very efficiently conducted by the relief officers and subordinate famine agency under the immediate direction and supervision of Mr. MacDonnell, who has in this as in other matters proved himself to be a very able officer.

3. As Mr. MacDonnell's report contains the fullest information, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the data given.

Of the accuracy of the village census I have no doubt, but it cannot be certified that the figures accurately contain the whole of the floating and travelling population, itinerant merchants without residence; and therefore the actual population of this sub-division is probably in excess of the figures now given.

The result of the present enumeration shows that the former census of this sub-division was not an accurate one.

The proposition to enumerate arose from the absence in the former village list of mention of villages which had been either altogether omitted or treated as outlying places when their size justified their being treated as important places.

The following statement may not be without interest:—

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Names of centres of enumeration.	Including Females and Children.										
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other beliefs.	Grand total.	Greatest number on charitable relief in any month.	Greatest daily number on labor in any month.*	Total of persons on relief.	Number of persons who did not seek relief.	Total average monthly consumption of grain.	Average consumption of grain to population relieved.
											Sr. Ch.
Durbhunga	72,213	28,779	56	14	101,082	9,032				18,569	
Mahomedpore	85,995	30,437	4	44	116,480	7,925				20,590	
Hyaghat	114,911	21,437	12	0	136,360	12,438				17,815	
Warisnaggur	99,531	11,724	20	0	111,275	6,590				12,080	
Bhundhar	78,268	3,310	58	0	81,636	6,178				7,171	
Lehera	47,539	10,568	3	60	58,170	11,042	473,669	639,811	364,055	5,876	9 2
Dasowta	85,730	14,442	5	0	100,177	25,744				17,880	
Gungdah	61,700	5,499	2	0	67,201	21,824				11,844	
Rohar	54,826	10,643	12	0	65,481	13,272				10,910	
Singhia	39,457	5,244	0	0	44,701	21,432				11,214	
Hirnee	45,908	1,996	1	15	47,090	13,471				7,684	
Husenpore	69,338	3,984	1	0	73,323	15,394				7,613	
Total ...	855,476	148,033	174	133	1,003,866	160,142	473,669	639,811	364,055	149,860	

These figures are to my mind the most important result of the census. I have taken the maximum figures of persons who at my time came both on charitable relief and for labor. The fluctuations were all below these figures: at any rate, it is clear that 364,055 of the population never came on our hands, and among these the Brahmins were in the greatest proportion, and to these advances were made.

Educational.—The result shows very badly that of a population of 1,003,866 persons, only 21,344 Hindoos can read and write and 1,477 read; and 2,?14 Mahomedans can read and write, and 272 read. The necessity for more education is here very apparent, and for strenuous exertions to open out village schools.

Pressure of work prevents me from entering more fully into the figures.

I would suggest that the report be printed for the purpose of future reference, and that sanction may be obtained to the expenditure incurred.

No. 577, dated Durbhunga, the 29th June 1874.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer, Durbhunga,
To—The Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In the course of our investigations in connection with famine relief operations, we have found that several villages exist whose names do not appear on the census registers. It may be that some of those villages were, for the purposes of the census, regarded as part and parcel of other adjacent villages; but on this point no records exist to guide one to true judgment.

2. Independently of the existence of villages unknown to the census registers, the result of our village-to-village inspection is such as to convince myself, and most of the circle officers with whom I have the honor of working, that the last census was not, as far as this sub-division is concerned, an accurate one. We believe that the population of Durbhunga is larger than it is supposed to be.

3. The advantages of a full and accurate enumeration of the people are too obvious to need further note here. Any circumstances which are calculated to ensure accuracy in such an enumeration we ought to avail ourselves of. I beg to submit to you, and through you to Government, that we have now existing in this sub-division, in a degree never equalled before, and which, perhaps, never will be equalled again, all the means calculated to ensure such an accurate enumeration.

4. I refer to our relief establishment. In the months of September and October, we may fairly hope that the heaviest portion of the relief operations will have come to an end. We shall then, in all likelihood, have spare time

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* The daily average of laborers throughout the relief operations was 294,999.

on our hands. I beg to propose that this time should be utilised in making a new census. I have spoken to several of my circle officers on this point. They agree with me in thinking the project quite practicable; and if it be the pleasure of Government that it should be undertaken, and if its management in this sub-division be entrusted to us, I think we can promise to bring it to a successful conclusion.

5. I purposely omit all reference to details in this letter, which is intended merely to place the proposition formally before you and before the Government.

No. 1193, dated Durbhunga, the 30th October 1874.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer of Durbhunga,
To—The Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 797 of the 8th of August last, I have now the honor to inform you that the census of the Durbhunga sub-division has been satisfactorily taken. I forward herewith four tabular statements, which show the condition of the sub-division from the point of which they treat.

2. More detailed statistical tables will be hereafter prepared. From the copies of the enumerators' forms which have been used, and which I beg to send for your inspection, you will, I think, find that in these census returns are to be found adequate materials for the compilation of whatever statistics that may be required regarding the condition of the inhabitants of Durbhunga.

3. I append to this letter a copy of the instructions which, on the receipt of your letter No. 1214, dated the 9th ultimo, allowing me to take a census of the sub-division, I issued to each relief circle officer. These instructions I subsequently found it unnecessary to modify to any appreciable extent. Any modifications which local peculiarities rendered necessary were made verbally to the Superintendents during a visit I paid to each circle while the census operations were in progress. The result is, I believe, as near absolute correctness as we may expect to attain in India for many years to come; still I am satisfied the population, as now shown in these tables, is under the mark by about 2 per cent.

4. Before I pass on to notice a few of the salient features in the present census returns, permit me to put on record the expression of my high esteem for the services which in this, as in every other labor of which the past nine months have been so fruitful, the Relief Superintendents in Durbhunga have rendered to Government. You have been an appreciative witness of those labors; you have shared in them; and you can therefore estimate the capacity, resolution, and endurance which have throughout, as a rule, characterized the gentlemen with whom it has been my privilege to work. Where almost all have done so well, it would be invidious to mention names. I believe it unnecessary in the interests of these officers to do so. Their services are known to Government, and in due time and measure will meet with recognition.

5. The first point that strikes one in looking over the present census returns is the very considerable increase in population they show over the figures collected at the general census of 1872. You will remember that in my letter No. 797, dated 8th August, I stated (as one of my reasons for recommending that the census just completed should be made) that the formation of relief circles and groups had brought to light the existence of villages which were not to be found in the census registers compiled in 1872. Either those villages had been altogether omitted from the enumerations of 1872, or they had been included as "tolahs" or fractional parts of a "mouzah," which in 1872, as now, was taken as the unit. This latter explanation must be partially true; for, as will be shown later on, the average number of inhabitants per village, according to the census report, is nearly 40 per cent. more than the average as now determined.

6. But it is only partially true. Having accepted the same definition of "house" as was promulgated in 1872, we have found that there are in the sub-division 32,573 houses more than the number returned at the last census. It is unreasonable to suppose that all these houses—26 per cent. increase on

the totals given in 1872—were built since then. It is very unlikely that 26 per cent. of the houses in each village, which in 1872 came within the enumerators' cognizance, were omitted from the registers. I believe the true explanation to be that a certain number of villages were altogether omitted from enumeration. As the average number of houses in a Durbhunga rural village is a fraction over 75, this would give 434 villages as the number so omitted; and this calculation makes due allowance for the partial explanation noticed in the preceding paragraph.

7. One cannot fail observing that these figures are of grave import. At the census of 1872, nowhere in the territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was the census said to have been taken with so much accuracy as in Behar; for nowhere else was there any indigenous native agency ready made to the Collector's hand. I gather also in the resolution of Government on the census report that the plans of the then sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga were so well matured as to entitle him to appreciative mention. If, then, with such advantages turned to good use, it was not possible to obviate a very large percentage of error, what must this percentage be in Bengal districts, where no putwaries exist, and where the agency employed, though the best available, was far from trustworthy?

8. In the last census the population per square mile was given at 645: it now turns out to be somewhat at 747. It is a fact, which will not surprise you, that the population is densest in those tracts where the scarcity has been most severe. From the form of agricultural statistics (on which I shall have some remarks to make later on), the area of each relief circle can be calculated with some approximation to correctness. It appears, then, that in the Mahomedpore circle there are 1,048 persons to the square mile. It is true that in this circle actual famine never supervened; but this I believe to be due to the strenuous exertions commenced in due time by the Superintendent, Mr. Paul, and to the large sales of grain which took place there. In Singhia circle, where distress was so pronounced, there are 950 persons to the square mile; in Hyaghât 850; in Dasowta (including Bahera) 800.

9. In the last census report the number of "villages, mouzahs, or townships" per square mile is given at ·96; it now turns out to be 1·53. In the report the number of persons per village is 672; the number of houses per square mile, 94; the number of persons per house, 6·8. Now the average figures are 483 persons per village, 118 houses per square mile, and 6·3 persons per house.

10. The last census showed a preponderance of male Hindoos over females; the female Mahomedans at the same time very slighly exceeding in number the males. Now females of both religions exceed males in number, though the excess is not very great. The numbers are—

Hindoos	Male,	424,315
	Female,	431,161
Mahomedans	Male,	72,244
	Female,	75,830

11. Analysing the returns on this point more closely, you find that the number of *adult* females (*i.e.* females over 12) considerably exceeds the number of *adult* males, the proportion being reversed in case of children. This variation, however, is more apparent than real. It not unfrequently happens that a girl ten or eleven years old has reached the age of puberty; being looked on as marriageable, she would be considered an adult; while lads over 12, owing to the incapacity of natives to keep note of time, would be looked on as boys. Physical appearance, therefore, which would cause an undue increase on one side, would cause an undue diminution on the other. In reality I believe that the sexes in this sub-division are very evenly balanced. It does not occur to me to make any other remarks in this letter on Statement No. 1. You will observe that the number of persons not professing the Christian or Mahomedan or Hindoo religion are very few indeed.

12. A glance at the Statement No. 2 will show you how very backward Durbhunga is as regards education. Out of a population of over a million people, only 23,558 persons can read and write; 1,740 persons in addition being able to read only; that is, only 2½ per cent. of the people have had any education at all. Of these 25,298 persons, 22,822 are Hindoos (70 being

females), and 2,476 are Mahomedans (33 being females). There are in the whole sub-division only 82 schools supervised by the Educational Department; that is, one school to every 26 villages and to every 12,240 people. The great Durbhunga estate supports eight rural schools subject to inspection. The difficulty we, in the commencement of the relief operations, experienced in procuring locally intelligent and even moderately well educated native agency illustrates this backward state of education in Durbhunga.

13. In this office letter of the 8th August I represented to you the disadvantages I laboured under owing to the want of anything like trustworthy agricultural statistics. Although it was too much to hope we could make the census do the work of a survey, it seemed advisable to avail ourselves of the opportunity to supply, even approximately, a very palpable want. You will now be glad to hear that the effort has been attended with a ver- fair measure of success.

14. The Boundary Commissioner's report gives the sum of areas of the three thanas composing the sub-division at 860,694 acres. The area shown in table No. 3 is 884,428 beeghas. Reducing this quantity to acres on the basis of the six-and-half-hath luggee, which is the prevailing standard, the result is 770,504 acres. If you take into consideration the fact that the putwaries' papers do not show the area occupied by high roads and navigable streams by which the sub-division is intersected, a total of not less than 5 per cent. on the gross area, the result shows a divergence of less than 6 per cent. from the figures given by the Boundary Commissioner in 1848. I should also mention, in this connection, that I have excluded from this census those villages in the south-east of the division which, though criminally within this jurisdiction, are fiscally included in Monghyr.

15. You will observe that the gross rental of the sub-division is returned at Rs. 17,13,210. This gives an average of Rs. 2-7-4 per beegha on the gross area, and of Rs. 2-8-5 per beegha on the ordinary rent-paying land, excluding groves, &c. This average is altogether under the mark; rice, rubbee, and bhadoi land not letting for less than from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per beegha. In this point the results of our inquiries are unsatisfactory, but this was anticipated. The land appropriated to rice cultivation is shown to be far more than half the total area, and greater than the area given up to all other kinds of food-producing crops put together. The total rice area is beeghas 414,734, and the total rubbee and bhadoi area beeghas 183,842. From these figures, taken in connection with the total population, it results that there are now only 12 cottahs; that is, a fraction over half an acre of food-producing land to every individual of the population in the sub-division of Durbhunga. If we make five per cent. allowance for roads and rivers as stated in the last paragraph, and then class as food-producing land the six per cent., &c., difference between my areas and the Boundary Commissioner's, we shall, dividing this difference proportionately among dhân and rubbee land, have a gross area of 455,882 beeghas dhân and 197,674 beeghas rubbee. This gives an area of 13 cottahs food-producing land per individual.

16. If we take 15 maunds of rice to be a full 16-anna yield per beegha, it follows that the gross produce of the rice crop, in an unusually favorable year, would be about 62 lakhs of maunds. If we take 12 maunds to be a full yield of rubbee or bhadoi per beegha, the outturn in a similarly favorable year of this crop would be as nearly as possible 22 lakhs of maunds; that is, the total aughani and bhadoi outturn of the sub-division, in an unusually good year, is 84 lakhs of maunds; and on the supposition noted in the last paragraph, the quantity would be increased to a total outturn of about 92 lakhs of maunds.

17. It will be observed that the above remarks are not exhaustive as to the possible outturn, inasmuch as they make no allowance for that portion of the bhadoi land on which the cold-weather or rubbee crops are grown. It may be assumed, as a proposition generally true, that the rubbee crops are grown on bhadoi lands only. It may also be assumed as true that the bhadoi crop in this sub-division is a much larger one than the rubbee. In estimating the outturn of the rubbee from the point of view of the sustenance of the people, it would be necessary for me to determine what portion of such out-

turn is food-grain and what portion non-food-grain, such as oil-seeds; and then it would be necessary to determine the value in money or food-grain of such seeds. This is a question the terms of which vary every year, and which here I hesitate to consider. Roughly, I believe, I shall not be far wrong if to the sum of produce of the aughani and bhadoi crops we add for the rubbee 15 lakhs of maunds; that would bring the gross outturn of the sub-division to about 107 lakhs of maunds. This gives 10½ maunds per annum, and a fraction over 1⅛ seers per day per individual.

18. In face of these figures, which represent a year of more than average prosperity, the position of this sub-division as regards food-supply over population, and provision for bad years, challenges attention. The food-producing area cannot be enlarged to any considerable extent; for putting aside the consideration that any extension in this way would diminish the already scanty pasturage available for cattle, the uncultivated land seems uncultivable in the absence of means for artificial irrigation. The most obvious way in which the pressure of natural forces can extend the food-producing area here is by the absorption in the latter of indigo lands, which, however, being less than 3 per cent. on the food-producing area, would not afford food for more than 30,000 people a year, and would be merely a drop in the ocean.

19. In conclusion, I request you will be so good as to permit me to incur a further expenditure of Rs. 50 in having the registers completed. I am anxious to have, in a handy form, the information regarding every village which I now furnish you regarding every thana. I should like to have the results of the census printed for use in my office. The pamphlet containing, as it would against each village, the name of the putwarie, jeyt ryot, and zemindar, with all the other information now before you in gross, would not cost much to print at one of the Government presses, and would, I venture to assert, be found of much value to those whose duty it will be to administer this sub-division.

20. I attach a memorandum of the total cost of the census.

DURBHUNGA SUB-DIVISION.

Memorandum of the total cost of the Census taken in the year 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of papers purchased for census registers and costs incurred in binding them and sending them to the Circle Superintendents	522	1	6
Cost incurred in issuing perwannahs, &c.	4	8	0
Pay of the extra establishment entertained by E. R. Henry, Esq., C.S., Superintendent of the Durbhunga relief circle, for the preparation of the census registers, &c. ...	149	6	6
Price of papers, &c., purchased by Mr. Henry, and cost of binding registers, &c. ...	75	9	6
Total ...	751	9	6

Extract, paragraphs 4 to 14, from the Durbhunga Sub-divisional Officer's letter to the Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,—No. 797, dated the 8th August 1874.

PARA. 4.—Retaining the thana as the unit under which village returns are to be totalled, our relief organization enables us to sub-divide it for enumeration purposes as far as the sub-division was carried in 1871, and at the same time to provide more efficient and comprehensive supervision.

5. As you are aware, each thana contains one or more whole relief circles, each circle several groups, and each group an ascertained number of villages and hamlets. Over each circle presides an officer of tried capacity. Each group is provided with an inspector and mohurir the best local ability can afford, and in each village the jeyt ryots and putwaries may be assumed, from four months' constant dealing with relief returns, to have acquired a facility in preparing and submitting such. We have thus ready to hand a more efficient organization than existed in 1874.

6. It will not be possible to proceed on the basis of the list of villages extracted from the census, registered and furnished to each circle officer at the commencement of relief operations. These lists, whether it be from the omission of whole villages, or the entry of several villages under one name, are imperfect and calculated to mislead. I propose, therefore, to base our operations on the exhaustive list of villages and tolahs which exist in every circle officer's sherista, taking due precautions that ultimately the tolahs will be grouped under the village to which they belong.

7. This being agreed to, I propose to ask each circle officer to assemble his inspectors on the 1st of September, and explain to them fully the manner in which the enumeration is to be made. The inspectors are then to take away, each for his own group, a sufficient number of enumerators' forms, and to distribute them, as may be necessary, among the jeyt ryots and putwaries who are to make the actual enumeration. The inspectors and mohurirs are to explain the forms to the jeyt ryots and putwaries, and assist them in filling up the several columns. When the jeyt-ryots and putwaries have had the forms explained to them, they are to set to work, each man in his own "puttee" or recognized division of the village, filling in the prescribed columns; and it is to be hoped that this work will be concluded by the 25th September.

8. Between the 20th September and the 14th October, the circle officer and his chief assistants shall visit every group in his circle, and satisfy himself, by a personal inspection of the village forms, that the work has been properly done. As there are on an average not more than ten villages in each group, it may be confidently expected, from the tried zeal of the circle officers and their assistants, that not only will this be done, but that also the correctness of the entries in a large percentage of the village returns will be tested by actual comparison with the number of homesteads, &c., in the village.

9. An incidental advantage, from a famine relief point of view, will accrue from this inspection; for, as in October, we hope to make large strides towards winding up our relief operations; it will give the Superintendent an opportunity of seeing for himself the state of his circle.

10. On the 15th October, I propose to take the census simultaneously over the whole sub-division. The enumerators will only have on that day to make a note in the remark column opposite the name of any person who, since the date of compilation of the returns, may have died or gone elsewhere, and insert, in a space left blank for the purpose, the names of any guests that may on the 15th be in his house.

11. On this day also must be made the entries referring to travellers by land or water. Regarding such, the census must be taken in the evening, when land travellers halt and boats moor for the night. The same organization will suffice for this purpose, the house-to-house enumeration being made earlier in the day, and the group organization being so interwoven as to afford a reasonable assurance that no boat will escape notice. To ensure a boat not being counted more than once, a ticket should be given to the manjee by the enumerator who takes the census of the boat.

12. The enumeration having been made, the books for each hamlet and putty are to be made up into a village bundle, and the village bundles thus formed and duly labelled are to be made up into group bundles and deposited in the Circle Superintendent's office. Here the returns for the circle are to be compiled, each inspector and mohurir, who by October will doubtless have ample time to spare for this work, being employed on the returns for their own group. The circle returns will then be sent to my office, where they will be thrown into a tabulated form under my own superintendence.

13. It only remains for me to offer a few observations on the form of enumerators' return we should adopt. Bearing in mind Mr. Bayley's idea of the object of this census, I think the enumerators' village form of the last census should be adopted with, however, some amplifications. That form does not contemplate the collection of any statistics regarding the educational conditions of the people, or the prevalence of those mental and bodily infirmities which usually find a place in census returns. The propriety of eliciting trustworthy information on these two heads being, I believe, unquestionable, I have amplified the form for that purpose.

14. Since my arrival in Durbhunga, I have frequently found myself at a disadvantage, owing to the want in my office of anything like reliable agricultural statistics. We can scarcely make a census do the work of a survey, and it would be unwise to hope for perfect accuracy in results which, to be accurate, should be elicited by a far different process; still I think something might be done towards supplying a very palpable want, especially as information, even approximately correct, regarding the area under cultivation and the nature of the produce, would form a valuable supplement to the actual census of the people.

No. 969, dated Durbhunga, the 12th September 1874.

Memo. by—A. P. MacDonnel, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer, Durbhunga.

Forwarded to the Superintendent of all relief circles, with the census forms Nos. 1 to 4. Books are being sent by a special messenger. I request that the Superintendent will forthwith carry out the instructions given in paragraph 7 within. I request also that the Superintendent, having explained the forms to his assembled inspectors, will give them a practical illustration of the work by himself, having the entries made in the registers for one village as a specimen. The utmost care should be taken that only the number of females in a house (column 6, register I) should be required. Any attempt to obtain their names will utterly frustrate our efforts. Only numbers, not names, should also be entered in columns 7 and 8. In fine, only in column 2 are names to be entered. It is needless to observe that the total figures in the sub-columns of column 11 must agree with column 9. In forms 2, 3, and 4 one line for the whole village, or where there are several tolahs in a village, a line for each tolah with a total, is all that is required. Therefore one page is sufficient for each of these returns, and for this purpose three last pages of the book I forward should be given up.

No. 1031, dated Durbhunga, the 22nd September 1874.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer, Durbhunga,
To—All Circle Officers.

I have the honor to forward you herewith four forms in English, into which your census statistics should be thrown after the final enumeration has been taken. You will observe that in compiling the third and fourth of these forms, you will have no difficulty further than that of totalling your group figures in the physical and agricultural statement forms already in your hands.

2. For the returns 1 and 2 now sent, you have the figures in columns 2, 6, 7, and 10 of the enumerators' form No. 1 in your hands. There will be some trouble to distinguish Mahomedans from Hindoos, but the information to enable you to do this will be given in column 3 of the enumerational form.

3. I also send a form for European census, and request you will send it to each European, Eurasian, &c., gentleman residing in your circle, with a request to fill it in for himself, his family, household (servants residing in the house included), on the evening of the day when the census is to be taken. This date stands at present on 15th October.

No. 1.—ENUMERATIONAL.

1	2	3	4	5						6						7						8						9
				HINDOOS.						MAHOMEDANS.						CHRISTIANS.						OTHER BELIEFS.						
Name of thana.	Name of circle.	Total number of villages or mouzahs.	Total number of houses, i.e. mokans, not ghurs.	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total of males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total of females.	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total of males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total of females.	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total of males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total of females.	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total of males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total of females.	Grand Total.
Durbhunga ...	Mahomedpore ...	275	16,453	26,137	16,047	42.184	29,966	13,845	43,811	9,106	5,742	14,848	11,035	4,554	15,589	4	...	4	...	...	...	14	10	24	14	6	20	116,490
	Durbhunga ...	253	25,133	24,893	11,594	36,487	25,442	10,284	35,726	9,304	4,810	14,114	10,481	4,204	14,685	32	6	38	11	7	18	7	2	9	3	2	5	101,062
	Hyaghat ...	234	22,155	35,190	21,165	56,355	38,994	19,562	58,556	6,358	4,086	10,444	7,519	3,471	10.993	6	1	7	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,360
	Total ...	762	62,741	86,220	45,806	135,026	94,402	43,691	138,093	24,768	14,638	39,106	29,035	12,232	41,267	42	7	49	15	8	23	21	12	33	17	8	25	353,932
Bahera ...	Lehera ...	74	7.812	14,500	8,934	23,434	16,375	7,730	24,105	3,267	1,883	5,150	3,781	1,637	5,418	3	...	3	...	...	...	26	4	30	20	10	30	58,170
	Dasowta ...	224	14,721	26,520	15,739	42,259	29,604	13,867	43,471	4,302	2,740	7,042	5,024	2,376	7,400	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,177
	Gungdah ...	226	9,456	18,534	12,131	30,665	20,574	10,461	31,035	1,624	1,050	2,674	1,775	1,050	2,825	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,201
	Rohar ...	125	11.151	17,097	10,362	27.459	18,352	9,015	27,367	3,106	2,055	5,161	3,662	1,820	5,482	8	2	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,481
	Total ...	649	43,142	76,651	47,166	123.817	84,905	41,073	125,978	12,299	7,728	20,027	14,242	6,863	21,125	17	2	19	3	...	3	26	4	30	20	10	30	291,029
Rowsera ...	Hirni ...	123	6,909	14,096	8,958	23,054	14,976	8,038	22,914	614	384	998	644	354	998	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	8	7	...	7	47,980
	Singhia ...	95	6,031	10,226	8,574	18,800	12,986	7,671	20,657	1,305	1,113	2,418	1,846	980	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,701
	Hussunpore ...	160	12,088	21,150	13,904	35,054	22,048	12,236	34,284	1,211	783	1,994	1,318	672	1,990	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,323
	Bundhar ...	112	12,741	24,979	14,612	39,591	27,064	11,613	38,677	1,100	616	1,716	1,077	517	1,594	17	7	24	31	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,636
	Warrisnuggur ...	174	14,345	31,009	17,964	48,973	33,964	16,594	50,558	3,581	2,104	5,685	4 207	1,832	6,039	12	2	14	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...		111,275
	Total ...	664	52,914	101,460	64,012	165,472	110,938	56,152	167,090	7,811	5,000	12,811	9,092	4,355	13,447	31	9	40	36	4	40	5	3	8	7	...	7	358,915
	Grand Total ...	2,075	158,797	264,331	159,984	424,315	290,245	140,916	431,161	44,878	27,366	72,244	52,369	23,470	75,839	90	18	108	54	12	66	52	19	71	44	18	62	1,008,866

No. 2.—Educational.

1	2	3	4				5				6			
			Total number of Hindoos who				Total number of Mahomedans who				Total number of Christians who			
			Read and write.		Read only.		Read and write.		Read only.		Read and write.		Read only.	
Name of thana.	Name of circle.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Durbhunga ...	Mahomedpore ...	116,180	2,030	..	207	...	441	...	50	4	4	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	101,082	2,751	3	74	5	691	11	81	12	3	...	..	...
	Hyaghat	136,360	2,484	4	233	..	308	1	35	...	2	1	...	...
	Total ...	353,922	7,271	7	514	5	1,140	12	166	16	9	1	...	...
Bahera ...	Lehera	58,170	1,444	3	134	...	106	...	17	...	3	...	...	...
	Dasowta	100,177	2,523	...	131	...	188	1	30	1	5	...	...	...
	Gungdah	67,201	1,328	3	76	...	30	...	4	...	1	1	...	...
	Rohar	65,481	1,294	...	38	...	124	...	5	...	10	2	...	...
	Total ...	291,029	6,580	6	379	...	448	1	56	1	19	3	...	...
Rowsera ...	Hirni	47,980	599	13	64	..	32	..	1	...	1	...	...	..
	Singhia	44,701	854	10	17	...	29	..	2	...	...	...	..	...
	Hussunpore ...	73,323	1,320	4	118	...	28	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
	Bundhar	81,636	1,946	8	172	...	67	3	6	..	..	...	...	...
	Warrisnuggur ...	111,275	2,703	15	207	2	154	...	13	...	13	5	...	...
	Total ...	358,915	7,422	50	578	2	310	3	23	...	15	5	..	.
	Grand Total ...	1,003,866	21,282	63	1,471	7	2,108	16	245	17	43	9	...	..

No. 3.—Agricultural.

Name of Thana.	Names of Circles.	Specification of the entire area of the Circles.													Kham jamah or gross rental of the Circle.
		Bheet land on which Rubbee and Bhadoi grow.		Dhap Land.				Pasturage Land.		Land not fit for cultivation, being under water.	Groves.	Bamboos.	Village sites.	Total area of Circle.	
				Broadcast Dhan land.		Transplanted Dhan land.		Grazing land	Khathoor or thatching grass.						
		Dehi.	Pahi.	Dehi.	Pahi.	Dehi.	Pahi.								
		B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.
Durbhunga.	Mahomedpore	13,438 10 1¼	4,835 1 17¼	4,249 2 0½	2,049 0 4	26,686 16 13½	8,159 3 11¼	8,283 17 5½	2,088 4 2	9,259 13 18¼	3,906 11 17¼	442 6 12¼	2,351 0 19¼	85,129 9 2¼	1,81,811 0 10
	Durbhunga ...	4,066 5 14	2,778 13 16¾	6,157 16 14	3,975 16 10	7,046 7 11	1,615 7 2	3,905 10 3¾	1,329 3 18	6,217 7 17¼	1,5?2 3 13¼	494 15 9¼	1,047 3 13¾	44,196 12 3¼	84,350 15 1
	Hyaghat ...	23,863 10 15	7,016 17 19	18,490 18 1	7,432 5 18	19,803 6 3	6,659 13 13	8,899 7 4	5,693 5 19	16,341 6 17	4,019 7 14	625 10 3	2,770 1 9	1,21,675 11 8	2,23,038 10 9
	Total ...	41,368 6 10½	14,630 13 6	28,897 16 15½	13,457 2 12	53,993 10 7½	26,114 4 6¼	21,088 14 13¼	9,110 13 19	31,818 8 12½	9,488 3 4½	1,562 12 4¾	6,169 6 2	2,51,001 12 13½	4,89,200 10 8
Bahera.	Dasowta ...	10,696 13 18¾	2,635 7 5	22,148 1 6	7,438 15 14	17,168 11 1¾	4,310 15 17	7,778 18 5½	2,803 16 0	13,584 7 10½	4,740 1 8½	576 3 12¼	3,100 1 14½	97,311 13 13¾	2,30,032 13 3½
	Lehera ...	3,615 7 2½	8,475 14 9½	1,364 4 5	2,863 14 12	5,113 9 16½	12,658 15 5½	3,171 2 12	1,190 7 0¾	5,412 8 18¾	2,377 17 8¾	313 8 16	1,679 19 6½	48,256 2 13¾	1,20,272 12 4
	Gungdah ...	8,302 4 4	2,576 14 2	10,539 5 17	5,216 17 19	15,936 19 5	6,820 12 19	7,510 10 0	2,305 12 5	9,238 5 4	2,469 12 0	353 15 10	1,383 3 18	72,656 13 3	1,29,748 7 1
	Rohar ...	6,649 2 13	1,412 4 8	17,986 9 1	4,915 11 4	16,656 10 12½	3,773 13 13½	3,512 6 3	1,289 10 2¾	21,939 4 15½	2,004 1 3	290 15 1	1,470 13 4½	82,820 2 1¾	1,63,120 0 0
	Total ...	29,263 7 18¼	15,100 0 4½	52,038 0 9	20,434 19 0	54,875 10 15¾	27,643 17 15	21,972 17 0½	7,579 5 8½	50,174 6 8¾	12,491 12 0¼	1,534 2 19¼	7,636 11 3½	3,01,044 11 12¼	6,43,174 1 5½
Rowsera.	Hirni ...	5,926 10 13¼	2,036 1 8¼	13,516 0 0	10,991 12 5¾	4,509 11 11½	3,116 18 12½	4,135 14 18½	1,210 12 3½	10,791 2 4½	979 11 14¾	230 12 8	830 6 1	67,304 11 1½	91,737 10 2
	Singhia ...	3,399 2 10½	643 8 7¼	13,020 10 7½	3,720 2 0	5,819 16 11	1,500 11 1¼	1,578 18 9¼	950 8 9¼	4,410 15 11¾	1,213 14 3¾	287 0 5¼	707 8 11	37,290 16 7¼	58,150 13 0
	Hussunpore ...	11,417 4 9	2,995 17 7	14,166 13 11	9,694 14 1	6,063 8 18	1,622 18 12	9,043 1 11	1,635 18 15	11,051 14 8	1,528 17 1	297 17 8	1,503 1 1	71,927 7 2	1,52,085 14 0
	Bundhar ...	15,911 2 15½	753 3 17	7,141 0 3¾	3,398 4 11	6,651 11 12¾	2,709 7 8½	4,354 16 15	1,672 18 10½	5,838 18 1¼	2,378 16 12	540 11 13¼	1,376 2 4¾	52,726 14 12¼	1,16,938 9 0
	Warrisnuggur	30,320 0 0	10,073 0 0	21,597 0 0	7,496 0 0	5,514 0 0	1,687 0 0	9,758 0 0	35 3 7	10,209 0 0	3,331 0 0	890 0 0	2,128 0 0	1,03,133 3 7	1,81,923 0 0
	Total ...	66,974 0 8¼	16,506 10 19½	69,471 4 2¼	35,309 12 17¼	28,558 9 0¼	10,636 15 14¼	28,876 11 13¾	5,505 1 5¼	52,291 10 5½	9,461 19 11½	2,246 1 14½	6,544 17 17¾	3,32,382 15 10½	5,80,835 14 2
	Grand Total...	1,37,605 14 16¾	46,237 4 10	1,50,407 1 6¾	69,201 14 18¾	1,36,430 10 3½	53,694 17 15½	71,938 3 7½	22,195 0 12¾	1,34,584 5 6¾	31,441 14 16¼	5,342 16 18½	20,319 15 3¼	8,84,428 19 16¼	17,13,210 10 3½

No. 4.—Physical.

Name of Thana.	Name of Circle.	Number of Insanes.		Idiots.		Deaf and dumb.		Blind.		Lepers.		Beggars. Hindoos. Sadhu.		Beggars. Hindoos. Bhikars.		Beggars. Mahomedans. Fakeers.		Beggars. Mahomedans. Bhikars.		Number of persons who, being in receipt of charitable relief, died from the commencement of relief operations.		Largest average daily number of persons in receipt of relief in any one fortnight.	Mortality per thousand per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Durbhunga	Mahomedpore	11	...	50	23	101	22	130	202	75	20	66	9	112	15	73	55	75	65	126	104	7,925	......
	Durbhunga	28	8	7	2	68	44	97	135	70	17	89	13	72	44	41	30	114	122	178	148	9,932	......
	Hyaghat	13	5	50	33	142	63	131	183	109	24	66	14	46	35	67	55	30	24	81	64	12,438	......
	Total	47	13	107	58	311	129	358	520	254	61	221	36	230	94	181	140	219	211	381	316	30,295	......
Bahara	Lehera	7	...	21	20	58	33	45	51	29	9	40	9	16	16	43	23	37	16	80	68	11,942	......
	Dasowta	16	5	58	28	117	31	73	94	93	19	50	11	25	9	33	21	43	35	273	166	25,744	......
	Gungdah	7	...	31	9	34	10	42	75	38	8	49	7	25	11	36	37	6	11	166	121	21,624	......
	Rohar	7	2	37	18	57	25	53	61	70	17	42	5	5	10	23	13	7	2	156	147	13,272	......
	Total	37	7	147	75	266	99	213	281	230	53	181	32	71	46	135	94	97	64	675	505	72,782	......
Bowsera	Hirni	19	9	29	13	45	29	57	68	78	29	59	6	58	6	5	3	11	4	54	44	18,471	......
	Singhia	14	2	38	14	40	16	45	65	59	14	42	7	6	5	2	...	6	8	112	119	21,432	......
	Hussunpore	20	5	49	35	96	34	124	127	63	7	113	15	18	15	36	41	5	9	43	38	15,394	......
	Bundhar	16	6	76	30	100	33	105	123	60	19	172	7	46	52	53	41	4	3	67		6,178	......
	Warrianuggur	6	4	155	63	97	42	112	123	65	13	...	...	122	54	...	...	91	90	68	66	6,500	......
	Total	75	26	345	155	378	154	443	526	325	82	392	35	250	132	96	85	117	114	344	327	63,065	......
	Grand Total	159	46	599	288	955	382	1,014	1,327	809	196	794	103	551	272	412	319	433	389	1,404	1,148	1,66,142	15

No. 1.—*Enumerational.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11						12
Serial number of house.	Name of all males over twelve years.	Religion or caste.	Race or tribe.	Occupation.	Number of females over twelve years.	Number of boys under twelve years.	Number of girls under twelve years.	Total.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSE WHO CAN				NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ARE						REMARKS.
									Read and write.		Read only.		Married.		Not Married		Widows.	Widowers.	
									Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

No. 2.—*Educational.*

Name of Mouzah.	HINDOO SCHOOLS.						MAHOMEDAN SCHOOLS.						REMARKS.
	Government aided schools.			Schools receiving no aid.			Government aided schools.			Schools receiving no aid.			
	Number of schools in villages.	Average attendance last week.		Number of schools	Average attendance last week.		Number of schools.	Average attendance last week.		Number of schools.	Average attendance last week.		
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	

No. 3.—*Agricultural.*

Name of Mouzah.	Name of Maliks.	Name of Jeyt ryots.	Name of Putwaries.	SPECIFICATION OF THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE MOUZAH.														Khan jamah or gross rental of the mouzah.	REMARKS.
				Wheat land on which bhadoi and rubbee grow.		Dhan land.				Pasturage land.		Land not fit for cultivation, being under water.	Groves.	Bamboos.	Village sites.	Total area of mouzah.			
						Broadcast dhan land.		Transplanted dhan land.		Grazing land.	Kharkhaoor or thatching grass.								
				Dehi.	Pahi.	Dehi.	Pahi.	Dehi.	Pahi.										

No. 4.—*Physical.*

Name of Village.	Number of Insanes.		Idiots.		Deaf and dumb.		Blind.		Lepers.		BEGGARS.								Number of persons who, being in receipt of charitable relief, died from the commencement of relief operations.		REMARKS.
											Hindoos.				Mahomedans.						
											Sadhoos.		Bhikars.		Fakirs.		Bhikars.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	

List of the Members of this Family, of Visitors, and of Servants, who slept or abode in this dwelling on the night of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME AND SURNAME OF EACH PERSON.	Relation to family.	Condition.	Sex.	Age.	Race or nationality.	Caste, sect, or religion.	Profession or occupation.	Whether able to read and write.	Where born.	If (1)—Deaf and dumb. „ (2)—Blind. „ (3)—Imbecile or idiot. „ (4)—Lunatic. „ (5)—Leper.
No person absent on the night of the census should be entered here, except those who may be travelling or out at work during that night, and who return home on the following day. Write, after the name of the head of the family, the names of his wife, children, and other relatives in the house; then visitors, &c., and servants; native servants must not be omitted.	State whether member of the family, visitor, or servant.	State whether "married," "unmarried," "widower," "widow," in the case of each person.	Write *M* for male; *F* for female.	Give the age *next* birthday. For infants under one year, state the age in months.	State whether Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Eurasian, Bengali, Hindustani, Punjabi, &c. &c. &c.	Give the caste of Hindus, and the denomination of Christians. Native Christians should be entered as such, and not as Hindus.		If able, write "yes;" if not able, or able to read only, write "no."	Town, District, or County, as well as Country, should be stated.	If any person is afflicted with any of these infirmities, specify the infirmity as above against his name; and if afflicted from birth, add "from birth."

I hereby certify that the particulars entered in this form, regarding the persons who slept in this dwelling on the night of , are correct.

Occupier.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd January 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan, 25th* Jan. 1875	·91	Weather favorable, but slightly cloudy. Rainfall at Raneegunge ·15, Cutwa ·40, Culna 1·07, Bood-Bood ·43, Jehanabad nil. Late rice harvested; prospects of winter crops fair. Health unaltered.
2	Bankoora, 23rd " "	0·01	Cloudy during the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. Pretty heavy rain in the north and slight rain in the rest of the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory; the rain has done good to them.
3	Beerbhoom, 23rd " "	0·35	Weather uncertain. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
4	Midnapore, 23rd " "	0·25	Cold and cloudy weather. Rice harvest almost all quite in. Cold-weather crops good, with slight exception.
5	Hooghly, 23rd " "	0·61	The weather was rainy on one day; at present cool and dry. North wind. The cold-weather crops, which are still in the ground, are suffering from drought. The *kalai* (pulse) crop was a failure. The potato crop which has been got in was, however, a good one.
	Howrah, 23rd " "	0·01	Weather unsettled and windy at the beginning of the week: bright and very cold at the end. There are no crops to report on. The rice is all in, and most of the pulses also. The cold-weather crops of this district are almost insignificant in amount.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
6	24-Pergunnahs, 25th† Jan. 1875.	Nil	Cloudy in the morning during the first four days of the week, and very cold during the last three days. Slight showers have fallen in several parts of the district. The harvest of *amun*, or late rice, is all but over. The light rain in parts has benefited the cold-weather crops, but slightly injured tobacco. Cholera prevailing in Thanas Nyhatty, Bassirhat, Hosnabad, Bankipore, Devipore, Muthoorapore and Diamond Harbour. It has abated in Thanas Protapnugur and Bhaugore. Fever continues to decrease at Barripore.
7	Nuddea, 23rd Jan. 1875	0·25	Some rain has fallen. Cold since the rain fell. The recent rain is said to have done some harm to gram and tobacco. Other crops, as a rule, have derived great advantage. The coarsest rice sells at from Rs. 1-14 to 2-4 per maund.
8	Jessore, 23rd " "	1·58	Weather cloudy, with two or three heavy showers and hailstorm. The rain and hailstorm have done injury to some of the crops, such as *kalai* pulse and mustard. The *amun*, or late rice, harvest has been mostly reaped, but what has not been gathered is also said to have suffered some damage.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.			
9	Moorshedabad, 23rd Jan. 1875.	0·08	The beginning of the week was cloudy and cold. A few drops of rain fell on Wednesday. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good. In Jungipore the gram in one thana is said to have been damaged by insects, while the weather continued cloudy. Rice is rather dearer in the Sudder Sub-division. Public health continues good.
10	Dinagepore, 22nd Jan. 1875.	0·04	There has been rain in parts of the interior. Weather cold and cloudy, with east wind. Reaping of the rice finished; cold-weather crops doing well. Mustard will be rather a short crop, having been sown late.
11	Maldah, 23rd Jan. 1875	Nil	Slight rain; generally dry and cold weather. The late rice crop is being still harvested and is everywhere good. *Kalai* pulse is also being harvested and is good. The cold-weather crops generally are promising. *Boro* or spring rice is being sown.
12	Rajshahye, 23rd " "	0·09	Cloudy weather, with very slight rain in parts on two days, otherwise fine and clear weather. No change in the favorable prospects of the crops. Prices of the last *amun*, or late paddy, are stationary, ranging from 22 to 28 seers for the rupee in different parts. Public health good.
13	Rangpore, 22nd " "	Nil	Weather cold and fine. Rice harvest nearly finished. Cold-weather crops doing well.
14	Bogra, 23rd " "	0·10	Cloudy in the morning for some days at the beginning of the week, afterwards fair. Cold in the morning and evening. Some rain has fallen. Reaping of the rice continues: a good outturn expected.
15	Pubna, 23rd " "	0·22	Cloudy and rainy on the 19th and 20th instant, the rest of the week fair. Harvesting of *arhur* and *kalai* pulses nearly finished and of mustard commenced. The rain has improved the barley and wheat crops. Prospects of the *m..tore* and *khesaree* pulses and oil-seed crops good. Sowing of *cheena* millet going on. Public health improved.

* Telegram of the 25th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 25th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, 22nd Jan. 1875.	0·30	Some rain has fallen. Thick mist and fog up to Wednesday, the 22nd, when snow fell heavily; the clouds are now dispersing and sunshine appears. The winter rice crop has nearly all been reaped, and given a very good outturn. The young wheat and barley are doing well; the little rain which has fallen has been favorable to these crops as well as to the tea gardens in the district.
17	Julpigoree, 23rd Jan. 1875	0·07	Cloudy during the first part of the week. The mornings and evenings were cloudy. A little rain. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week.
	Cooch Behar, 21st Jan. 1875.	0·08	The weather has been threatening, but very little rain has fallen. A little rain will be beneficial to the cold-weather crops.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, 25th* Jan. 1875	1·06	Heavy rain on Monday and a little on Tuesday, since then very cold. State of crops, very little damage done by rain; the good will outweigh the harm.
19	Fureedpore, 23rd Jan. 1875.	0·61	During the first half of the week the weather was very unsettled, there was rain with dense clouds, heavy fogs, and southerly wind. Cold-weather crops progressing favorably. Sickness abating everywhere.
20	Backergunge, 21st Jan. 1875.	1·58	Weather rainy, raw and cold. State and prospects of crops good.
21	Mymensingh, 22nd Jan. 1875.	0·15	In the east of the district 1¼ inches of rain fell on the 17th and 18th instant. State and prospects of crops favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, 21st Jan. 1875.	5·26	Rainy and cloudy weather. The rainfall has been unseasonably heavy in the Sudder Station, but not so in the interior of the district. Cold-weather crops have now had as much or more moisture than they want, and a change is required. No report from the sub-division
23	Noakholly, 21st Jan. 1875.	1·33	The first three days of the week were fine; heavy rain on the night of the 18th and 20th instant. The reaping of the late rice crop is not yet fully completed. The late rain may have slightly damaged the cold-weather crops.
24	Tipperah, 22nd Jan 1875	1·83	Rain is reported at all thanas. State and prospects of crops all very favorable.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 19th Jan. 1875.	1·85	Heavy showers of rain during the night of the 18th, and high wind all day. Passing showers on the 19th instant. The fall of rain during the week has improved the prospects of the crops on the ground, viz. mustard and chillies.
	Hill Tipperah, 20th Jan. 1875.	1·63	Cold and seasonable. There was heavy rain on the 18th instant. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of crops. The *amun*, or late rice, has been all cut, and the outturn has been a very good one.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, 25th* Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather bright and seasonable. Cold-weather crops continue to progress well. Health good.
27	Gya, 23rd „ „	·21	Weather cold, and at times cloudy; rain fell on the 20th instant. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue very favorable. Health of the people good.
28	Shahabad, 23rd „ „	0·10	Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 20th instant: since then the weather has cleared and become much colder. Prospects of crops very good. The slight rain has done some good. No reports from the Sub-divisions of Bhubbooah and Sasseram. The hail has caused damage, the amount of which is not yet fully ascertained.
29	East Tirhoot ...	......	Return not received.
30	West Tirhoot, 23rd Jan. 1875.	0·7	Weather cold, with west wind; some rain has fallen. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvest of the rice crop is now over, and the outturn is good, say 12 to 14 annas.
31	Sarun, 23rd Jan. 1875	0·34	Cloudy on the 20th and 21st instant. Slight showers on the 20th, within the jurisdiction of Thanas Chupra, Manjhi, Pursa, Digwara in the Sudder Sub-division, and Burragaon and Sewan in the Sewan Sub-division. Very cold, with west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable; wheat and barley in ears. In consequence of the cloudy state of the weather, slight injury to mustard from *lahi* insects has been reported. Poppy doing well. Indigo-fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary.
32	Chumparun, 22nd „ „	Nil	Cloudy and clear alternately. State and prospects of crops excellent.

* Telegrams of the 25th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 23rd Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather cold and fine. State and prospects of crops are as good as could be desired.
	34	Bhagulpore, 25th* " "	0·06	Slight rain. All crops very fine. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 23rd " "	Nil	Weather cold. Very slight rain reported from the two sub-divisions. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crop remain very satisfactory as mentioned in the previous reports. No change.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 23rd Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather very much colder since Tuesday, when rain fell in other parts of the district. Outturn of late rice reported excellent everywhere. Wheat and barley doing well in Godda. Mustard excellent everywhere.
ORISSA				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 16th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather in Cuttack hot and oppressive. Rain expected. Reported "moderately cold" at Kendraparah, and cold at Jajipore. Prospects of crops remain good. Public health good generally, but fever is said to be somewhat prevalent in the Jajipore Sub-division.
	38	Pooree, 21st " "	1·3	Partially cloudy and fine; there was rain on the night of the 19th and 20th instant. The reaping of the main rice (*sarud*) crop is drawing well nigh completion, and the outturn is fair. Of pulses, *berrhi*, black *moong*, and *arahur*, are being gathered with an indifferent outturn. White *moong* pulse is being sown, and *koolthi* pulse is growing well. Mustard and castor are flowering, and promise well. Sugarcane is being gathered with a good outturn. *Dalooa* rice plants have sprung up. Mango flower has been severely damaged by the late showers of rain.
	39	Balasore, 22nd " "	Nil	Slight showers of rain; weather windy. Rice crop harvested with good results. Cold-weather crop ready for gathering. A few cases of small-pox and cholera in the north of the district. General health satisfactory.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 22nd Jan. 1875.	Nil	The weather has been very cold, and on the night of the 21st January there was a white frost. The crops are reported good. There are still some cases of small-pox about Hazareebagh.
	41	Lohardugga, 23rd Jan. 1875.	0·13	The weather has been cloudy at first and clear afterwards. Crop reports continue favorable from all parts. Palamow report states—"*Rubbee* crops are extremely good, although a good fall of rain is to be wished for." Reports of small-pox more frequent; otherwise health good.
	42	Singhbhoom, 22nd Jan. 1875.	0·04	Seasonable weather. Pulses, wheat, and barley are thriving nicely. District is very healthy.
	43	Manbhoom, 23rd Jan. 1875.	0·26	Weather favorable. Some rain has fallen, and more is required for indigo and other crops.

* Telegrams of the 25th January, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th January 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan	16 0 [A]	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	18 8	18 0	12 12	19 8	19 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	15 8 [B]	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	12 8 [C]	12 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	14 0 [D]	18 0	12 0	16 0 to 23 8 [E]	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 16 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15 12	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
Calcutta.*																					
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 4 to 16 0 [E]	14 8 to 16 12	10 8 to 11 10	16 0 [E]	16 0	16 0 [F]	7 4	6 12	8 4	15 4	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0	...	12 5	...	...	22 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0 [G]	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	13 5 [H]	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	18 0 [I]	16 0	12 0	25 0 [E]	23 0	18 0	12 0	11 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 8	18 0 to 20 0	12 0	...	28 0 [E]	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0	23 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	20 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	35 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	11 0	28 0	24 0 to 27 0	11 8	24 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	16 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 19 11	11 4	21 9 to 22 8	20 4 to 22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	12 12	13 13	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	22 8	23 15	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	8 4	30 0	30 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	14 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0
Julpigoree ...	12 0 [J]	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 5	32 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca	14 8	15 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	12 0 [K]	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	... [L]	16 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	12 8 [M]	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 19 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-12 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 18-8 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 17-4 to 26-4 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

...dermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd January 1875.

...IE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
...laize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.*			DISTRIC...
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of the year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Distr...
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	15 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12to20	12to20	12to15	Burdwan.
0	32 0	20 0	15 12	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
0	30 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Distri...
																					Calcutta.*
...	...	...	14 8	14 14	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 to16	24-Pergunnahs
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	Nuddea.
..	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
..	...	...	10 0	18 to19	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10	Moorshedabad.
..	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 to 12	7-8to 8	5 to 10	Dinagepore.
0	30 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
..	...	...	16 14 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 3 12	3 12 to 7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 to 5	10to12	4 to 12	4-8 to7	Rajshahye.
..	...	...	12 2	11 4	10 2	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.
..	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bogra.
..	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.
0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to14	12to15	12to16	Darjeeling.
..	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 1	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Distr...
..	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	Dacca.
..	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10 to12	Fureedpore.
..	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.
..	...	...	13 8	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	Mymensingh.

F In the interior prices range as follow:— Best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17-12 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 12 to 21-8 seers, common rice 20 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26-0 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 14-8¼ seers, common rice 17-12¼ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Buleush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Buleush Millet. Next preceding return.	Buleush Millet. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet. Next preceding return.	Great Millet. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
2 Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	12 5	16 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 3	22 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																					
6 Patna	19 0	19 0	16 4	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...
7 Gya	P 17 8	17 8	10 8	25 0	20 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	22 8	22 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	19 0 to 28.0
8 Shahabad	Q 18 0	19 0	14 0	21 0	22 4	19 0	13 12	13 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	E 21 0	21 0	16 8	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
9 Tirhoot	R 16 0	15 0	11 8	E 13 0 to 40 0	12 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 22 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...
0 Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	24 0	24 0	12 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	17 0
1 Chumparun	S 14 0	14 8	11 12	E 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0
2 Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	10 5	9 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bhagulpore ...	18 15	18 15	13 5	...	22 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 6	23 5	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 45 0	45 0	17 8
4 Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 15 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 21 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	E 30 0 to 35 8	30 0 to 33 8	14 0 to 49 0	...	...	...	E 60 0	60 0	...
ORISSA.																					
6 Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	26 4	26 4	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
7 Pooree	15 12	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Balasore.†																					
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
South-West Frontier Agency.																					
9 Hazareebagh ...	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	19 0
0 Lohardugga ...	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	31 0
1 Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Manbhoom	U 13 0	12 8	10 8	F 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	F 17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley, 22 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29-4 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 23 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet [illegible] to 23 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19-8 to 26 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th January 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 23rd January 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRIC
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					Eastern Districts—
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Noakholly.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong H
...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 6	6 8	...	...	6 to 7	...	...	8 to 9	...	...	Hill Tipperah
																					BEHAR.
26 0	25 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.
25 0	25 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.
25 0	25 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Shahabad.
29 0	30 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 0	14 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 to 5-12	4 to 5-12	2-8 to 4	3 to 5-8	5 to 5-8	2-8 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	Tirhoot.
25 0	25 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
33 0	33 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 12 to 6 0	5 0	Chumparun.
27 3	26 2	14 7	23 1	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
29 0	27 12	16 6	21 7	20 11	19 0	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0	Purneah.
40 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Southal Pergun
																					ORIS
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	13 2	11 13	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.
																					Balasore.†
																					CHOTA NAG
																					South-West Frontier.
26 0	26 0	18 4	17 0	17 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
33 0	33 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugg
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 6	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	Singbhoom.
28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 19 to 38 seers, lesser millet 22 to 50 seers, maize 20 t and gram 12 to 48 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 15 to 55-8 seers, maize seers, and gram 12-12 to 25 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 24 seers, best rice 17 to 28 seers, common rice 20 to 29-12 seers, maize 32 to 37-8 seers, and gram 1 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 13 seers, best rice 16-8 to 24 seers, common rice 19-8 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize seers, and gram 7-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of B

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·39	Nil	0·39	16th Jan.	
		Cutwa	2·30	Nil	2·30	ditto	
		Culna	0·13	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·97	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·03	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·17	Nil	0·17	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·15	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·01	Nil	1·01	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·31	Nil	0·31	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·15	Nil	0·15	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·05	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Serampore	0·13	Nil	0·13	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·09	0·01	1·10	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·00	0·03	1·03	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	1·35	Nil	1·35	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	1·00	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·01	Nil	1·01	ditto	
		Baraset	1·58	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·42	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Barripore	0·25	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·78	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·02	0·10	1·12	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·17	Nil	1·17	ditto	
		Bongong	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·50	Nil	1·50	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·79	Nil	0·79	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·37	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·13	Nil	0·13	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·97	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Narail	0·89	Nil	0·89	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·00	0·10	1·10	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·23	Nil	0·23	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·42	0·60	2·02	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	1·78	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·29	Nil	1·29	ditto	
		Lalbagh	1·35	Nil	1·35	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·96	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Azimgunge	1·37	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·60	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·50	Nil	0·50	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·90	Nil	0·90	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·96	Nil	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	2·14	Nil	2·14	ditto	
		Nattore	2·00	Nil	2·00	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·38	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0·95	Nil	0·95	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·70	Nil	1·70	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·07	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	1·18	0·10	1·28	ditto.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·50	0·12	0·62	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·13	0·34	0·47	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	1·22	1·90	3·12	ditto	
		Titalya	0·48	Nil	0·48	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·12	Nil	0·12	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·62	Nil	0·62	10th Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	0·57	Nil	0·57	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0·83	0·11	0·94	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	0·57	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	0·50	0·02	0·52	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0·68	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	1·48	0·65	2·13	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	1·23	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	1·10	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Patoonkhally ...	2·95	0·26	3·21	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan ...	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	1·16	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Jamalpore ...	1·10	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Atia ...	1·13	Nil	1·13	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1·49	Nil	1·49	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·30	0·50	0·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·27	0·89	1·16	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	0·69	0·69	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	0·57	0·28	0·87	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	1·00	1·43	2·43	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah ...	0·65	0·92	1·57	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·22	0·26	0·48	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	1·22	0·70	1·92	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·78	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Behar ...	0·35	Nil	0·35	ditto	
		Barrh ...	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	0·27	Nil	0·27	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	0·14	Nil	0·14	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	0·18	Nil	0·18	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0·72	Nil	0·72	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	0·50	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar ...	0·23	Nil	0·23	ditto	
		Bhuboouah ..	0·35	Nil	0·35	ditto	
	Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore ...	1·04	Not rec.	1·04	9th Jan.	
		Durbhunga ...	0·21	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Hajeepore ...	0·44	ditto	0·44	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	1·58	ditto	1·58	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	0·90	ditto	0·90	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	0·55	Nil	0·55	16th Jan.	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	0·24	Not rec.	0·24	9th Jan.	
		Sewan ...	0·17	ditto	0·17	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	0·25	Nil	0·25	16th Jan.	
		Bettiah ...	0·20	Nil	0·20	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	0·58	Nil	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	0·25	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0·19	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Muddehpoora ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Banka ...	0·58	Nil	0·58	16th Jan..	Not rec. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Sonbursa ...	0·46	Nil	0·46	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	0·61	Nil	0·61	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	0·73	Nil	0·73	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	0·48	Nil	0·48	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	1·31	Nil	1·31	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	0·48	Nil	0·48	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	0·71	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Godda ...	0·84	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	16th Jan.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	9th Jan.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	0·05	Nil	0·05	16th Jan.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	0·65	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·01	Not rec.	0·01	9th Jan.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·92	Nil	0·92	16th Jan.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·82	Nil	0·82	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·26	Nil	0·26	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·05	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·27	Nil	0·27	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·53	Not rec.	0·53	9th Jan.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·46	Nil	0·46	16th Jan.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·40	Not rec.	0·40	9th Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·52	ditto	0·52	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·45	ditto	0·45	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·92	ditto	0·92	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·48	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·60	ditto	0·60	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·46	ditto	0·46	ditto	
		Suntock	1·05	ditto	1·05	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto	
		Benares	0·07	ditto	0·07	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	16th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd January 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometers. Dry.	Thermometers. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
CALCUTTA.	Jan. 17th	10	29·919	29·938	73·2	68·5	77	S	3·9	...	CK	
		16	29·835	29·843	76·2	65·0	52	S by W	10·3	..	K, N	
	18th	10	29·889	29·907	75·4	71·0	79	S S W	6·4	0·06	K	scuds.
		16	29·743	29·761	76·2	70·0	72	S W	18·5	...	K	
	19th	10	29·878	29·897	66·0	64·8	94	N by E	10·0	...	S	f
		16	29·815	29·884	70·5	66·2	78	N N E	7·2	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·911	29·960	63·5	60·2	91	E N E	5·8	...	S	
		16	29·840	29·850	73·6	65·8	62	E N E	8·5	...	CK	
	21st	10	29·953	29·972	67·5	63·5	79	N E	6·5	...	CS	
		16	29·855	29·874	71·7	63·7	61	N	10·7	...	K	
	22nd	10	30·057	30·076	64·8	54·5	33	N	7·2	...	......	b
		16	29·946	29·965	69·6	54·5	30	N	10·0	...	......	b
	23rd	10	30·069	30·088	68·5	56·0	49	N N E	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·974	29·903	71·0	56·5	34	N W	7·5	...	......	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	17th	10	29·994	30·000	76	70	72	S W	...	...	KS	b, m
		16	29·866	29·872	78	71	69	S	...	...	K	b
	18th	10	29·909	29·915	77	72	77	S S W	...	...	N	b
		16	29·763	29·769	78	72	73	S S W	..	...	N	d, m, u
	19th	10	29·871	29·877	73	69	80	N N W	..	...	K	b, scuds.
		16	29·804	29·810	75	68	68	N N E	..	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·940	29·946	69	67	89	E N E	..	...	N	b, m
		16	29·836	29·842	76	72	81	E S E	...	..	N	b
	21st	10	29·958	29·964	68	65	84	N N W	.	...	N	m, o, scuds.
		16	29·872	29·878	73	64	58	N	...	..	K	b
	22nd	10	30·058	30·061	69	54	30	N E	...	...	......	b
		16	29·913	29·919	71	53	21	N N E	...	...	......	b, m
	23rd	10	30·021	30·027	65	57	58	W N W	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·972	29·978	72	56	30	N	...	...	.. ..	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	29·902	29·997	69	60	56	N N E	2·0	..	......	b, m
		16	29·833	29·927	75	64	51	S W	7·2	..	. ...	r, m
	18th	10	29·892	29·987	72	62	53	E S E	2·6	..	......	b, m
		16	29·747	29·841	75	66	57	S	13·9	.	......	b, m, r
	19th	10	29·827	29·923	65	65	100	N E	5·0	3·40	.....	r, u
		16	30·769	29·864	68	60	60	N E	2·6	0·10	N	p, u
	20th	10	29·869	29·964	70	67	84	N N E	2·4	0·19	KS	g
		16	29·826	29·921	70	68	89	N N E	2·4		KS	u
	21st	10	29·860	29·956	65	61	78	N E	2·1	0·30	.. ..	d, g
		16	29·794	29·890	67	66	94	E N E	1·0	0·10	... .	d, g
	22nd	10	29·930	30·026	65	62	84	N N E	0·6	..	K, KS	g
		16	29·844	29·939	70	63	65	W	4·6	...	K	b, m
	23rd	10	29·959	30·046	67	58	55	N N W	1·0	...	... ..	b, m
		16	29·871	29·966	72	60	45	W	4·8	...	......	b, m
MADRAS.	16th	10	29·946	29·976	79	71	65	E S E	4	...	. ....	b
		16	29·826	29·856	81	70	55	E by S	5	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·955	29·985	80	71	62	S E by E	7	...	... ..	b
		16	29·832	29·862	80	79	59	S E by E	8	...	. ...	b
	18th	10	29·976	30·006	82	73	63	S S E	7	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·822	29·852	80	70	58	S E by E	10	..	. ..	b, c
	19th	10	29·923	29·953	81	72	62	S	11	.	......	r, c
		16	29·810	29·840	81	74	70	S E	12	.	...	b, c
	20th	10	29·920	29·950	83	74	63	S by W	10	...	. ...	b, c
		16	29·810	29·840	83	75	67	S E	10	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·930	29·960	83	74	63	S E	7	...	......	c
		16	29·802	29·832	82	74	66	E by S	8	..	......	b
	22nd	10	29·941	29·971	79	72	69	S E	10	...	.. ..	c
		16	29·848	29·878	78	71	60	E S E	10	...	.. ..	cloudy.
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29·857	29·940	76	69	68	W S W	0·1	...	CK	b
		16	29·754	29·837	83	68	45	W	4·0	...	N, K, C	
	18th	10	29·829	29·912	79	70	61	N N W	2·0	...	CK, C	
		16	29·669	29·752	80	70	58	S S W	13·7	...	K, N	b
	19th	10	29·811	29·894	77	67	56	W	4·0	0·10	C	b
		16	29·722	29·804	83	64	30	W N W	4·6	...	S	b
	20th	10	29·837	29·921	75	69	72	E N E	1·6	..	CK, N, C	
		16	29·702	29·784	83	70	49	N	4·2	...	K, N, C	
	21st	10	29·874	29·958	74	63	51	N	2·5	...	C	b
		16	29·786	29·869	80	62	30	N N W	4·7	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·985	30·069	70	57	40	N E	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·807	29·950	76	60	34	W	4·8	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·987	30·071	71	57	33	N E	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·871	29·954	79	62	33	S S W	3·0	...	......	b
AKYAB.	17th	10	29·980	30·011	71	64	66	E N E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·905	29·927	75	61	49	W N W	6·6	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·982	30·004	67	61	69	N E	2·7	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·852	29·874	75	64	51	S W	3·8	...	.. ..	b
	19th	10	29·928	29·950	73	67	71	N E	3·7	...	..	b
		16	29·852	29·874	77	70	68	S	4·8	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·963	29·985	72	70	93	S E	5·1	...	...	d
		16	29·870	29·892	77	72	77	S	3·1	...	......	
	21st	10	29·915	29·937	77	72	77	S E	4·6	..	... ..	b
		16	29·843	29·865	69	69	100	N N W	7·0	0·50	... ..	g, d
	22nd	10	29·996	30·018	68	65	84	N	3·3	...	......	b
		16	29·843	29·864	74	61	43	N	8·6	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·990	30·021	69	64	74	E N E	2·0	...	... ..	b
		16	29·920	29·942	74	64	55	W	4·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	15th	29·904	76·2	62·3	121·0	68·0	61·7	56·7	0·69	N E N by E & N N E	...	96·9	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	16th	·883	76·5	59·3	128·8	66·8	60·0	54·6	·67	N E & N by W	...	88·0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	17th	·861	79·0	61·0	130·0	69·0	64·3	60·5	·76	N by W & S S W	5·2	94·9	0·06	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Light rain between 4 and 5 P.M.
	18th	·805	79·0	65·7	130·5	71·6	68·1	65·3	·82	S S W & S W	...	180·3	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind from 12½ to 6 P.M. Thunder at 3¼ & 9¾ P.M. Sheet lightning at 8 and 9 P.M. Drizzled at 3½ and 8 P.M.
	19th	·813	71·3	63·0	113·0	67·4	65·3	63·6	·88	W by N & E by N	...	244·3	...	...	Clear and stratoni. Foggy from 7 to 11 A.M.
	20th	·881	74·6	60·0	127·0	65·6	63·0	60·9	·85	E by N & E N E	...	116·4	...	...	Stratoni & cirrocumuli. Foggy from 2 to 6 A.M.
	21st	·893	73·2	63·0	123·5	66·9	62·8	59·5	·78	N E & N W	...	161·8	...	○	Clouds of different kinds.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	79·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·78
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·06
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·05
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·67
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	1·09
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·15

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25*th January* 1875.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of December 1874.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·039
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 31st	30·157
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 3 A.M. on the 26th	29·865
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·292
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·115
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·983
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·132
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	67·1
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 30th	79·3
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 21st	53·9
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	25·4
Mean of the daily max. temperature	76·4
Ditto ditto min. ditto	59·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·0
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	60·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·6
Computed mean dew-point for the month	55·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·9
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·445
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	4·93
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·39
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·67
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	126·0
	Inches.
Rained no days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil.
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil.
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil.
Prevailing direction of the wind	N, N W, & N by E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st January 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 27.—*The 25th January* 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of December 1874.

Date.	River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Miles.			90.		177.	87.	297.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Saheb-gunge ...	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah ...			From Berham-pore ...			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	4'5"	173·73	6'2"	146·16	2'9"	104·60	6'6"	74·50	7'4"	49·33	8'2"	17·10	6'5¾"	38·87	4'6"	13·29	2'9¾"	151·56
2nd ...	...	...	4'4"	173·65	6'1¾"	146·14	2'8½"	104·55	6'4"	74·33	7'3"	49·25	8'0"	16·94	6'3"	38·65	4'3"	13·04	2'7¼"	151·36
3rd ...	...	...	4'3"	173·57	6'1½"	146·12	2'8"	104·51	6'2"	74·16	7'1"	49·08	7'8"	16·60	6'0¾"	38·42	4'1"	12·87	2'5"	151·16
4th ...	...	...	4'2"	173·48	6'1½"	146·10	2'7"	104·43	6'0"	74·00	6'11"	48·91	7'6"	16·44	5'9¾"	38·19	4'0"	12·79	2'3¾"	151·06
5th ...	...	...	4'1"	173·40	6'1"	146·08	2'5¼"	104·30	5'10"	73·83	6'10"	48·83	7'4"	16·27	5'7"	37·98	4'0"	12·79	2'1½"	150·86
6th ...	...	...	4'0"	173·32	6'0½"	146·04	2'4¼"	104·22	5'8"	73·66	6'9"	48·75	7'3"	16·20	5'4"	37·73	3'10"	12·62	2'0"	150·76
7th ...	...	...	3'11"	173·23	6'0½"	146·02	2'3"	104·10	5'6"	73·50	6'7"	48·58	7'0"	15·94	5'1"	37·48	3'9"	12·54	1'9¾"	150·56
8th ...	...	...	3'10"	173·15	6'0"	146·00	2'2"	104·01	5'5"	73·41	6'5"	48·41	7'0"	15·90	4'10½"	37·27	3'6½"	12·33	1'8½"	150·46
9th ...	...	...	3'9"	173·07	5'11½"	145·98	2'1"	103·98	5'3"	73·25	6'3"	48·25	6'10"	15·77	4'9¾"	37·12	3'6½"	12·23	1'5"	150·16
10th ...	...	...	3'8"	172·98	5'9"	145·73	2'0½"	103·89	5'2"	73·16	6'3"	48·25	6'9"	15·69	4'6¾"	36·96	3'4"	12·12	1'3¼"	149·96
11th ...	...	...	3'7"	172·90	5'6"	145·50	1'11½"	103·80	5'0"	73·00	6'1"	48·08	6'9"	15·69	4'4½"	36·77	3'3"	12·04	1'0"	149·76
12th ...	...	...	3'6"	172·82	5'3"	145·25	1'10½"	103·72	4'10"	72·83	6'0"	48·00	6'7½"	15·56	4'3½"	36·70	3'1"	11·87	0'11"	149·66
13th ...	...	...	3'6"	172·82	5'2½"	145·20	1'9½"	103·64	4'9"	72·75	5'11"	47·91	6'4½"	15·31	4'2¼"	36·58	3'1"	11·87	0'11"	149·66
14th ...	...	...	3'5"	172·73	5'2"	145·15	1'9"	103·60	4'7"	72·58	5'10"	47·83	6'3½"	15·23	4'1½"	36·50	3'0"	11·79	0'9¾"	149·56
15th ...	...	...	3'4"	172·65	5'1½"	145·10	1'8"	103·51	4'6"	72·50	5'8"	47·66	6'2"	15·10	4'0½"	36·44	3'0"	11·79	0'8¾"	149·46
16th ...	...	...	3'4"	172·65	5'0½"	145·05	1'7"	103·43	4'4"	72·33	5'7"	47·58	6'0"	14·94	3'11½"	36·35	3'0"	11·79	0'7½"	149·36
17th ...	...	...	3'3"	172·57	5'0¼"	145·03	1'5½"	103·30	4'3"	72·25	5'5"	47·41	5'9"	14·69	3'10"	36·23	2'11"	11·70	0'6"	149·26
18th ...	...	...	3'3"	172·57	5'0"	145·00	1'4½"	103·22	4'1"	72·08	5'5"	47·41	5'8"	14·60	3'10"	36·23	2'10"	11·62	0'5"	149·16
19th ...	...	...	3'2"	172·48	4'11½"	144·95	1'3"	103·10	4'0"	72·00	5'4"	47·33	5'6"	14·44	3'9½"	36·19	2'9"	11·54	0'2½"	148·96
20th ...	...	...	3'2"	172·48	4'11¼"	144·93	1'2"	103·01	3'10"	71·83	5'3"	47·25	5'3½"	14·23	3'8¾"	36·12	2'8"	11·45	0'1½"	148·86
21st ...	...	...	3'1"	172·40	4'11"	144·91	1'1"	102·93	3'8"	71·66	5'2"	47·16	5'2½"	14·14	3'8½"	36·08	2'7½"	11·41	0'1½"	148·66
22nd ...	...	...	3'1"	172·40	4'10½"	144·8[illegible]	1'0"	102·85	3'6"	71·50	5'1"	47·08	5'1"	14·02	3'7½"	36·02	2'6"	11·29	0'2¼"	148·96
23rd ...	...	...	3'0"	172·32	4'10½"	144·[illegible]5	0'11"	102·76	3'5"	71·41	4'11"	46·91	5'1"	14·02	3'7"	35·98	2'6"	11·29	below. 0'3¼"	148·46
24th ...	...	...	2'11"	172·23	4'10¼"	144·[illegible]5	0'9"	102·60	3'4½"	71·37	4'10"	46·83	5'1"	14·02	3'5½"	35·85	2'5"	11·20	0'5"	148·36
25th ...	...	...	2'10"	172·15	4'10"	144·58	0'7½"	102·47	3'4"	71·33	4'9"	46·75	5'1"	[illegible]	3'6"	35·90	2'4½"	11·16	0'6"	148·26
26th ...	...	...	2'9"	172·07	4'9¾"	144·50	0'6½"	102·39	3'3"	71·25	4'8"	46·66	5'0½"	13·98	3'5½"	35·85	2'4"	11·12	0'7½"	148·16
27th ...	...	...	2'8"	171·98	4'9¼"	144·77	0'6"	102·34	3'1"	71·08	4'7"	46·58	5'0"	13·94	3'4½"	35·77	2'3"	11·04	0'8½"	148·06
28th ...	...	...	2'7"	171·90	4'9"	144·75	0'5½"	102·30	3'0"	71·00	4'6"	46·50	4'10"	13·77	3'4½"	35·77	2'2½"	10·99	0'9½"	147·96
29th ...	...	...	2'6"	171·82	4'8½"	144·72	0'4¼"	102·23	2'10"	70·83	4'5"	46·41	4'8"	13·60	3'3½"	35·71	2'2½"	10·99	0'11"	147·88
30th ...	...	...	2'6"	171·82	4'8½"	144·70	0'4"	102·18	2'9"	70·75	4'4"	46·33	4'6¾"	13·48	3'3½"	35·67	2'0"	10·79	0'11"	147·86
31st ...	...	...	2'5"	171·73	4'8"	144·67	0'3"	102·10	2'8"	70·[illegible]	4'3"	46·25	4'4	13·27	3'2½"	35·62	1'11"	10·70	1'0"	147·76

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of December 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	213	...	9	9	...	798	798	...	45	45	...	1	1	853	1,193	0·08	0·08	0·88	
		High Level, Section I.	675	206	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	6	6	...	...	...	21	29				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	54·35	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	4	4	...	2	2	68	31				
		Machgong ...	650	30·45	...	...	...	...	79	79	...	22	23	...	2	2	103	31				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	9	9	...	954	954	...	77	77	...	5	5	1,045a	1,284	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	365	866	1,231	14	38	52	...	1	1	1,284	...	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	32·45	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	25·29	1,376	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	178	Nil.	Nil.	·2	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	1,376	...	1,376	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,419b	221	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	178	178	...	28	28	...	14	14	...	1	1	221	...	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	1,376	9	1,385	28	954	982	14	77	91	1	5	6	2,464	1,505	......	......	......	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	178	178	365	894	1,259	14	52	66	...	2	2	1,505	...	......	......	......	

Remarks:

a.—The details of Column 18 are—

		Acres.
Dalwa	...	9
Cotton	...	922
Huldee	...	10
Wheat	...	1
Garden produce	...	17
Pulses	...	81
Sugar-cane	...	5
Total	...	1,045

b.—Details not given.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd January 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th January 1875, *on* 188½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic — Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic — Coaching receipts		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Weight carried	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic — Receipts		Total traffic receipts
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs.	Rs A. P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	33 106½	21,234 8 6	1,946 10 0	1,25,896 20	32,137 14 3	2,945 19 5	4,892 9 5
Or per mile of railway	209	134 2 11	12 6 0	796 0	203 1 4	18 12 4	30 18 4
For first two days of January 1875	9,947½	6,582 4 9	603 7 6	65,293 10	11,041 1 9	1,012 2 0	1,615 9 6
Total for weeks ..	43,054	27,816 13 3	2,550 17 6	1,91,188 30	43,179 0 0	3 958 1 5	6,507 18 11
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,233½	23,901 7 10	2,196 9 5	2,29,240 17	43,918 5 0	4,025 16 11	6,222 6 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	178	151 6 8	13 17 8	1,449 0	277 8 5	25 8 9	39 6 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	39,703½	32,806 5 4	3,007 5 0	3,13,920 39	62,102 4 3	5,692 14 2	8,699 19 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th January 1875, *on* 28 *miles open*

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	11,102	1,349 0 0	134 18 0	17,869 0	588 0 0	58 16 0	193 14 0
Or per mile of railway	396	48 0 0	4 16 0	638 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 18 0
For previous two weeks of half-year	11,489	1,486 0 0	148 12 0	14,270 0	457 0 0	45 14 0	194 6 6
Total for three weeks	22 591	2,835 0 0	283 10 0	32,139 0	1,045 0 0	104 10 0	[illegible]
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,072	1,567 7 3	156 14 11	13,973 0	489 11 0	48 19 5	205 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	467	55 15 8	5 11 11	499 0	17 7 10	1 15 0	7 6 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25 238	3,263 13 6	326 7 8	31,916 0	1,121 7 6	112 2 11	438 10 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th January 1875, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs A. P.	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. A P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week ..	5,887	16,307 8 9	1,494 17 2	1,17,521 30	31,784 8 0	2,918 11 7	4,408 8 9
Or per mile of railway		72 14 2	6 13 8		142 0 10	13 0 5	19 14 1
For previous nine days of half-year	6,637	18,866 13 6	1,729 9 2	1,14,695 20	28,313 11 6	2 595 8 6	4,324 17 8
Total for two weeks	12,524	35,174 6 3	3,224 6 4	2,32,217 10	60,098 3 6	5,509 0 1	8,733 6 5
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,163	16,342 13 3	1,498 1 10	74,004 30	21,551 5 0	1,975 10 9	3,473 12 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.	73 0 8	6 13 11	. .	96 5 1	8 16 7	15 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,009	37,630 9 6	3,449 9 5	1,98,604 20	53,527 6 9	4,906 18 7	8,356 8 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th January 1875, *on* 1,279¼ *miles open.*

		Rs A P	£ s. d	Mds Srs	Rs. A. P	£ s. d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week .	111,513	1,86,520 10 0	17,097 14 6	8,13,828 0	3,69,485 8 8	33,869 10 2	50,967 4 8
Or per mile of railway		145 11 11	13 7 2		283 11 6	26 9 4	39 16 6
For previous nine days of half-year	128,521	1,80 579 3 3	16,553 1 10	12,16,949 10	5,19 475 7 9	47,618 11 9	64,171 13 7
Total for two weeks .	240,034	3,67,099 13 3	33,650 16 4	20,30,777 10	8,88,961 0 3	81,488 1 11	115,138 18 3
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	106,324	1,82,737 10 4	16,750 19 0	12,36,579 10	5,33,883 0 3	48,939 5 6	65,690 4 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.. ...	142 12 8	13 1 9	.	417 2 11	38 4 10	51 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	251,367	4,15,822 14 4	38,117 1 11	31,78,342 10	1,35,610 1 6	124,630 18 6	162,748 0 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 16*th January* 1875, *on* 27½ *miles open.*

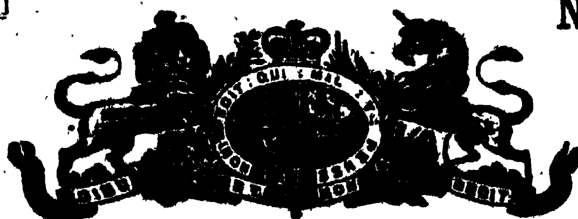
	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,896	1,026 0 0	102 12 0	4,857 0	429 0 0	42 18 0	145 10 0
Or per mile of railway	51	37 8 0	3 15 0	178 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	5 6 0
For previous two weeks of half-year	1,500	1,087 0 0	108 14 0	6,158 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	167 0 0
Total for three weeks ...	2,896	2,113 0 0	211 6 0	11,015 0	1,012 0 0	101 4 0	312 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,518	1,157 9 4	115 15 2	10,941 0	738 11 3	73 17 5	189 12 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	42 7 8	4 4 11	401 20	27 1 9	2 14 3	6 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,400	2,548 9 10	254 17 2	20,117 0	1,331 4 9	133 2 7	387 19 9

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CONTENTS

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 30th January 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYAD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, at the request of His Honor the President, postponed the first two motions which stood in his name, viz., the motions for the further consideration and the passing of the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.

REALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT ARREARS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill for the realization of arrears in Government estates be passed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said when this Bill was introduced in Council, he had no opportunity of discussing its principle, but he had the honor of serving on the Select Committee upon the Bill, and of considering the provisions contained in it. He did not propose to offer any objection to the passing of the Bill, but he thought it his duty to draw the attention of the Council to the tendency of one of its provisions. The hon'ble mover of the Bill, in introducing it, had pointed to the necessity of supplying an omission in Act VII of 1868 passed by this Council. He said that the Collectors and officers of the Government had from 1797 exercised the power of summarily realizing rent from tenants in Government estates, and that when Act VII of 1868 was passed it was by an oversight that section 25 of Regulation VII of 1799, which contained the law on the subject, was repealed. The hon'ble gentleman was quite correct, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL agreed with him, that the same facility should be given to the Collector to realize rents from ryots of Government estates having non-transferable tenures that he possessed in respect of ryots who held tenures with transferable rights. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL need not remind the Council that the old law proved innocuous in the then system of mangement of Government estates, inasmuch as Government then used to manage its estates through farmers, who dealt directly with the ryots, and who were subject to the ordinary rent-law in recovering their dues. The policy of the day was, however, different: the Government did not now farm out its estates, but held them under *khas* management through the intervention of its own officers. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to include, under the certificate procedure for the recovery of rent, non-transferable with transferable tenures. So far so good. But it was proposed in the Bill to extend the power to the Collector in charge of Wards' estates. When the Bill was considered in Select Committee, he was doubtful whether it would apply to such estates; but the hon'ble mover explained that it was so intended. Now, when the Wards' Act was revised and consolidated in 1870, this provision was not included in that Act. It was therefore fairly open to question whether this power should be given to the Collector in charge of Wards' estates. He readily admitted that the Collector in charge of Wards' estates was *ipso facto* in the same position as when in charge of Government estates. But the anomaly would appear when you considered that the Collector, as manager of a Ward's estate, when that estate formed part of a joint and undivided estate, would be subject to one law of procedure for the recovery of rent, and the other co-parceners would be subject to another, though the different fractions composed an integral whole. The same estate might be held by a number of persons, and because the Collector by an accident came to be the manager of a portion of the estate, he was armed with more summary powers then the other co-sharers of that estate. This, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted, was an anomaly. Then the Collector might farm out the estate: the farmers, who were responsible for the punctual realization of the revenue, were not vested with that privilege. They must go to the Civil Court in the regular way to realize the rents; but the Collector-manager was placed in a different position. This also was anomalous. It was, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed, one thing to arm the Collector with summary powers when he was the manager of Crown property, and another thing when he was the manager of private property. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was aware that, under the law, an estate which was under the management of the Collector was exempt from the operation of the sale law for default of revenue; but this exemption was a necessary and natural sequence of that condition of things. The Collector being in charge of an estate, it could not be just to put up the estate in his charge to sale for default which might arise from his own laches or from circumstances which were within his control. But it was worthy of consideration that when it was deemed necessary to arm the Collector with such summary power for the realization of rent, notwithstanding the prestige and influence of his official position, whether a private landlord was not entitled to the same facility for the

realization of his dues. This question, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was of opinion, was a logical sequence of the power vested in the Collector by this Bill. A private landlord was under greater disadvantages than the Collector-manager of an estate could ever be. He need hardly remark that the present law for the recovery of rent was attended with many inconveniences and hardships. A suit in the Civil Court was harassing, tedious, and expensive; and it might well be asked whether the same facilities should not be given to the private landlord which it was deemed necessary to give to the Collector-manager of an estate for the realization of rent.

In making these remarks, he simply wished to draw the attention of the Council to the anomaly of the provision as regards the power given to the Collector-manager of estates, and to the tendency and effect which this law might have upon landlords generally. He did not wish to oppose the passing of the Bill, but he considered it his duty to impress upon the Council the probable effect it would have upon the landed classes.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had only to correct what, if he understood it rightly, was a misapprehension on the part of his hon'ble friend. He understood him to say that when the Wards' Act was passed in 1870, the procedure which was now known as the certificate procedure was not mentioned, even as against tenants who held transferable rights. But under the Wards' Act, if his hon'ble friend would turn to Section 75, he would find that—

"Farmers and others holding tenures in estates in charge of the Court direct from the Collector, shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, and Acts as are applicable to other persons holding similar tenures and interests under Collectors of the land revenue; but when the farm is held from the manager, these rules, regulations, and Acts, shall not apply."

Thus that Act placed the tenants in Wards' estates which were managed by the Collector direct, and not through the intervention of a manager, precisely on all fours with tenants in Government estates proper. Independently of the present Bill, the effect of the existing law was that in Wards' estates managed by the Collector direct (as in Government estates proper), a tenant who held transferable rights was subject to the certificate procedure, while a tenant who held a non-transferable holding was not subject to that procedure: in fact Wards' estates, when managed by the Collector direct, were in precisely the same position as Government estates.

The second point advanced by the hon'ble member was that when the Collector managed one share in a Ward's estate, while other shares were held by other proprietors, who managed it in their own interests, it was anomalous that the Collector should have summary powers of realizing rent while the other sharers had no such powers. There certainly was an anomaly to the same extent as in all cases in which the Collector, on behalf of Government, was vested with more summary powers of realizing rents than any private landlord could exercise; but the anomaly was adopted by the Council in the Certificate Act VII of 1868. The principle on which it was based was that whatever bias the Collector and his subordinates might have in the matter of realizing rents and dues for Government was not a personal, but a departmental bias, whereas the bias of the private landlord in collecting rents from his ryots sprung from personal interest. MR. DAMPIER thought that the distinction was clear, and at any rate it had been accepted generally by the Council in Act VII of 1868, and was by no means novel elsewhere.

The HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said he would like to say one or two words with respect to the objections which had been taken by the hon'ble member on his left (Baboo Kristodas Pal): these seemed to be two-fold. First, that it would be hard upon the ryot that there should be a more summary remedy against ryots in Government estates than there was against them in private estates; secondly, that it was hardly fair upon the zemindars that one of their brethren who happened to be a minor should have a quicker remedy than themselves. In the first place, it was only fair to say that, as far as the experience of the last two or three years had gone, the system of managing Wards' estates by the Collector, instead of letting them out to contractors, had answered. This system was introduced, as His Honor the President knew, about three or four years ago, and was at the time much challenged. He recollected that the

managers of the larger Wards' estates, and not only the managers, but some of the revenue officers connected with the management, were very much against the new system; and they much preferred the old plan of letting out villages for five or seven years to outsiders. First, they said that the direct system of collecting revenue would harass the ryots; next, they said that the rents would never be collected. These objections were urged by persons who really understood zemindary work, and among others by the gentlemen who were then managing the great Durbhunga estate. Mr. Bernard had recently visited many parts of that estate in Tirhoot, Purneah, and Bhagulpore; the officers who were in charge of the estate were the same now as then, and they all said that the system had answered very well so far as they knew. They were in the best possible position to know whether the rents were collected, and they thought that by the new system the relation of the zemindar or Court of Wards was very much nearer to the ryot, and the ryot to the zemindar, than under the old system. He thought, therefore, it might fairly be contended that the new system had proved advantageous, and had worked well.

Unfortunately, as things now existed, it was very difficult to find out the opinion of ryots. But so far as it was known to the managers of Wards' estates, it might be said that the ryots preferred the system of paying direct to the manager at the raj zemindary, rather than the old system of paying to the contractors.

Then the second objection that had been taken was that it would be a hardship to the zemindars who were managing their own estates that their brother proprietor should have a more summary remedy than themselves. The hon'ble member had told the Council that the present system, whereby the zemindars collected their rents through the intervention of the Civil Courts, was harassing, tedious, and expensive. No doubt his hon'ble friend was in an excellent position to judge. We had heard, within the last four or five years, something about the difficulty in collecting rents, and we had been told that the law for the collection of rents required revision. If the present law did make it difficult for the zemindar to collect his rents, and if that law required revision, he did not see that the harassment, expense, and difficulty upon the zemindar was any reason why the Court of Wards, where it managed directly and in the face of the public, with all its books more or less accessible to the public, should not have the advantage of realizing its rents direct as the Government did from its ryots. As the hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained, when the Collector, on behalf of the Court of Wards, gave over the management of Wards' estates to somebody else, then the farmer would have only the old remedy against the ryots, in the same way as zemindars now had.

The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General would say one or two words on the question before the Council. It had been pointed out by the hon'ble mover of the Bill that a measure providing for the certificate procedure existed under the Wards' Act. The present Bill was simply to extend that principle to cases of non-transferable tenures—or, in other words, to enable the Collector managing a Ward's estate to obtain a sale certificate which would have the force of a Civil Court's decree in that particular case. It was simply to give the Collector managing a Ward's estate the privilege of exercising the same power as regards non-transferable holdings as he had as regards transferable holdings. The distinction would be this, that those who had non-transferable tenures would not have their tenures sold; but the remedy acquired against personal and movable property would be the same in both cases.

With regard to the anomaly respecting co-sharers in Wards' estates, that was an anomaly which existed at the present time. This Bill did not introduce it in any way. It was merely an anomaly in name, and not one in reality. In this country rents were collected in fractional shares; and although the whole rent was paid by the same ryots, still, so far as the ryots and the zemindars might be concerned, this Bill would make no alteration. It did not appear to him to be a case in which these fractional shares should be considered.

He thought that the objection fell to the ground, and that the motion of the hon'ble mover did not appear to be open to any objection. It was merely

an extension of the remedy which the Collector had against one class of tenants, to another class. He could not see why one class of tenants should have an immunity which the other class had not.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER wished to say one word more, so that the Council might not overlook anything in passing this Bill. Much had been said as to this Bill providing for the extension to tenants without transferable rights of a principle now in force against tenants who possessed such rights. But he must point out distinctly that with regard to estates other than Wards' estates) which were managed by the Collector direct in trust for private individuals, the Bill provided something more than this.

In estates so circumstanced, the certificate procedure had not yet been made applicable to any class of tenants. Legislation had not touched them at all. So far, then, the Bill provided for the introduction of a procedure which was new to the limited class of estates. But the position which MR. DAMPIER took up was that when once this procedure was accepted as applicable against ryots with non-transferable interests in Wards' estates, there was absolutely no room left for discussion as to whether it should be applied to estates other than those of Wards, which were managed direct by the Collector. When this Bill was passed, a tenant in an attached estate managed direct by the Collector, if he had a non-transferable tenure, would be liable to be proceeded against by the certificate procedure; but if he had a transferable tenure, he would not be liable to be so proceeded against, the law never having extended that procedure to them. The result would be that in such estates the tenant with the weaker and lower degree of right in his holding, would be less privileged in this respect than one who possessed the higher and transferable interest.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill passed.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the summary realization of loans of money and grain due to Government. When the Select Committee proceeded to look into this Bill, it appeared that there was not sufficient information before them as to the means which the Collectors had of satisfying themselves as to advances having been made, as to the persons to whom they had been made, and as to whether they had been repaid. The Select Committee therefore summoned two witnesses, namely the Collector of Sarun and Mr. MacDonnell, the sub-divisional officer, who had so much distinguished himself at Durbhunga, and ascertained from them the exact procedure which had been followed in making these loans of grain and money. In Sarun the agency of planters had often been made use of to make the loans; and in the Durbhunga sub-division, which the Committee were informed might be taken as a type of what was done generally in East Tirhoot, advances were made by circle officers, who were in the position either of Covenanted Civilians or of Deputy Magistrates. Bonds were taken both when grain advances were made from the golas and when money was paid over, and these bonds were afterwards sent in to the Collector or the sub-divisional officer, to be kept in his custody. In the bonds that were taken in Durbhunga and East Tirhoot, the instalments by which the money was to be repaid were distinctly specified. In Sarun there was no such specification: not only were bonds taken, but careful registers were prepared in which each advance was posted up; the name of the person receiving the advance, and the name of the surety being entered, and provision was made for entering up the instalments which might be repaid. Then the witnesses informed the Select Committee that the procedure they were adopting to recover these advances was this: just before the time when the first instalment fell due, notices were to be issued to the ryots. In Sarun these notices called upon the ryots to come in and make an arrangement as to the instalments in which they could repay the advance, as the time had now come for repayment. It was obvious that here, before any proceeding was taken against, or pressure put upon the ryot, the issue of these notices afforded the ryot an opportunity to make any objections he might have to make. In Durbhunga, where the instalments were recorded in the original bond, the notice to the ryot intimated that a certain tehsildar was appointed, or was about to be appointed, to realize advances, and called upon each ryot to pay the amount due by him to the tehsildar. The tehsildar

would send in to the Collector a list of those who did not pay in accordance with this call, and the Collector would then call upon them individually and hear what they had to say. That was the procedure which was now in train independently of the present Bill; and MR. DAMPIER might here mention that although the instalments of repayment were distinctly stated in these Tirhoot bonds, yet, under instructions from the Government, the officers concerned had been directed to give the ryots more time than that within which they were strictly bound by their bonds to repay. The time of recovery had been extended to beyond the main crop at the end of 1875.

A petition had been presented by the British Indian Association, which had not been before the Select Committee, but the arguments urged in it had been pressed before the Committee by the hon'ble member (Baboo Kristodas Pal) who represented the views of that body, and in fact MR. DAMPIER thought all the points urged in the petition had received the consideration of the Committee. No doubt the hon'ble member would lay his views before the Council, and MR. DAMPIER should therefore reserve any remarks he might have to make on those points until the hon'ble member had done so. The form in which the Committee had recommended the Bill to be passed was essentially the same as that which had been referred to them for report. The only material alteration which they had made was to enable one individual ryot, out of a number of ryots who had jointly stood security for one another, to proceed summarily against any person for whom he had paid and who refused to pay his share.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th February.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th June 1874.

From—H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to submit the following application for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—

The expediency of providing for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights throughout British India had been the subject of a long continued discussion, which was terminated by the passing of Act XI. of 1870, whereby the Indian seer, equal to the French kilogramme, 2·205lbs. avoirdupois, was declared to be the primary standard of weight.

In the statement of objects and reasons which accompanied the introduction of the preliminary Bill, the necessity of the measure was urged with the view, among other grounds, "to facilitate and simplify commercial operations;" and it was also stated that it had not been considered expedient to introduce the weights of Great Britain into India.

The Act was obviously intended to remove the long existing evil of a large diversity of weights throughout the country, and in that respect it was a measure of great public usefulness.

But in the Presidency towns of India the use of English weights is almost as common as the use of Indian weights, and on several articles of imported and exported merchandise customs duties are levied on valuations per lb., cwt., and ton.

Up to 1st November 1860, the customs' returns exhibited Indian weights only, but from that date they were, with a few exceptions, displaced by English denominations, and the alterations then made have been since maintained.

The Committee are unable to trace the authority for that alteration, but believe it was given by the late Mr. Wilson, in order to assimilate the Indian customs' returns as far as possible to those issued by the London Board of Trade.

It appears from a reply recently given by the Mint-Master to an application for testing the correctness of English weights, that he has not the authority or means to adjust any except those in use by the Government, *viz.*, the Indian maund and the tola weight with their multiples and sub-divisions.

As English weights are extensively used by merchants in the purchase and sale of country produce and various articles of imported merchandise, and are recognised by Government in levying duty and employed in official records, the Committee of the Chamber recommend that the Warden appointed under Act XI for the purpose of verifying Indian weights be authorised to have the charge of English standards also, and to verify the weights presented to him for a declaration of their accuracy, on payment of a small fee to cover attendant expenses.

The Committee believe this plan is adopted in Bombay and hope it may be introduced in Calcutta.

The weights used in the bazar are generally most defective, and the system so long tolerated should be forthwith discountenanced and discontinued, and weights officially recognised and verified should be authoritatively substituted. By their constant use the weights are considerably reduced, and broken bricks and stones are thrown into the imperfect scales to supplement the loss of the metal weights.

All weights current in the Calcutta bazar and in ordinary commercial use should be tested every six months, and if that operation throws too much labor on the Mint-Master or Warden, it is suggested that Government should appoint an Inspector of Weights, whose report should be accepted by the Warden as a guarantee of the necessity for testing in all cases of proved deficiency, and an official stamp of verification with date thereof should be affixed to every certificated weight.

No. 2160, dated Calcutta, the 28th July 1874.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter dated 26th June 1874, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, requesting that steps may be taken by this Government for testing the correctness of the English weights in use in the Calcutta Bazar, and to ask that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to inform the Lieutenant-Governor what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of Bombay in this direction.

No. 2823, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th September 1874.

From—The Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department (Statistics).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2160, dated the 8th July last, with enclosure, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and in reply to annex copies of reports from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Nos. 1867 and 2016, dated respectively the 29th ultimo and 16th instant, from which it will be seen that the practice of stamping weights and measures in this city is one authorized by custom rather than law.

No. 1867, dated Bombay, the 29th August 1874.

Memo. by—F. H. SOUTER, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

THE undersigned has the honor to report that the provisions of Act XI of 1870 have not been extended to Bombay, and that the Indian seer of 2·205 pounds avoirdupois, although to some extent used by the Bombay Customs and Railways, is not current in the city.

2. The weights and measures in current use here are those of the local system, based on the Bombay seer of 11¼ ounces avoirdupois; but the imperial weights and measures of England are also largely used.

3. Under the provisions of section 17 of Act XLVIII of 1860, standards of the weights and measures in common use in Bombay, including those of the imperial pound and gallon, &c., are kept in the office of the undersigned, by whom they were received from the Clerk of Markets after the passing of Act XIII of 1856.

4. There is no law in force here authorizing the verification of weights and measures, but the practice of adjusting and stamping them is of very old standing. It is incidentally alluded to at page 281 of Anderson's "English and Western India," edition 1856, and seems to have been founded on an order issued by the Government of Bombay in the year 1724.

5. The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout British India is no doubt most necessary and urgently required, and will not only facilitate and simplify commercial operations, but will go far to check the fraud and corruption now largely practised with comparative impunity all over India for the want of such a system.

No. 2016, dated Bombay, the 16th September 1874.

Memo. from—F. H. SOUTER, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

To—The Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Dept.

THE undersigned presents compliments to the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, and in reply to that officer's memorandum No. 2668 of the 14th instant, begs to state that weights and measures in current use in Bombay are, when sent to this office for that purpose, tested with the standards, and if found correct, are stamped with the date of the year, &c., in verification thereof.

2. The weights and measures so tested are the Bombay seer and its fractions and multiples, and the English imperial pound and gallon and their fractions and multiples.

3. It is not compulsory on any one in Bombay to have his weights and measures tested under pain of prosecution, although it is the rule, almost without exception, for shopkeepers and others, as a measure of precaution, to send weights and measures to this office from year to year, in order that they may be tested and verified.

4. The fees charged for testing and stamping weights and measures are as follows :—

For Furrah Measures, 4 annas each.

For all other weights and measures, 1 anna each.

No. 272, dated Calcutta, the 25th January 1875.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—H. W. I. WOOD, ESQ., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th June last, representing that, in the presidency towns of India, the use of English weights is almost as common as that of Indian; that they are not only extensively used in the purchase and sale of country produce, but are recognized and employed by the Government itself in levying customs duties and in official records; that the weights at present in use in the native bazar of Calcutta are defective and conform to no standard whatever; and finally suggesting that all weights current therein, and in ordinary commercial use in Calcutta, should be officially tested every six months; and that for this purpose Government should appoint an Inspector of Weights under Act XI of 1870 for giving an official stamp of verification to such weights.

2. In reply, I am to explain that by Act XI of 1870 the kilogramme and metre were to be the only recognized standards of the country, and that no provision exists therein for the testing of any other weights and measures; but that the Act itself was disallowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and notification of the fact published by the Government of India in its Resolution of 16th August 1871. The only Act at present on the Statute Book for regulating the weights and measures in use in British India is Act XXXI of 1871, under which the new *ser* or kilogramme is made the standard. This Act, however, has not been brought into force, nor have any wardens as yet been appointed under it, as its provisions cannot be applied until standard weights in sufficient numbers for the working of the Act have been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who has been asked to make arrangements for supplying them.

3. I am further to observe that while the Lieutenant-Governor recognizes and regrets the inconveniences which the mercantile community suffer from the confusion of weights and measures throughout the country, the evil is one that admits of gradual remedy only, and that, were Government to attempt to officially verify all the measures and weights now in use therein, such a course might even tend to the duration of the evil. With the receipt from England in sufficient number of the standard *ser* weights prescribed under Act XXXI of 1871 as the future standard of the country, His Honor hopes that steps may be taken to substitute it for the variety of weights now in use, and he is sure that in so doing the Government may count upon the co-operation of the Chamber.

4. In regard to the state of matters in Bombay, I am to enclose herewith copy of a correspondence that has passed on the subject between the Government of Bengal and the Government of that presidency.

REPORT ON THE JUTE TRADE IN THE VICE-CONSULAR DISTRICT OF DUNKIRK, BY VICE-CONSUL HENRY O. TAYLOR.

No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 2nd January 1875.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and for any remarks he may wish to offer, copy of a report by the Vice-Consul at Dunkirk on the jute trade at that place. I am also to request that, with His Honor's permission, the report may be published in the local *Gazette*.

No. 63, dated India Office, London, 26th November 1874.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a report which has been drawn up by the Vice-Consul at Dunkirk, on the jute trade at that place.

Dated 6th October 1874.

2. You will observe that the Dunkirk spinners desire that the attention of the Indian Government should be called to three special points—viz.; the establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands; the frequent change of seed; and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market. I shall be glad to receive your remarks upon these suggestions; but with respect to the first, I must observe that the system of Government marks or brands attached to articles of trade has, in most cases, been found in this country to be inexpedient and not permissible.

3. Your Excellency will no doubt take such measures as may be most suitable for drawing the attention of the trade to the other points, which are of great importance.

ENCLOSURE.

A Report on the Jute Trade in the Vice-Consular District of Dunkirk, by Vice-Consul Taylor.

IN the year 1815, the firm of Dickson & Co. established the first jute mill in this district, and worked it with a fair amount of success for several years. No statistics of the jute trade in its infancy are in existence; but it is a fact that until the year 1860 the Messrs. Dickson were without a rival. Between 1860 and 1865 no less than eight jute mills were erected in and around Dunkirk, chiefly by the energy and capital of Scotchmen. These mills operated successfully till 1866, when the trade received a very serious check. Two of the mills ceased spinning, and the remaining six suffered severely. In 1867 the trade began to revive, and down to the commencement of the Franco-German war the spinners who survived the disasters of 1866 made fair profits. The war between France and Germany almost completely paralysed the operations of our jute spinners. At its termination the trade immediately revived again, and it has been fairly remunerative down to the spring of the present year 1874.

The jute imported into Dunkirk comes from London for the most part. The spinners would be glad to import direct from Calcutta if it were possible to do so successfully; but the lack of a sufficient depth of water to admit of the entrance of large vessels into the port of Dunkirk renders direct importation almost out of the question. To pay a shipowner a fair profit, a ship must carry a large cargo of jute, and this of course can be done only in vessels of large tonnage. The difficulty on account of the want of water at the entrance to the port is becoming greater every day; and, in consequence, shipowners object strongly to sending vessels laden with jute to Dunkirk. Indeed, it is rapidly becoming the practice to insert the following clause in the charter-parties to Dundee:—"Available for the same freight as to London from all the ports on the Continent, from Havre to Hamburg (*Dunkirk excepted*)." Last year one vessel of considerable tonnage arrived with a cargo of jute from Calcutta, but the experiment is not likely to be repeated until the authorities undertake to improve the condition of the port. They are said to be contemplating taking action in the matter, and we hope to see the entrance to the port deepened—so as to admit vessels drawing twenty feet of water—within a reasonable period from the present time. If this be done, London will cease to be the chief source from which the Dunkirk spinners draw their supplies.

An attempt is being made to establish an emporium for jute at Havre, and our spinners are inclined to look upon this attempt with favor, although the expense of transport from Havre is a little higher than from London. The rates from London are usually ten shillings per ton by steamer, and eight shillings by sailing vessels. Frequently spinners charter small sailing ships, and take the jute direct from the Indian ship in the London docks.

From Havre, the rates are twelve shillings per ton by steamer, and ten shillings in sailing vessels. The communication between Havre and Dunkirk is excellent, so that there is no difficulty on that score. The spinners cheerfully submit to the freights both from Havre and London, but they complain of being at the mercy of their agents; and this alone is sufficient to make them desire the direct importation of jute from Calcutta.

The imports and exports of jute, as shown in the tabular statement below, have varied considerably during the last ten years. From 1864 to 1866 we observe a fair rate of progress in the imports; whilst in 1865 the exports were almost *nil*, from which it may be presumed that the French market in that year was unusually good. In 1866 the trade received a serious check, and consequently we find a falling off in both imports and exports in the following year. In 1868 the trade partially revived, and remained fairly remunerative till the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870. Owing to that disastrous struggle, the years 1870 and 1871 were unusually bad. In 1872 and 1873 jute was imported largely, and the trade has been good down to the spring of the present year. The following table shows the imports and exports of jute at the port of Dunkirk during the last ten years :—

Years.	Imports. Kilos.	Exports. Kilos.
1864	6,059,300	45,832
1865	8,357,714	405
1866	11,391,455	178,435
1867	11,030,150	134,824
1868	11,221,188	29,539
1869	10,849,384	24,555
1870	9,604,737	32,846
1871	8,447,449	142,503
1872	13,685,260	172,157
1873	15,265,140	241,576
1874	5,665,812	154,673

(the first seven months.)

In comparing the first six months of the present year with the corresponding period of 1873, a marked falling off in the imports for the current year is observable. In the first half of the year 1873 the imports were 7,318,020 kilogrammes; whereas up till the end of June of this year the imports did not exceed 5,238,154 kilos.

The jute spinners at the present time complain of a restricted market and a generally depressed state of trade. The depression complained of does not appear to be traceable to any special cause affecting this branch of industry only. It is so great, however, that one firm has ceased to spin jute, and two others are said to be existing on the profits of former years.

Our spinners are well supplied with capital and machinery, but as regards labor there is much to be desired. The present rate of wages is by no means high, and consequently factory hands are not easily obtained. Those to be had, too, are not of the highest order, possessing neither the intelligence nor the working capabilities of the Scotch laborers of Dundee. Notwithstanding this, the cost of production at Dunkirk—compared with that in Scotland—is so much lower, that our spinners are able to export to Dundee with a small profit. When it can be done to advantage, the Dunkirk spinners readily seek a foreign market in order to keep down the stock, and to keep up the prices at home.

The duties on the importation of jute are very trifling and offer no impediment to the trade. During the Government of M. Thiers an attempt was made to impose much higher duties, but it was met with such vigorous opposition on the part of those interested, that it failed completely. It is now thought that no change will be made in the import duties until 1877, when the existing treaties with Austria and Italy come to an end. At the present time, England enjoys the privilege of the most favored nation.

Notwithstanding the depression so much complained of by our spinners, there are six jute mills in operation at Dunkirk at the present time. These mills consume, on the average, about two hundred and twenty-eight thousand kilogrammes (or, say, two hundred and twenty tons) of jute per week. The following table shows the average weekly consumption of each firm :—

	Kilos.
Messrs. Kyd Brothers (two mills)	92,000
Ditto Cuenin & Son	40,500
Ditto Vancauwenbergh & Co.	36,000
Ditto Ravineh & Co.	33,000
Ditto Guibet & Co.	27,500
	229,000

The Messrs. Dickson, who established the first jute mill in Dunkirk, have recently abandoned that branch of their trade, and now confine themselves to the spinning of flax. It may be remarked here that the management of most of these mills is in the hands of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

Messrs. Vancauwenbergh and Messrs. Cuenin are manufacturers as well as spinners.

It cannot be doubted that jute has a great future in store for it in spite of the present unsatisfactory condition of the trade. Every day it is becoming more largely employed in the manufacture of silk, linen, and cloth. Its presence is readily detected in these textiles from its lack of durable qualities, but none the less is it made of use to the great profit of the manufacturer. It is now extensively consumed by carpet manufacturers who, by its help, are able to produce a cheap, if not a durable, article. At Dunkirk the demand for coarse bags is very considerable, owing to the exportation of beetroot, sugar, and corn in large quantities from this port, and in supplying this demand jute finds its most legitimate employment.

The establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, a frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market, are the three chief points to which the Dunkirk spinners would respectfully call the attention of the Indian Government. There is but one opinion with respect to the innumerable marks or brands employed in the jute trade. New ones appear almost every day; and the result is that even the most experienced persons are unacquainted with the half of those in use. The native merchants find their advantage in the present confusing practice, and tax their ingenuity to discover under how many different brands they can classify their crop. To obviate this difficulty, our spinners suggested that the Indian Government should establish a scale of marks which all the native traders should be forced to adopt. In the Russian flax trade this has already been done with success; and it is thought that a similar system applied to the jute trade would be equally successful. The jute plant is said to be becoming impoverished from the bad system of cultivation pursued by the native cultivators. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the advantages which would result from a frequent change of seed. Again, the color of the jute sent to market is growing worse and worse every year. This is owing to the careless treatment it receives at the hands of the growers. Apparently the same water is used throughout the whole steeping process which the jute undergoes, and the result is the bad color complained of by our spinners. These points are respectfully recommended to the attention of the Indian Government.

HENRY C. TAYLOR.

Dunkirk, 6th October 1874.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—AGRICULTURE No. 250.

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD JANUARY 1875.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1, dated 2nd instant, giving cover to a report by the Vice-Consul at Dunkirk on the jute trade of that port, for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and inviting any remarks thereon that the Lieutenant-Governor may wish to offer.

2. I am to observe that the report seems to have been elicited by the depressed state of the Dunkirk market, and to remark that depression in this trade is not confined to that market, but is being felt as much at Dundee as in Dunkirk; the true cause of this state of matters being, that production has for the moment exceeded the demand for the staple.

3. Complaint is made in the report of the many marks or brands employed in the trade, and it is suggested that the Indian Government should establish a scale of marks or brands which native traders should be compelled to adopt. It is also complained that, owing to "the careless treatment which the fibre receives at the hands of the growers," and their ignorance of "the advantages which would result from a frequent change of seed," the staple, at all events in respect of color, is "growing worse and worse every year." In the words of the report, these are "the three chief points to which the Dunkirk spinners would respectfully call the attention of the Indian Government."

4. As to the first of these suggestions, I am to observe that interference by Government in these three points might amount to regulating the trade, and that, apart altogether from the question of its expediency, the attempt to regulate such a trade officially would be a task of much difficulty and beyond the ordinary sphere of Government. Spinners, if dissatisfied with the market classifications of the staple, have the remedy in their own hands, by establishing their own agents in Bengal—as some Dundee firms have already done—with instructions to buy that class of jute only which is specially adapted to

their requirements. The great demand of spinners is for what is technically described as good fair medium jute, and not for fine qualities. The ryots have discovered this, and grow the quality for which there is most demand. There is no reason to believe, I am instructed to say, that the staple now grown is inferior to the produce of former years, or that it is undergoing deterioration. It pays the cultivator better to grow a large crop of medium quality, than to restrict his cultivation to lands that produce the finer kinds only. If spinners are prepared to pay a higher price for better quality, there might be some inducement to the cultivator to produce it; but as matters now stand, the growth has adjusted itself to the character of the demand. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that there is quite as much jute of fine quality sent to market now as there ever was; but the demand for it is as limited as the soil on which it grows. It must be remembered that jute is the cheapest of all spinning fibres, and does not admit of adulteration; and that its production at a very low cost is essential to most of the purposes for which it is required, namely, the manufacture of coarse bagging, and similar fabrics.

5. There is no doubt room for improvement in the process of steeping the fibre, but the question of price again lies at the root of the matter. The stalks ought to be withdrawn from the water as soon as the retting is complete, but the cultivator cannot afford to hire labor for the purpose. He will withdraw, at the proper moment, as much of the fibre as he can by his own labor with the assistance of his family, and the color of the remainder must suffer from his inability to withdraw it all.

6. As to change of seed between the districts, His Honor believes that the people are not insensible to its advantages, but the districts are remote from each other, and no organisation exists for a systematic interchange. The importance of assisting the cultivator in this direction is fully recognized, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not without hope that it may eventually be in his power, by the establishment of a well organized central seed depôt, to improve matters.

7. A point of perhaps more importance than any of the above, that may be worthy of the notice of the French spinners, is the change that has taken place of late years in the mode of baling the fibre. A few years ago all the jute exported from Calcutta was compressed by hand-power into bales of 300lbs. weight. With the introduction of steam presses has come the practice of screwing 350lbs., 400lbs., and even 500lbs. of the fibre into a bale of precisely the same size, for the saving in freight thereby; and although it is admitted that this extreme pressure injures the fibre, spinners are willing to suffer it for the sake of the 10*s.* or 15*s.* per ton saving.

8. Although every facility or assistance in these matters which the Government can give will always be afforded, and although the Government feels great interest in the prosperity of this trade, still the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the remedy for the evils complained of in the report lies mainly in the hands of spinners themselves. If the selection of the quality of fibre they require is entrusted to agents or representatives who know their precise wants; if a remunerative price is offered to the grower for the finer qualities; and if, finally, a lower screwing power is applied in the baling, spinners will obtain all they require; and these remedies seem to be the only ones that meet the case.

Note on Jute Manufactories in Holland.

The provinces in Holland in which there are jute manufactories are North Brabant, North Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Drenthe.

In North Brabant there are nine factories, which use from 460,000 to 467,000 kilogrammes of jute annually. Two are at a place called Boxtel, one at Geldrop, five at Goirle, and one at Helmond. At Boxtel the factories are worked by steam. In North Brabant the jute is used for making grain and meal sacks, for paper hangings, and for packing cloth; none for coffee bags.

In North Holland there are six factories, using 214,500 kilogrammes of jute a year; one at Amsterdam, three at Goven, and two at Naarden. Of this quantity 185,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags; and at Goven 9,509 kilogrammes are used up for making covering cloths for cows.

In Utrecht there are four factories, two at the town of Utrecht, one at Rhenen, and one at Amersfoort. They work up from 251,550 to 251,650 kilogrammes of jute a year; of which only 20,000 are used for coffee bags at Amersfoort. About 230,000 kilogrammes are worked up also at Amersfoort for making onion, sugar, and meal sacks, rough cloth* coverings for cows, and common carpets.

In Friesland there are three factories, using 46,425 kilogrammes of jute—at Dokkum, Horlengen, Weststellingward; at the latter place 13,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags.

In the province of Overyssel there are six factories, but a great deal of jute is also worked by hand in the houses of the work-people for pack cloth. The whole quantity annually used is 3,593,000 kilogrammes, of which 1,921,500 is for coffee bags. The rest is made into meal sacks, packing cloth, mattresses, stair carpets, and salt and potato sacks. At Enschede and Goor all the jute work is done in the houses by hand. At Holten there is a factory, at Oldenzaal three, at Steenwyk one, and the largest of all is at Ryssen, where 2,500,000 kilogrammes of jute are annually used.

In the province of Drenthe, there are two factories at Norg and two at Vledder, using 240,666 kilogrammes of jute, of which 236,000 are for coffee bags.

Altogether there are 32 jute manufactories in Holland, besides the hand-weaving in the houses of the work-people. The quantity of jute annually worked up is from 4,006,141 to 5,120,241 kilogrammes, of which from 2,375,500 to 2,680,200 are used for coffee bags; and from 2,430,641 to 2,439,741 for other purposes.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

* Interwoven with flax: the warp of linen, and the woof of jute threads.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 15 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	13 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 15 12	15 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	18 12	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 14 0	14 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 23 8	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta.*															
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 16 4	14 4 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 14 0	16 0	16 0	F 8 0	7 4	8 4	15 12	15 4	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	G 16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 13 0	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	18 12	18 8	14 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 18 8	18 0	13 0	E 25 0	25 0	22 0	12to13	12 0	9 8	19 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	21 0	23 0	12 0	27 8	28 0	13 4	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	23 8	22to23	11 4	26 0	28 0	11 12	26 0	24 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 16 8	11 4	...	...	...	18 12 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 11	11 4	21 9 to 22 8	21 9 to 22 8	12 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	12 12	10 2	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 14	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 0	29 8	30 0	13 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 5	26 5	16 0	.	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	16 0	14 8	12 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	17 0	16 0	13 4	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18 to 24 seers, maize 18 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th January 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 4	14 8	220 0	220 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	38 0	20 0	17 8	15 12	15 12	480 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
																		Calcutta.
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	14 8	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	12 0	100 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 19	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	180 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	16 4	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 8	16 14 to 18 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 2	11 4	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 6	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mymensingh.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, (difference of 10 seers between the reputed price in the east and west of the district) common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12½ to 23 seers, and gram 10-8 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah.†															
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	28 0	17 8	14 8	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 17 0	17 8	10 8	26 4	25 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 17 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	13 12	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	E 23 0	23 0	17 0
29	East Tirhoot.†															
30	West Tirhoot	R 13 0	14 0	12 0	18 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	18 0 to 22 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...
32	Chumparun.†															
33	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	23 1	21 0	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	12 6	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	22 11	18 15	13 5	22 11	...	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 6	22 11	23 5	12 10	...	...	...
35	Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	8 8	24 0	26 0	9 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	E 30 0 to 40 0	30 0 to 35 8	14 0 to 49 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	18 7	27 9	26 4	26 4	...	...	...
38	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	26 4	23 10	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	T 13 0	13 0	10 8	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 9 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 19 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 21 seers, lesser millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd February 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 23rd January 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jewar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Concld.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
																		Hill Tipperah.†
																		BEHAR
28 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	155 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	19 0 to 28 0	26 0	25 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
24 0	26 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	21 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad
																		East Tirhoot †
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	...	28 0	29 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	West Tirhoot.
26 0	26 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
																		Chumparun †
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	14 1	22 5	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 35 0 to 45 0	35 0 to 45 0	13 0 to 14 0	27 12	29 0	16 6	21 7	21 7	19 0	167 0	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	..	..		...	...	..	18 0	17 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	E 35 0 to 60 0	60 0	...	40 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	128 0 to 240 0	128 0 to 240 0	160 0 to 240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 8	230 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	42 0	45 0	29 8	30 0	33 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	28 0	28 0	.	13 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet 21 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 23 to 40 seers and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 7-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th January 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 1st* Feb. 1875	·27	Rainfall at Cutwa ·49, Raneegunge ·21, Culna and Jehanabad *nil.* Week cold and cloudy; west wind, and clear on the 1st February; crops flourishing. Fever less; cholera in places.
	2	Bankoora, 30th Jan. 1875	0·25	Slight rain on the 26th January; rest of the week was dry. Winter crops doing very well. The rain has allowed preliminary ploughings for next season's rice crop to commence.
	3	Beerbhoom, 30th " "	0·50	Some rain has fallen. Weather uncertain. Cold-weather crops, &c., doing well. Ploughing for oil-seeds in progress.
	4	Midnapore, 30th " "	0·23	Weather cold and cloudy. Harvest all in. Prospects of cold-weather crops are good.
	5	Hooghly, 30th " "	0·28	Cloudy on one day and some rain has fallen; remainder of the week clear. Wind from north and north-east. The rain has been good for potatoes, but may injure the peas. Onions and other vegetables doing well.
		Howrah, 30th " "	0·19	Cloudy and cold, with drizzling rain at beginning of the week; bright and fair at the end. No crops to report on.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 1st† Feb. 1875.	0·18	Cloudy in the mornings during the early part of the week. Slight showers have fallen during the week all over the district. The harvest of late rice has been nearly completed. Cold-weather crops generally doing well. Cholera prevailing in several parts of the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Baraset Sub-divisions. Fever decreasing in the Sub-division of Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 30th Jan. 1875	0·15	Seasonable weather. Little rain. The cold-weather crops generally are getting on well. The Collector has received several petitions from the villages in the Chupra and Teyhutta Thanas, informing him that their rice crops were destroyed by inundation, and that their cold-weather crops have been destroyed by hail, and that consequently they will require help, as they have had no means of recovering from the late famine. An Assistant has been deputed to inquire into the matter for special report
	8	Jessore, 30th " "	0·11	One or two days cloudy with light rain. The harvesting of the late rice, except in Bagirhat, is over. The *boro* or spring rice in Khoolna is being transplanted. The prospects of the cold-weather crops, though said to be a little injured in some places by the rain, continue generally good.
Rajshahye Divn.	9	Moorshedabad, 30th Jan. 1875.	0·14	Slight rain fell. Weather bright and seasonable; mornings occasionally foggy. No change to report on the state of the crops. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good There is a difference of 10 seers between the reported prices of best rice in the east and west of the district. Common rice averages 18—12 seers the rupee. Public health good.
	10	Dinagepore, 29th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Cloudy and foggy during the early part of the week, afterwards the weather has become cold and bright. The mustard crop will be below the average. Other cold-weather crops looking well. Land in some places begun to be broken up for the *bhadoi* or early crops.
	11	Maldah, 30th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather cold, but occasionally cloudy and foggy. *Boro* or spring rice is now being grown. Prospects of all cold-weather crops are good.
	12	Rajshahye	......	Return not received.
	13	Rungpore, 29th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather very cold; some days cloudy and thick. Reaping of late rice is finished. Cold-weather crops doing pretty well Mustard is being gathered here and there, and its outturn is not favourable. Sugarcane looks well.
	14	Bogra, 30th " "	Nil	Weather very cold in the morning and evening. The reaping of the late rice crop is not yet finished.
	15	Pubna, 30th " "	0·06	Little rain has fallen. Weather cold, fine, and seasonable. The *Chaitali*, or April crop seedlings are well above the ground, and promise well. Some of them are in flower. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on rapidly. The *jally* and *boro*, or spring rice crops, are being sown.

* Telegram of the 1st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 1st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 29th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather still bitterly cold, though not quite so misty as during last week. The young crops of wheat, barley, and mustard-seed are getting on well. The winter rice crop has been gathered in, and the ground is in many places being ploughed for other crops.
	17	Julpigoree, 30th Jan. 1875	Nil	Weather cold; mornings foggy. All crops doing well.
		Cooch Behar, 28th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather cold; some days cloudy. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are pretty good on the whole.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 1st* Feb. 1875	0·11	Weather cold and cloudy. Little rain has fallen. Crops very good.
	19	Fureedpore, 30th Jan. 1875.	0·07	Cloudy in the first few days, and clear sunshine during the latter part of the week. Prospects of the crops favourable all over the district. The price of common rice has risen at Fureedpore, owing probably to a decrease in importations; has fallen at Goalundo, and continues the same at Bhangah, Gopalgunge, and Madaripore. General health good.
	20	Backergunge, 28th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Weather cold and fair. State and prospects of crops are good.
	21	Mymensingh, 29th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Cloudy on the 26th January. Weather very cold and chilly throughout the district. There are very scanty crops on the ground now. The planting of the *boro* or spring rice is progressing.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 28th Jan. 1875.	0·34	Cloudy during the middle of the week; afterwards clear. Some rain has fallen. State and prospects of crops good. Some damage has been caused to paddy, which, after having been cut, was lying exposed, to the heavy rainfall of the previous week. There has been a slight outbreak of cholera in the village of Ghoramara, Thana Koomeria. Nine cases are reported.
	23	Noakholly, 28th Jan. 1875.	0·42	The 21st, 26th, and 27th January were cloudy; slight rain fell during these days; the rest of the week was fair. The reaping of the late rice crop is not yet fully completed; constant cloudy weather and rain may have slightly damaged the cold-weather crops.
	24	Tipperah, 29th Jan. 1875	0·15	Weather cold; a little rain has fallen. Rainfall at Brahmunberiah ·08. State and prospects of all crops favourable. Cold-weather crops are being reaped.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 26th Jan. 1875.	0·32	A fall of rain on the 20th and 21st, and cloudy on the 26th January. The fall of rain during the week has improved the prospects of the mustard, chilly, and tobacco crops.
		Hill Tipperah	......	Return not received.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 1st* Feb. 1875	0·37	Very little change since last report; some light showers of rain fell, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference either for good or bad. The weather is bright and clear again and exceedingly cold. Health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 30th Jan. 1875	Nil	Cold and cloudy towards the end of the week; a very slight rain fell on the 30th January. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. Health of the people good.
	28	Shahabad 30th „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy with east wind. There is reason to fear blight and caterpillars injuring the standing crops if the weather does not clear up soon. The Sub-divisional reports show that the damage done by the hail was very trifling.
	29	East Tirhoot	......	Return not received.
	30	West Tirhoot, 30th Jan. 1875.	Nil	Cold and cloudy weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; harvest of rice is over. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 30th Jan. 1875	Nil	Clear and seasonable up to 29th January; cloudy and very cold on the 30th; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable. Wheat, barley, *rahur* (pulse) and peas doing well; poppy everywhere forward; mustard is being gathered; very slight injury to *rahur* and peas from frost has been reported within the jurisdiction of Banespara outpost, Thanas Mushruck and Goothni, of Thana Durrowli. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 29th „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy and clear alternately; mornings generally foggy. The cold-weather crops are excellent; late rice has been harvested.

* Telegrams of the 1st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, 30th Jan. 1875	Nil	Cloudy weather. The crops are looking well all over the district.
34	Bhagulpore, 1st* Feb. "	0·38	Rain general on the south of the Ganges on the night of the 30th January, and cloudy on the 1st instant. Weather very cold. No report from the north. Rain of great benefit to all standing crops. General health very good.
35	Purneah, 30th Jan. "	Nil	Cloudy weather. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. There will be a 16 annas return from them.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 30th Jan. 1875.	0·40	Cloudy, with drizzling rain from 2 P.M. of the 29th January. Bright morning, cloud over about noon. A little fear expressed that continued rain may damage mustard and what rice is lying on the threshing floor. Wheat and barley doing very well in the north.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 23rd Jan. 1875	·05	A very slight shower of rain on the 19th January. Weather cold at the Sudder Station. A fall of 0·2 of rain is reported from Jajepore, where the weather is also cold. Late rice harvest almost over. Winter crops ripening; in some places the harvest has already begun. Cotton and tobacco crops doing well. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 28th " "	0·7	There was a good shower of rain on the 27th, and the sky was partially cloudy on the 28th January. The harvesting of the main rice (*sarud*) crop is nearing completion, and the outturn is fair, though a portion of the ripe paddy ready for the sickle, as well as the straw, has been damaged by the rain. Of the pulses, *berrhi*, black *moong*, and *arhur* are being gathered, with an indifferent outturn. White *moong* pulse is being sown, and it has benefited by the rain. *Koolthi* is coming on. Mustard and castor have been injured by the rain. Sugarcane is being gathered with a good outturn. *Dalooa* rice is growing well, and it has benefited by the rain. Mango blossoms have been to a great extent injured by the rain.
39	Balasore, 29th " "	0·23	Weather variable, with a slight fall of rain in some parts of the Sub-division Harvesting of rice crop satisfactorily completed. Crushing of sugarcane going on. Cold-weather crops good. General health satisfactory.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 29th Jan. 1875.	0·18	Weather still very cold; white frosts at night; a little rain with hail has fallen in the district. The rain has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, the prospects of which are good. Small-pox appears slightly on the increase in Hazareebagh.
41	Lohardugga, 30th Jan. 1875.	·41	Weather raw and cold; was raining hard at the time of report. Crops still reported as excellent. Slight damage done to *rahar* pulse by frost. Rain will do good.
42	Singbhoom, 29th Jan. 1875.	0·54	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. State and prospects of crops favorable.
43	Maunbhoom, 30th Jan. 1875.	0·23	Weather favorable. Some rain has fallen. The little rain that fell has done a great deal of good.

* Telegram of the 1st February, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd February 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·79	1·18	23rd Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·40	2·70	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	1·07	1·20	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·43	1·40	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·15	1·18	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·42	0·59	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·01	0·16	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·35	1·36	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0·50	1 45	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·21	0·52	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·41	0·56	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	0·53	0·58	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	0·84	0·97	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·01	0 09	1·19	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·03	0 06	1·09	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	0·05	1·40	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	0·40	1·41	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	0·16	1·74	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	0·50	0·92	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	0·78	1·56	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	1·14	1·20	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·10	Nil	1·12	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·25	1·42	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	1·13	1·53	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·10	1·60	ditto	
		Choondangah	Nil	0·47	1·26	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·15	1·52	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	1·03	1·10	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	1·58	2 55	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	1·30	2·10	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·10	1·50	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Not rec.	0·23	16th Jan.	
		Bagirhat	0·60	1·01	3·03	23rd Jan.	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·25	0·55	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	0·08	1·86	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	0·16	1·51	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·15	1·11	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·04	0·54	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·09	2·23	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·10	2·70	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·09	1·04	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·10	1·80	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·22	1 29	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·81	0·81	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	..	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	0·10	0·30	1·58	23rd Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·12	0·07	0·69	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·34	0·14	0·61	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	1·90	0·72	3·84	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	0·33	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·08	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	1·18	1·80	23rd Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	Nil	1·06	1·63	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·11	1·05	1·99	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	0·41	0·98	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·02	0·61	1·13	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	1·00	1·68	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·05	1·63	3·76	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	2·17	3·40	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	0·65	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·26	0·62	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	0·62	0·68	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	0·15	1·31	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	0·55	1·65	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	1·15	2·28	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	1·60	3·09	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·50	4·30	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·89	4·50	5·66	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·69	1·86	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	0·28	1·04	2·51	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·43	1·83	4·26	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·92	0·90	2·47	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·26	1·90	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·70	1·63	3·55	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·12	0·90	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	0·15	0·50	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·03	0·13	itto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	0·20	0·60	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	0·15	0·42	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0·21	0·35	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
		Aurungabad	Nil	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·06	0·78	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·10	0·60	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	0·11	0·34	ditto	
		Bhuboorah	Nil	0·21	0·56	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	0·07	1·11	ditto	
		Durbhunga	Not rec.	0·35	0·56	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th Jan.
		Hajeepore	Nil	0·21	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Not rec.	1·58	16th Jan.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·90	23rd Jan.	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·35	0·90	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·34	0·58	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	0·12	0·29	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	0·25	0·25	23rd Jan.	
		Banka	Nil	0·18	0·76	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	0·17	0·63	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·61	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·23	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	0·02	0·50	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	0·48	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 10th to 16th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	0·10	23rd Jan.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	16th Jan.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	0·95	1·00	23rd Jan.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	1·30	1·30	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	0·56	0·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	Nil	Nil	0·92	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	0·82	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·05	0·45	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	0·13	0·39	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	0·40	0·46	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	0·26	0·53	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	0·21	0·74	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th Jan.
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	1·14	1·60	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·23	Not rec.	0·63	16th Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·85	ditto	1·37	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·76	ditto	1·21	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·62	ditto	1·54	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·65	ditto	1·13	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·60	ditto	1·20	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·71	ditto	1·17	ditto	
		Suntock	Not rec.	ditto	1·05	9th Jan.	
		Cherideo	0·64	ditto	0·66	16th Jan.	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	0·07	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	0·50	0·50	23rd Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th January 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer.	Barometer.	Thermometers. Dry.	Thermometers. Wet	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 24th	10	30·065	30·084	66·2	57·0	54	N by W	2·4	...	......	b
		16	29·957	29·976	72·0	59·5	43	N by W	5·2	...	......	b
	25th	10	30·043	30·062	67·3	58·7	56	E	1·6	...	CS	
		16	29·949	29·968	74·5	61·8	68	S by E	2·8	..	CK	
	26th	10	30·093	30·112	63·0	59·8	82	S W	2·5	..	... ..	o
		16	29·990	30·009	61·0	59·4	91	E	5·5	0·15	......	o
	27th	10	30·104	30·123	61·7	59·9	88	E N E	3·6	...	......	o
		16	29·990	30·000	70·3	64·5	70	E by N	3·2	...	CK	
	28th	10	30·135	30·154	67·5	63·5	79	N N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	30·013	30·032	73·3	62·0	49	N N E	4·5	..	K	b
	29th	10	30·137	30·156	66·5	57·5	54	N E	4·3	...	......	b
		16	29·993	30·012	72·2	59·5	43	N	5·5	..	......	b
	30th	10	30·086	30·105	66·2	58·0	68	E	3·9	...	C	
		16	29·956	29·974	73·5	62·5	50	S E	5·5	...	K	
Saugor Island.	24th	10	30·073	30·079	70	58	44	N N W	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·977	29·983	74	60	39	S W	...	...	......	b, v
	25th	10	30·054	30·060	71	59	44	S	...	...	......	b, m
		16	29·968	29·974	75	66	59	S W	...	...	K	b, m
	26th	10	30·085	30·091	67	62	74	N	...	...	N	o
		16	30·006	30·012	63	62	94	N E	...	0·20	N	o, d
	27th	10	30·109	30·115	64	62	88	N N E	..	0·10	N	o, d
		16	30·000	30·006	69	64	74	N	...	...	N	b, m
	28th	10	30·179	30·185	68	64	79	N	...	...	C	b, f
		16	30·007	30·013	71	64	55	N N W	..	...	K	b, m
	29th	10	30·121	30·127	69	60	56	N E	...	..		b, m
		16	29·991	29·997	75	64	51	S S W	...	...	.....	b, m
	30th	10	30·072	30·078	71	58	40	E S E	...	...	K	b
		16	29·970	29·976	72	62	53	S S E	...	..	N	m, o
Chittagong.	24th	10	29·972	30·068	67	59	59	N	4·5	...	......	b, m
		16	29·878	29·973	72	62	53	W	6·4	...	. ...	b, m
	25th	10	29·970	30·066	67	61	69	N	7·4	...	......	b, v
		16	29·886	29·980	75	63	47	W	4·4	...	... ..	b, v
	26th	10	29·954	30·049	70	64	70	N	1·9	...	KS	g
		16	29·924	30·020	66	59	63	N	3·1	...	KS, K N	
	27th	10	29·972	30·068	64	61	83	N N W	3·3	.	KS	g
		16	29·909	30·004	70	66	79	W S W	2·5	...	KS	g
	28th	10	30·034	30·129	70	57	40	N N W	3·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·958	30·052	75	67	72	N W	6·6	...	......	b, m
	29th	10	30·036	30·131	66	57	54	N N W	2·0	..	... .	b, m
		16	29·901	29·996	73	58	34	W N W	3·4	...	......	b, m
	30th	10	30·015	30·111	65	56	53	N	2·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·891	29·985	73	58	34	W S W	3·2	..	......	b, m
Madras.	23rd	10	29·967	29·997	81	72	62	S E by S	6	...	......	c
		16	29·863	29·893	80	72	66	E by S	9	...	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29·983	30·013	83	74	63	S	8	...	.. .	cloudy.
		16	29·889	29·919	81	73	66	E by S	12	...	..	c
	25th	10	30·001	30·031	83	74	63	E by S	11	...	.....	c
		16	29·904	29·934	81	72	62	E S E	7	.	..	c
	26th	10	30·020	30·050	83	73	60	E by S	6	.	.....	c
		16	29·897	29·927	82	73	63	E	8	..	......	c
	27th	10	30·007	30·037	83	73	60	E by N	5	...	. ...	c
		16	29·905	29·935	81	71	59	E N E	9	...	.. ...	b, c
	28th	10	30·037	30·067	83	73	60	N E by E	7	...	......	c
		16	29·919	29·949	82	72	59	N E	11		... ..	b, c
	29th	10	30·037	30·067	83	73	60	E N E	7	...	.....	c
		16	29·913	29·943	82	73	63	E by N	7	...	... .	b
Cuttack.	24th	10	29·985	30·069	72	60	45	E	0·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·869	29·952	81	66	41	S S E	3·9	..	.....	b
	25th	10	29·962	30·046	74	65	59	E N E	0·9	...	... .	b
		16	29·853	29·936	81	68	48	S W	3·5	...	CK, N	
	26th	10	29·862	30·046	72	67	75	E	0·7	...	CK, N, C	
		16	29·867	29·951	74	67	67	N E	4·0	...	CK, N, C	
	27th	10	30·007	30·092	66	65	94	N E	5·4	0·80	N C	
		16	29·902	29·986	70	66	79	N E	3·2	...	KS, N, C	
	28th	10	30·025	30·109	73	66	67	N N E	0·9	...	......	b
		16	29·917	30·000	77	67	56	E N E	2·9	...	K, CK	b
	29th	10	30·012	30·096	73	66	67	N E	1·6	...	CK	b
		16	29·887	29·970	77	67	56	E S E	4·8	...	CK, KS, C	
	30th	10	29·967	30·050	77	69	64	S E	2·5	...	C, CK	b
		16	29·839	29·922	76	68	64	S E	5·8	...	K, N, C	
Akyab.	24th	10	30·016	30·038	71	64	66	N N E	3·8	...	... ..	b
		16	29·938	29·960	74	65	59	W	6·3	...	.....	b
	25th	10	30·016	30·038	71	64	66	N	2·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·924	29·946	78	67	53	W S W	5·0	...	......	b
	26th	10	30·021	30·043	71	65	70	E N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·934	29·956	70	67	50	W N W.	5·3	...	......	b
	27th	10	30·038	30·060	73	67	71	E N E	2·8	...	... ..	b
		16	29·950	29·972	76	68	64	W	5·5	..	......	b
	28th	10	30·056	30·078	74	68	72	E	1·6	..	......	b
		16	29·960	29·982	75	68	68	N W	8·0	...	......	b
	29th	10	30·046	30·068	72	60	45	N	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·928	29·950	74	60	39	W N W	7·1	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·056	30·078	71	60	49	N	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·935	29·957	75	64	51	W	6·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer: Highest reading.	Thermometer: Lowest reading.	Thermometer: Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Max. pressure.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	22nd	29·978	71·0	56·5	129·5	63·1	54·7	47·1	0·58	N N W, N & N by E	...	198·4	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	23rd	·995	72·0	53·8	124·5	62·2	54·8	48·1	·62	N by E & N W	...	91·1	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	24th	·999	73·6	54·8	132·0	63·4	56·7	50·7	·65	N W, N by W & E N E	...	52·0	...	...	Clear. Foggy from midnight to 8 A.M. & 7 to 11 P.M.
	25th	·991	75·0	56·4	132·0	65·7	59·1	53·8	·67	E by N, S by W & S S E	...	17·0	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Slightly foggy at midnight & 1, & from 5 to 8 A.M.. Drizzled at 6 P.M.
	26th	30·011	65·8	60·0	...	62·8	60·3	58·0	·85	S S E & E	...	23·8	0·18	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Light rain from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
	27th	·028	71·2	59·0	119·2	63·6	61·3	59·2	·87	E & E N E	...	51·2	...	...	Overcast and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	28th	·055	74·2	58·5	123·5	65·3	60·5	56·7	·75	E by N & N E	...	35·6	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Foggy at midnight.
	29th	·050	73·2	55·8	123·8	64·2	57·5	51·5	·65	N E & N by E	...	67·1	...	☾	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	30th	·013	75·7	55·5	124·[illegible]	65·5	58·5	52·9	·66	N by E, N N E & S E	...	41·5	...	...	Clear, cirri & overcast. Slightly foggy at midnight.
	31st	·033	70·5	60·0	97·5	65·3	60·3	56·3	·74	S E, E N E, E & N	...	77·0	...	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli and clear. Drizzled at 4½ A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the wenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent he humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the ower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21·9
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	75·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82·5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·80
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·18
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·14
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·28
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st January	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·43

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st February 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th January 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	35,964½	20,587 13 0	1,887 4 4	1,25,621 0	25,948 0 11	2,378 11 5	4,265 15 9
Or per mile of railway	215	130 1 7	11 18 6	794 0	163 15 6	15 0 7	26 19 1
For previous two weeks of half-year	43,054	27,816 13 3	2,549 17 6	1,01,188 30	43,179 0 0	3,958 1 5	6,507 18 11
Total for three weeks ...	77,018½	48,404 10 3	4,437 1 10	3,16,809 30	69,127 0 11	6,336 12 10	10,773 14 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	32,595	20,930 12 9	1,918 13 1	1,72,858 14	36,081 6 1	3,307 9 3	5,226 2 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	206	132 4 3	12 2 6	1,092 0	228 0 0	20 18 0	33 0 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	72,298½	53,737 2 1	4,925 8 1	4,86,779 13	98,183 10 4	9,000 3 5	13,926 1 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd January 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,030	1,239 0 0	123 18 0	17,436 0	589 0 0	58 18 0	182 16 0
Or per mile of railway	358	44 0 0	4 8 0	622 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 10 0
For previous three weeks of half-year	22,591	2,835 0 0	283 10 0	32,139 0	1,045 0 0	104 10 0	388 0 0
Total for four weeks ...	32,621	4,074 0 0	407 8 0	49,575 0	1,634 0 0	163 8 0	570 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,682	1,312 15 6	131 5 11	17,972 0	583 1 6	58 6 2	189 12 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	346	46 14 3	4 13 9	642 0	20 13 2	2 1 8	6 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,920	4,576 13 0	457 13 7	49,888 0	1,704 9 0	170 9 1	628 2 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd January 1875, on 1,279¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	106,483	1,65,161 10 3	15,138 18 0	8,54,758 30	3,82,190 4 6	35,034 2 2	50,173 0 2
Or per mile of railway	......	129 0 9	11 16 7	......	298 10 4	27 7 6	39 4 1
For previous two weeks of half-year	240,034	3,67,099 13 3	33,650 16 4	20,30,777 10	8,88,961 0 3	81,488 1 11	115,138 18 3
Total for three weeks	346,517	5,32,251 7 6	48,789 14 4	28,85,536 0	12,71,151 4 9	116,522 4 1	165,311 18 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,855	1,60,888 5 3	14,748 2 0	13,75,027 0	5,68,632 7 0	52,124 12 9	66,872 14 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	125 11 6	11 10 6	......	444 5 3	40 14 7	52 5 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	361,722	5,76,711 3 7	52,865 3 11	45,53,369 10	19,28,242 8 6	176,755 11 3	229,620 15 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd January 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,219	13,705 14 3	1,256 7 6	82,017 0	24,345 0 0	2,231 12 6	3,488 0 0
Or per mile of railway	......	61 4 1	5 12 3	....	108 12 10	9 19 6	15 11 9
For previous two weeks of half-year	12,524	35,174 6 3	3,224 6 4	2,32,217 10	60,098 3 6	5,509 0 1	8,733 6 5
Total for three weeks ...	17,743	48,880 4 6	4,480 13 10	3,14,234 10	84,443 3 6	7,740 12 7	12,221 6 [illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,084	13,131 4 6	1,203 14 0	1,01,148 20	28,844 12 0	2,644 2 1	3,847 16 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	58 11 0	5 7 7	......	128 14 8	11 16 4	17 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,093	50,761 14 0	4,653 3 5	2,09,753 0	82,372 2 9	7,550 15 8	12,203 19 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 23rd January 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,520	1,319 0 0	131 18 0	7,740 0	596 0 0	59 12 0	191 10 0
Or per mile of railway	56	48 0 0	4 16 0	284 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	7 0 0
For previous three weeks of half-year	2,896	2,113 0 0	211 6 0	11,015 0	1,012 0 0	101 4 0	312 10 0
Total for four weeks ...	4,416	3,432 0 0	343 4 0	18,755 0	1,608 0 0	160 16 0	504 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,320	1,204 11 4	120 9 5	4,341 30	356 6 9	35 12 10	156 2 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	49	44 3 4	4 8 5	159 13	13 1 3	1 6 2	5 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,780	3,753 5 2	375 6 7	24,458 30	1,687 11 6	168 15 5	544 2 0

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1875.

NOTIFICATION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The 1st February 1875.

THE names of the following officials and zemindars, to whom the thanks of Government are due for their services during the late famine, but who were accidentally omitted from the Lieutenant-Governor's Minutes of the 28th December 1874, are published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., Durbhunga.
,, J. McKee (Circle Officer), Durbhunga.
,, W. Green (Assistant Circle Officer), Durbhunga.
Baboo Anundaprosad Ghose (Circle Officer), Durbhunga.
Mahomed Mohsin (Circle Officer), Durbhunga.
Syud Mahomed Kazim (Circle Officer), Chumparun.
Baboo Kishto Dhone Ghose, Medical Officer, Rungpore.
,, Ram Chunder Roy (Inspector of Police), Rungpore.
,, Opendra Chunder Mojoomdar (Circle Officer), Rungpore.

ZEMINDARS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Mr. A. Scanlan (Dinagepore).
Baboo Romonimohun Chowdry, Rungpore.
,, Bhyrub Dan Dugar, Agent of Rai Luchmeeput Sing, Bahadoor, Rungpore.
,, Hurrish Chunder Rai, Agent of Ranee Surnomoye, Rungpore.

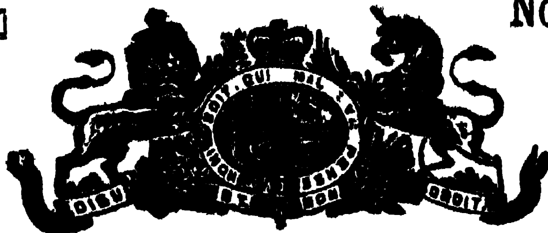
By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

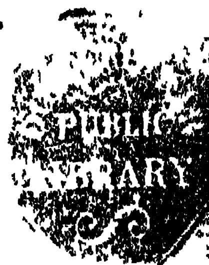
H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 6 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

LAND GIVEN BY ZEMINDARS FREE OF COST FOR FAMINE ROADS.

No. 164—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1875.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

THE Member in charge is aware that in many districts of Bengal land for relief roads and tanks has been given free of charge by the zemindars. The liberality of the zemindars in this matter has been publicly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that there may be practical difficulty in giving effect to the Board's rule that land so given for a public purpose should be regularly taken up under the Act, and a nominal sum paid to the zemindar. The Board's rule is, under ordinary circumstances, right and proper; it secures an indefeasible title to Government, and it guards against possible claims and difficulties hereafter. It seems, however, that in many instances the zemindars have cheerfully given their land free of charge for relief roads, on the single condition that the land should revert to them if the road is hereafter abandoned. These zemindars say that, if the land is formally taken up under the Act, and a nominal price tendered to them, they will then demand payment in full at ordinary rates for every rood occupied.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has discussed the matter with the Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore, and with the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye, in which divisions these cases have chiefly arisen. These officers and their Collectors are satisfied that it will be best to give way in this matter to the views of the zemindars who are liberally minded. It cannot be denied that the title to the land will, if procedure under the Act be waived, not be so good as it would have been under the procedure prescribed by the Board; and claims may possibly hereafter be set up by shareholders or successors of the present zemindars. But the Lieutenant-Governor prefers to accept such risk, which he believes to be inconsiderable, and to trust to the good feeling of the zemindars rather than to insist on proceedings which may induce the zemindars to withdraw from their liberal action in the matter.

4. Accordingly, I am to request that in cases where zemindars have given, free of cost, land for relief roads, the full procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act may be foregone. The land occupied should be surveyed and measured in the usual way. The usual file (uuthee) of such survey should be prepared for each such road (or separately for each estate affected if the Board so direct) and filed in the Collectorate Office, with a fully attested copy of the document whereby the zemindar resigns his claim to compensation. Such document should be registered, and all fees for registration and stamps should be borne by Government and debited to the head of "District Road Fund" in the same way as other relief works charges.

No. 47B, dated Fort William, the 26th January 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Government order No. 161—S.R., dated 19th instant, and to say that the Commissioners of Bhagulpore, Patna, Rajshahye, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions have been requested to direct their district officers to act according to the instructions therein given.

2. With reference, however, to the question of possible claim hereafter, Mr. Money suggests the advisability of passing a law limiting the time within which claims may be brought on account of lands taken up for relief purposes.

No. 293—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1875.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 47B, dated 26th January, and to say that for the present the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer not to trouble the legislature in the matter of lands taken up or given for famine roads.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor quite recognizes the difficulty and risk which the Member in charge foresees; but His Honor would prefer to trust to the good feeling and liberality of the zemindars, and co-sharers or heirs of zemindars, who have given their land free of charge for relief roads.

GOALUNDO LIFE-BOAT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS No. 368.

CALCUTTA, THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1875.

RESOLUTION.

An endorsement, No. 21, dated the 21st January 1875, with annexures, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, regarding the successful working of the life-boat at Goalundo, during the rainy season of 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has perused the above correspondence with interest.

2. The Goalundo life-boat was procured from England in 1874, and has been maintained at a moderate cost during the year. The boat has rendered excellent service, having been the means of saving 37 lives from drowning.

3. The successful manner in which the life-boat has been worked is mainly due to the interest evinced by Mr. Davies, who was lately Deputy Magistrate of Goalundo, and the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments will be conveyed to that officer.

4. The establishment of the life-boat was sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year, but with reference to the report now made, His Honor is pleased to sanction its continuance for another season. The Government grant of Rs. 300 a year will be continued, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will also be able to continue its contribution of Rs. 150, the Goalundo Town Committee contributing as before the remaining Rs. 150 for the maintenance of the boat.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Agent to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, the Accountant-General, and the Controller of Military Accounts, and to the Commissioner of Dacca for his own information and for communication to Mr. Davies.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Acting Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MARY GRANT"

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE No 391

Calcutta, the 8th February 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Officiating Master Attendant, No. 5983, dated the 10th September 1874, submitting the proceedings of the Committee appointed to enquire into the loss of the Steamer *Mary Grant.*

Rules for the Survey of Steam Vessels, prepared in accordance with Section 8, Act V (B C) of 1862?

Letter from Officiating Master Attendant, No. 7369, dated 5th November 1874, reporting further on the loss of the *Mary Grant.*

Letter from Officiating Master Attendant, No. 581, dated 26th January 1875, proposing certain modifications in the rules prepared under Section 8, Act V (B.C) of 1862.

THE Steamer *Mary Grant,* which foundered at sea on the 25th August 1874, had been surveyed on the 4th August by the Government Surveyor, and her engines and machinery had been examined on the 6th August by the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard. These officers considered her sound and in good order, and a certificate under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1862, was accordingly granted to her for a period of fifteen days from the 6th August. She was plying between Calcutta and the Orissa ports. She went to sea from Calcutta on the 19th August, when only two days remained of the period covered by her certificate, and she foundered on the return voyage from Orissa to Calcutta, after the term of the certificate had expired. In the Surveyor's report upon the vessel it is stated that she had three boats. But she went to sea with two boats only. It is, however, to be observed, that the loss of life which unfortunately accompanied the loss of the vessel, was not attributable to any deficiency in the number of boats, as the two boats which the ship carried could have contained the crew and the passengers.

2. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the circumstances which attended the loss of this ship showed the necessity for some revision of the existing rules for regulating the survey of steamers under the Act. It could not, His Honor thought, have been contemplated by the law, that certificates should be granted for such a period as fifteen days. If a vessel is not in a condition which would justify the Surveyor in granting a certificate for three months at least, she is not fit to go to sea at all. The practice of granting certificates for such short periods as fifteen days is also likely to lead to carelessness on the part of surveyors. It also appeared necessary to provide in the rules against a vessel's being allowed to go to sea with a smaller number of boats than she had carried when the Surveyor's certificate was granted to her.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor was also of opinion that explanation was necessary from the Surveyor, who was shown to have given a certificate of soundness to a vessel which foundered three weeks afterwards without having met with any accident, and without having even encountered a gale of wind.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor having considered the recommendations of the Master Attendant, is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to the rules previously issued under Section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1862.

At the end of the present Rule 13, the following words are to be added:—

"Provided that no certificate shall be granted for a shorter period than three months."

After Rule 13, the following new rule will be introduced, the numbering of the subsequent rules being altered accordingly :—

"14.—The Surveyor shall in all cases specify in the column of remarks of the certificate, the number and capacity of the boats carried by the vessel."

5. It does not appear that any regulations regarding the number of boats to be carried can be framed under Act V (B.C.) of 1862. The Bill now under consideration by the Legislative Council of India, for the amendment of the Native Passengers' Ships' Acts, will enable the Government to issue such orders regarding this as may appear to be proper.

6. The above rule will provide for the case of a vessel attempting to sail with a smaller number of boats than she carried when her certificate was granted. For in that case the certificate would not be a certificate applicable to the voyage upon which the vessel was about to proceed, and consequently under Section 5 of the Act the vessel would be liable to be detained by any Officer of Customs or any Pilot on board.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered the explanation furnished by the Surveyor Mr. J. Cranstoun, who states that he made a careful and complete survey of the vessel, and that she was sound and fit to undertake the voyage when he granted the certificate. Mr. Cranstoun expresses a confident opinion that the hull of the steamer must have come in contact with some other substance than water. The Lieutenant-Governor knows that Mr. Cranstoun has acted as a Marine Surveyor for many years, and that he has the character of a careful, trustworthy, and competent officer. As the evidence in the case throws no light upon the real cause of the foundering of the vessel, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to accept Mr. Cranstoun's explanation.

ORDERED.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution and of its endorsement be forwarded to the Officiating Master Attendant for information and guidance, and for communication to Mr. Cranstoun. Copies of the revised rules under Section 8, Act V (B.C.) of 1862, will be forwarded from this office.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue (Customs Department), for information and for communication to the Collector of Customs.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 803B.—Fort William, the 4th December 1874.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department.

A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of July, August, and September last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 24,73,224-24-1, against 17,83,280¾ maunds in the previous quarter and 25,79,340 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 79,50,045-8-3, against Rs. 57,40,320-9 and Rs. 83,82,855 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.					POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS.
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of		Manufactures of
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S	Mds.
Balance at close of last quarter	1,376 30	15,218 14	10,018	2,192 30	951 30	5,372 31 12	8,257 25 0	1,77,097 10	11,129 10	2,76,649 4	20,489
Manufactured or added during the quarter		.. .	.....	..	.. .	......	.....	5,143 20		75,875 20	2,091
Total ...	1,376 30	15,218 14	10,018	2,192 30	951 30	5,372 31 12	8,257 25 0	1,82,240 30	11,129 10	3,52,524 24	22,580
DEDUCT—											
Sales during the quarter	.. ..	. ....	7,125	430 0	.....	801 31 12	1,138 32 5	32,428 0	7,735 0	71,685 0	5,000
Wastage ...	.	...	.	1,356 30	.	588 0 5	208 0 0	. .	907 30		.
Total ..	......	.. ..	7,125	1,786 30	. .	1,390 1 1	1,346 32 5	32,428 0	8,662 30	71,685 0	5,000
Balance at close of the quarter ..	1,376 30	15,218 14	2,893	406 2	951 30	3,982 30 11	6,910 32 11	1,49,812 30	2,466 20	2,80,839 24	17,580

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to maunds 1,26,363-24-1, against 1,10,071¾ maunds in the previous quarter and 99,946 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shews comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

II.

	2ND QUARTER OF 1872-73.		2ND QUARTER OF 1873-74.		2ND QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Pungah ...	14,29,215	18,08,556	10,60,785	18,18,274	16,66,903	17,67,969
Foreign Kurkutch .	3,17,176	3,93,878	4,70,017	3,66,311	1,50,569	2,79,316
Indian ditto ...	2,43,537	2,42,143	3,00,446	2,52,841	4,23,560	[illegible],59,942
Total ...	19,89,928	24,44,577	18,31,248	24,37,426	22,41,03[illegible]	[illegible],07 227

5. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shewn above :—

III.

	2nd Quarter of 1872-73		2nd Quarter of 1873-74		2nd Quarter of 1874-75	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,[illegible]14[illegible]	1,69,52[illegible]	1,[illegible]9,110	1,84,069	2,85,400	1,73,328
Madras	[illegible]388	72,[illegible]2	18,00[illegible]	59,7[illegible]6	42,000	86,614
Covelong	27,[illegible]00		8[illegible],200		96,160	
[illegible]			27,1[illegible]6	9,066		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,00,41[illegible]	2,52,841	4,23,560	2,59,942

6. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

IV.

Where stored	2nd Quarter of 1873-74	3rd Quarter of 1873-74	4th Quarter of 1873-74	1st Quarter of 1874-75	2nd Quarter of 1874-75
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golahs	11,7[illegible],71[illegible]	16,[illegible]8,[illegible]50	17,19,8[illegible]9	9,63,495	6,56,525
Chittagong Government Golahs	[illegible]9,413	1,10,871	1,13,798	1,12,544	81,650
Total	12,36,1[illegible]8	17,2[illegible],221	18,33,[illegible]07	10,76,039	7,38,175

7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

V.

Period	Via Pallikhal	Via Sunkrail	Via Gewakhalee	Via Kidderpore	Via Bul[illegible]	By the East Indian Railway	By the Eastern Bengal Railway	By the Calcutta and S. L. Railway
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2nd Quarter of 1872-73	11,16,710	1,20,880	62,410	96,887	[illegible]9,[illegible]18	3,1[illegible],4[illegible]2	5,496	43
Ditto 1873-74	11,2[illegible],[illegible]02	1,[illegible]0,16[illegible]	65,911	1,08,331	1,11,0[illegible]8	1,7[illegible],[illegible]42	12,304	
Ditto 1874-75	11,79,5[illegible]8	1,1[illegible],7[illegible]1	61,679	1,30,052	3,[illegible]0,5[illegible]7	4,54,196	7[illegible]1	

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 6,144 maunds as noted in the margin, against 9,806 maunds in the previous quarter and 15,262 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
July	1,484
August	1,293
September	3,367
Total	6,144

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

	Tons.
July	25,920
August	29,129
September	20,187
Total	75,236

5,117 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI.—

VI

Description of Salt	Prices on 15th July		Prices on 31st July		Prices on 15th August		Prices on 31st August		Prices on 15th September		Prices on 30th September	
	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Liverpool Pungah	92	107	84	10[illegible]	84	[illegible]	88	72	73	75	78	86
French Kurkutch	71		68		65		6[illegible]		50		44	
Jeddah ditto	78	82	76	87	67	87	80	90	56	87	64	87
Bombay ditto	42	68	34	74	36	74	36	74	3[illegible]	66	36	[illegible]
Madras ditto	65	58	63	6[illegible]	63	6[illegible]	63	6[illegible]	62	6[illegible]	61	65

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

VII.

Months	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75
	Mds	Mds	Mds
July	6,23,677	1,83,980	3,26,911
August	6,18,619	1,00,000	2,54,356
September	6,50,396	1,00,000	2,09,200

11. The following Table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively —

VIII.

Description of Salt	Admitted into bond		Cleared	
	2nd Quarter of 1873-74	2nd Quarter of 1874-75	2nd Quarter of 1873-74	2nd Quarter of 1874-75
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Pungah	3,980	7,100	36,118	37,740
Madras Kurkutch	15,140		1,850	1,894
Total	19,120	7,100	37,968	39,634

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa Ports.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON VACCINATION IN BENGAL FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1875.

READ—

The Surgeon-General's report on vaccination in the Lower Provinces for the year 1873-74.

THE Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the unabated success which, during the past year, has attended the efforts of the Medical Department to extend vaccination among the people of these provinces. The total number of operations performed was 791,634, against 687,406 in 1872-73; this number is still far short of the requirements of these provinces, being little more than one-third of what is accepted as their birth-rate. Still it is satisfactory as indicating considerable progress compared with the previous year. Of the net increase of 104,228 cases, about one-third is attributable to the extension of dispensary practice, and the rest to the labours of the special establishments entertained at Government expense. Besides these, in many districts there were independent vaccinators and ex-inoculators at work, from all of whom returns have not been received. Increased attention has been given by civil surgeons to vaccination with the satisfactory result of an increase in the number of inoculators who have engaged to practice the art, and further efforts on their part in this direction are desirable.

2. An examination of the figures submitted with the present report shows that there was a decrease of 8,642 in the number of operations performed in the course of the year in the Darjeeling circle, against an increase of 82,718 cases in the five remaining circles. The large number of emigrants who were vaccinated on passing through Calcutta have swelled the returns of that circle. Operations were most successfully carried on in the Metropolitan circles, where a large area has been effectually protected from small-pox. Considerable energy has been shown in pushing on the work in the Eastern Bengal circle, and credit is due to the Superintendent for the large increase in the number of operations performed by his staff. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where there were repeated outbreaks of small-pox in the course of the year, strenuous attempts were made, with some success, to induce the people to be vaccinated. Operations were carried on in selected thanas of all the districts of the Darjeeling circle. The decrease in the outturn of work is ascribed to the opposition encountered in certain parts where inoculators had excited the prejudices of the people, and to some of the ground gone over having been that protected in a previous year. The great extent of this circle, and the absence of good roads increase the difficulties of inspection, and the vaccinators are consequently less easily kept up to their work.

3. Out of 766,297 primary cases, 711,333, or 92·99 per cent., were successful; and out of 25,337 re-vaccinations, 5,716, or 22·79 per cent., were successful. These figures would seem to show that, compared with the previous year, there had been some decline in the success attending primary operations; the result is rather, however, to be attributed to an increase in the care with which dispensary work has been checked and supervised.

4. The amount of inspection work performed by the Superintendents of the various circles was satisfactory. The number of cases personally examined and verified with the registers was no less than 47,165 in the Metropolitan circle, 29,754 in the Darjeeling circle, and 21,269 in the Dacca circle. In the Ranchee circle the number was comparatively small, but the Superintendent appears to have moved freely about the country and to have been careful in the supervision of his work. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that complaints are made of the inferiority of dispensary practice, and of the difficulty with which vaccinators who have engaged in it are induced to adopt correct methods. The returns furnished disclose great variations in the number of operations performed at the various dispensaries, and there seems to be little

doubt that some of the vaccinators entertained there are inefficient. It is of the first importance that their work should be strictly supervised, more especially in the municipalities where inoculation is prohibited by law; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter will have the continued attention of the Medical Department. He would wish that in future reports a statement should be given of the amount of the work, personally examined and verified by the civil surgeon, similar to that rendered in the case of the circle superintendents.

5. Judged by the number of operations performed on an average by each vaccinator, there has been, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice, an improvement in the efficiency of the establishments entertained. The work performed in the Metropolitan circle and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which amounted on an average to 3,931 and 2,506 cases respectively, was particularly satisfactory. In the Darjeeling and Eastern Bengal circles some difficulty has been experienced in bringing up the staff of vaccinators to the full sanctioned number. In Julpigoree and the Hill Tracts of Darjeeling it is with difficulty that men are got to serve at all; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Dr. Lidderdale will not relax his efforts to obtain recruits from among the resident population—a measure the importance of which he fully recognises. There was considerable sickness and there were also some deaths among the staff employed in the Eastern Bengal circle; and, under the circumstances, much credit is due to the Superintendent for the amount of work overtaken and for the success of the operations performed. In the Ranchee circle the apprentices attached to the various parties of vaccinators are reported to have laboured creditably, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to entertain favourably a proposal, if separately submitted, to give them a subsistence allowance in accordance with the Surgeon-General's recommendation.

6. The total cost of vaccine operations, as exhibited in the statement appended to the present report, was Rs. 98,207, or Rs. 6,104 more than in the previous year. Of the whole amount, Rs. 9,897 only was paid from local funds or other sources, the rest being a charge on the State. The average cost of each successful operation was two annas, or nearly half an anna less than in the previous year. This result the Lieutenant-Governor considers satisfactory, and he trusts that in future years an increased outturn of work will still more diminish the average cost in Ranchee, and especially in Calcutta, where it is still abnormally high.

7. It is impossible that Government should provide vaccination for the whole of the people of these provinces, or even maintain permanently large establishments in any of them; and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore watches with interest the efforts which are made to introduce a self-supporting system in certain districts. In Bankoora, Midnapore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Gowhatty, and the districts of the Chota Nagpore, Patna, and Bhagulpore divisions, a considerable number of inoculators have been induced to change their practice and undergo instruction in vaccination. These results are creditable to the civil surgeons of these districts, who will doubtless continue to interest themselves in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that other civil surgeons will make similar efforts and will thereby obtain a similar success. So long as the ex-inoculators are under instruction, it may be necessary or advisable to give them a subsistence allowance, and the Lieutenant-Governor will receive favourably proposals to this effect. Once trained, however, they must distinctly understand that it is to their own exertions that they must look for support, though in special cases the Lieutenant-Governor will not be unwilling to grant a bonus to deserving men who have exerted themselves successfully and whose work has been inspected and approved. It is important that whatever funds are available should be devoted to organizing an efficient system of inspection and control over the work performed by these men. The experience of successive years has demonstrated the danger of giving them the support of Government without any security against misconduct on their part. The present reports contain more than one instance where the work of the staff of Government vaccinators has been discredited, and where obstacles have been thrown in their way by the irresponsible action of ex-inoculators whose proceedings have been uncontrolled.

8. In Bankoora, where Dr. Conolly has interested himself very successfully in the cause of vaccination, the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly sanctioned a special establishment to supervise the inoculators whom he has trained, and, should the system be successful, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to extend it to other districts. It is particularly desirable that the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom should persevere in his endeavours to utilize the ex-inoculators whom he has already engaged in vaccination. In Midnapore operations were much interfered with by the epidemic of fever, which prevailed throughout the season, indisposing the people to vaccination and crippling the staff at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, whose attention was necessarily much diverted to the establishment of endemic dispensaries. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in the current season more progress will be possible, and that a fair start will be given to a system which promises to be self-supporting.

9. During the year under report, small-pox was more than usually prevalent in all the circles except the Darjeeling one. It was present in Calcutta throughout the year, and appeared also in the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan. It was particularly severe in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It was also epidemic in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. Full advantage was taken of the circumstance to push forward operations, the people accepting vaccination the more readily when danger is at hand. Vaccinators detached from the metropolitan staff protected nearly 10,000 persons in Beerbhoom. In Bankoora more than twice that number were protected owing to the good arrangements made by the civil medical officer. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the staff of vaccinators at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendent was found to be quite insufficient. It has now been reinforced by the transfer of vaccinators from the Metropolitan circle, and will now, it is expected, fully meet the requirements of the Pergunnahs.

10. The results of the vaccine census, submitted with the present report, shew that vaccination is making steady progress among the juvenile population. The Lieutenant-Governor has read, with interest, Dr. Charles' remarks on the degree of protection from small-pox which has been afforded to Calcutta in the past season by vaccination.

11. The fact that in several instances outbreaks of small-pox in districts to which Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 has been extended were traced to the proceedings of inoculators should render magistrates sensible of the necessity which exists for a strict enforcement of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Surgeon is of opinion that a clear case has been made out for the extension of the Act to Bogra and Dacca, and he will be ready to entertain proposals to this effect on their separate submission. The Act has, since the close of the year, been introduced into certain thanas of Jessore, and arrangements for extending it to the Sonthal Pergunnahs are being made.

12. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks Dr. Campbell Brown and his subordinate officers, for the efforts they have made to promote the work of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

No. 536, dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1875.

From—H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., Inspector-General of Registration,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government and for publication in the *Gazette*, the returns noted in the margin, submitted by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for the year 1874.

1. Return of Companies registered in 1874.
2. " of Companies which increased their capital in 1874.
3. " of Companies wound up in 1874.
4. " of Companies borne on the register at close of year.

2. It will be seen that thirty-one new Companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,12,70,000, were registered during the year, while nine Companies increased their capital to the extent of Rs. 18,08,000. On the other hand, seven Companies were wound up, including one with a capital of two and half millions sterling. The number of existing Companies at the close of the year was 126, with an aggregate capital of seven millions.

3. No unlimited company, and no literary or scientific society, was registered under Act XXI of 1860 during the year under report.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered in 1874.

No.	Name of Companies.	When Registered.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
		1874.	Rs.
1	Asiatic Jute Company, Limited ...	30th Sept. ...	4,00,000
2	Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited ...	30th Sept. ..	8,00,000
3	Behar Commercial Association, Limited ...	24th Nov. ...	2,00,000
4	Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	4th June ...	6,00,000
5	Baree Tea Company, Limited ...	23rd Sept. ...	1,50,000
6	Bogra Loan Office, Limited ...	5th Nov. ...	20,000
7	Burkhola Tea Company, Limited ...	1st Sept. ...	2,70,000
8	Chitpore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ...	24th June ...	4,00,000
9	Corinthian Theatre Company, Limited ...	22nd July ...	1,00,000
10	Chota Nagpore Tea Company, Limited ...	27th Nov. ...	2,50,000
11	Dunbar Cotton Mill, Limited ...	18th Dec. ...	10,00,000
12	Howrah Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ...	1st May ...	3,00,000
13	Howrah Mills Company, Limited ...	14th July ...	14,00,000
14	Indian Statesman Company, Calcutta, Limited ...	4th Dec. ...	30,000
15	Jheerieghaut Tea Company, Limited ...	6th Oct. ...	2,20,000
16	Joonktollee Tea Company, Limited ...	7th Aug. ...	80,000
17	Lackatoorah Tea Company, Limited ...	5th Dec. ...	2,25,000
18	Merchant's Steam Tug Company, Limited ...	3rd Jan. ...	2,20,000
19	Nauthpore Indigo Company, Limited ...	9th Oct. ...	1,50,000
20	New Falladhi Tea Company, Limited ...	10th Feb. ...	2,00,000
21	Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	10th June ...	19,00,000
22	Phœnix Tea Company, of Cachar Limited ...	9th Oct. ...	6,00,000
23	Ramkistopore Press Company, Limited ...	23rd April ...	1,30,000
24	Riverside Press Company (Watson's Patent), Limited	13th July ...	3,00,000
25	Springside Tea Company, Limited ...	10th Jan. ...	1,10,000
26	Tungoo River Tea Company, Limited ...	13th Nov. ...	2,00,000
27	The Mothola Company, Limited ...	5th March ...	1,50,000
28	The Strand Bank Press Company (Watson's Patent), Limited ...	24th July ...	2,50,000
29	Teendarrea Company, Limited ...	28th July ...	1,35,000
30	Ting Ling Tea Company, Limited ...	15th Sept. ...	1,50,000
31	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited ...	25th Feb. ...	3,00,000
	Total ...		1,12,70,000

Statement of Joint Stock Companies which increased their Capital in 1874.

No	Name of Companies	Amount of Increase of Capital
		Rs
1	Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	3,00,000
2	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	8,00,000
3	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ..	30,000
4	Dessa and Pubuttia Tea Company, Limited	30,000
5	Gouripore Company Limited	4,00,000
6	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited ..	50,000
7	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	1,20,000
8	Springside Tea Company, Limited .	28,000
9	The Planter's Store Company, Limited	50,000
	Total	18,08,000

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up during 1874

No	Name of Companies	Date	Nominal Capital
		1874	
1	Desing Company, Limited	6th May .	70 000
2	Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	28th July .	1,00 000
3	Taliodhi Tea Company Limited	31st Jan ..	2,00,000
4	Shaw & Jamee Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, Limited (by order of High Court, dated 28th November 1874)	16th Sept. .	2,50 00 000
5	The Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	8th June	6 00 000
6	The North Western Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	24th July ..	1 00,000
7	The Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	21st Feb. .	2,70,000
		Total ...	2,69,10,000

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies existing on the 31st December 1874.

No	Names of Companies	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees
1	Atcuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2	Asiatic Jute Company, Limited .	1,00 000
3	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited . ..	1,10,000
4	Assensole Trading and Building Company Limited ..	50,000
5	Assensole E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Limited ..	5,000
6	Amicable Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
7	Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited	1,00,000
8	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
9	Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited . ..	8,00,000
10	Behar Commercial Association, Limited	2,00,000
11	Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited	6 00,000
12	Bruce Tea Company, Limited . ..	1,50,000
13	Bograh Loan Office, Limited . .	20,000
14	Burkhola Tea Company, Limited .. .	2,70,000
15	Burdwan Stone Company, Limited . ..	3,00,000
16	Bengal Tea Company, Limited . ..	10,00,000
17	Balasore Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
18	Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00 000
19	Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited	50 000
20	Bishnath Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
21	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
22	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
23	Borsillah Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
24	Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
25	Budge Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
26	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	4,000
27	Burrisal Loan Office, Limited..	20,000
28	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
29	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
30	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited ..	2,20,000
31	Cavery Coffee Company, Limited	1,05 000
32	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
33	Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
34	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
35	Cutleecherra Company, Limited	2,30,000
36	Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
37	Chitpore Screw Company, Limited . ..	75,000
38	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited	2 00,000
39	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited	75,000
40	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited .. .	1,70,000
41	Cossipore Press Company, Limited	4,40,000
42	Chitpore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	4,00,000
43	Corinthian Theatre Company, Limited	1,00,000
44	Chota Nagpore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
45	Dunbar Cotton Mill, Limited	10,00,000
46	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
47	Durrung Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
48	Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
49	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1 00,000
50	Dehing Company, Limited	20,00,000
51	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited	1,80,000
52	Dedur Kosh Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
53	East India Tea Company, Limited	10 00,000
54	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	5 60,000
55	Equitable Coal Company, Limited	8,00,000
56	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
57	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	15,000
58	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	14,00 000
59	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
60	Gouripore Company, Limited	12,00,000
61	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9 20,000
62	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
63	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
64	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8 00,000
65	Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, five millions of dollars, equal to rupees	1,12 50,000
66	Holta Tea Company, Limited	3,50,000
67	Howrah Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
68	Howrah Mills Company, Limited	14,00,000
69	Indian Statesman Company, Calcutta, Limited.. ..	30 000
70	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	29,00,000
71	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
72	Jellalpore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
73	Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	2,30,000
74	Jheerreghaut Tea Company, Limited	2 20,000
75	Joonktollee Tea Company, Limited	80,000
76	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
77	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited ..	8,00,000
78	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
79	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
80	Kala Cherra Tea Company, Limited	2,75,000
81	Labor Transport Company, Limited	1,00,000
82	Lackatoorah Tea Company, Limited	2,25,000
83	Merchants' Steam Tug Company, Limited	2,20,000
84	Muthick Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
85	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
86	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited	25,000
87	Majagram Tea Company, Limited	2,00 000
88	Moran Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of Nominal Capital in Rupees.
89	Mymensing Loan Office, Limited	20,000
90	Nasmith's Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
91	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
92	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
93	National Theatre Company, Limited by Guarantee ..	2,000
94	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	7,20,000
95	Nauthpore Indigo Company, Limited	1,50,000
96	New Fallodbi Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
97	Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	19,00,000
98	Phœnix Tea Company of Cachar, Limited	6,00,000
99	Pankabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
100	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited	1,00,000
101	Puttareah Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
102	Ramgurh Company, Limited	10,00,000
103	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	6,00,000
104	Ramkistopore Press Company, Limited	1,30,000
105	Riverside Press Company (Watson's Patent), Limited ..	3,00,000
106	Springside Tea Company, Limited	1,68,000
107	Sungoo River Tea Compan,y Limited .. .	2,00,000
108	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
109	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
110	Scott Thompson and Company, Limited	5,00,000
111	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
112	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited	5,00,000
113	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited.. ..	4,00,000
114	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	15,00,000
115	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	1,00,000
116	Tukvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
117	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	9,00,000
118	The Planter's Store Company, Limited	1,00,000
119	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
120	The Mothola Company, Limited	1,50,000
121	The Strand Bank Press Company (Watson's Patent), Limited ..	2,50,000
122	Teendarrea Company, Limited	1,35,000
123	Tingling Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
124	United Tea Panters' Tea Company, Limited	6,000
125	Wastara Coffee Company, Limited	48,000
126	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
	Total ..	6,99,76,000

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th February 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 8th* Feb. 1875	Nil	Rainfall at Raneegunge ·23, elsewhere nil Weather cloudy, then fine and hot, and threatening rain at the time of report. Crops promising. Fever less, more cholera, and some small-pox.
	2	Bankoora, 6th " "	0·22	Slight rain on the 31st January; rest of the week dry. The crops continue to flourish.
	3	Beerbhoom, 6th " "	0 32	Slight rain fell. Cold during the first half of the week; growing hot during the latter. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 6th " "	Nil	Weather cold and clear, with keen wind from the north-west. What little cold-weather crops there are, are very good. Rain is wanted for further sowings. Prices of rice show a tendency to rise in the east of the district. Cholera is very severe on the coast.
	5	Hooghly, 6th " "	Nil	Weather clear; wind from north and north-east. Onions and vegetables on the ground; prospects good; prospects of peas fair; potato crop almost all gathered in.
		Howrah, 6th " "	Nil	Fair throughout the week No crops on the ground.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 8th† Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather getting warmer. The harvest of the late rice is complete in all parts of the district, with the exception of a portion of the Soonderbuns. Cold-weather crops progressing favorably. Cholera prevailing extensively in Thanas Mothoorapore, Bankipore, and Devipore, of the Diamond Harbour Sub-division, also to a less extent in Thanas Tallygunge, Joynagore, Protapnagore, Bostopore and Achipore. It has abated in Bhaugore, and in Sub-division Baraset. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 6th Feb. 1875	0·04	Slight rain; weather somewhat warmer during the last day or two. The *rubbee*, or cold-weather crops, promise well everywhere. Sugarcane is giving a large yield and has been sown over a large area than usual. Public health good.
	8	Jessore, 6th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. *Aman*, or late rice, safely in, everywhere. *Boro dhan*, or spring rice, planted out, and winter crops gathered in under favorable circumstances. Spring crops promising.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 6th Feb. 1875.	0·23	Weather warmer. State and prospects of the crops are very promising.
	10	Dinagepore, 5th Feb. 1875.	·13	Weather cloudy, with slight rain in places. Mustard being gathered; a not very good crop. Other cold-weather crops looking well.
	11	Maldah, 6th Feb. 1875	0·28	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning; fair and cold afterwards. The harvesting of the mustard crop is going on. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good. The sowing of *boro dhan*, or spring rice, has begun.
	12	Rajshahye 6th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Clear and fair weather; no rain during the week except a very slight drizzle on the night of the 29th January at the Sudder station No change in the favorable prospects of crops *Boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being sown. Very few cases of cholera reported from Nattore station.
	13	Rungpore, 5th Feb. 1875	·06	Sun becoming more powerful, but still cold in the morning and evening; very slight rain a few days ago. Reaping operations nearly over, and very good crops.
	14	Bogra, 6th " "	Nil	Fair weather. Reaping of the late rice crop not yet completed.
	15	Pubna, 6th " "	0 03	Weather fair; dry and warmer. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on, the yield is not good. *Cheena* millet, *jally*, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice, are being sown. The prospects of the *motor* and *khesari* pulses, and of *rye* oil-seed are good. Mango is in blossom. Little or no sickness reported.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 5th " "	0·10	A few drops of rain fell on the 31st January. Weather milder, with a little more sunshine. Wheat, barley, and mustard are doing well. Ground is being prepared for sowing rice and other crops.
	17	Julpigoree, 6th " "	·02	Little rain has fallen. Cold in the beginning of the week; last two days warmer. State and prospects of the crops are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop.
		Cooch Behar, 4th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Unusually cold most of the week. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report, which are pretty good on the whole.

* Telegram of the 8th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 8th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 8th* Feb. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather; clouds hanging over. State of crops very good.
	19	Fureedpore, 6th Feb. 1875	0·01	Cloudy on 31st January, when a few drops of rain fell; rest of the week clear and sunny Cold-weather crops doing well everywhere Price of coarse rice has fallen slightly at Goalundo; it has risen at Gopalgunge, owing to large purchases being made by exporters, but at Fureedpore, Madareepore, and Bhanga prices continue the same as last week. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 4th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Cold and pleasant weather. State and prospects of crops good.
	21	Mymensingh, 5th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Days getting warmer. Prospects of crops favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 4th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Cold in the early portion of the week; afterwards warmer. State and prospects of crops good.
	23	Noakholly, 4th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather fair, except the night of the 31st January, which was slightly cloudy. The reaping of the late rice crop has been completed, and the produce has been on an average about 12 annas, being in excess by two annas of last year's crop. The constant cloudy weather and rains of late have slightly damaged some of the cold-weather crops.
	24	Tipperah, 5th Feb 1875	·02	A little rain is reported from most thanas. The miscellaneous crops are being reaped, and the outturn is fair
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 2nd Feb 1875	Nil	Nights and mornings foggy; cloudy on the 31st January. The prospects of the mustard, chillies, and tobacco crops are good. There is no other crop on the ground.
		Hill Tipperah	...	Return not received
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 8th* Feb 1875	·11	Weather cloudy and occasional rain. Rice crop all reaped, and prospects of the cold-weather crops are at present excellent, but cloudy weather bringing blight; poppy beginning to suffer Health good.
	27	Gya, 6th „ „	·68	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. Health of the people good.
	28	Shahabad, 6th „ „	0·37	Rain fell on the night of the 30th January and on the 5th February; weather clear; wind variable. Prospects of the crops excellent; the late rains have done much good. Damage from hailstone very slight.
	29	East Tirhoot, 6th „ „	Nil	Pleasant weather. Prospects of crops favorable.
	30	West Tirhoot, 6th Feb. 1875.	0·16	Some rain has fallen; weather fair afterwards. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 6th Feb. 1875	·34	Weather cloudy and clear alternately; east wind prevailing. A little rain on the 30th January and on the 4th and 5th February. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable. Wheat, barley, *rahur* pulse, and peas are doing well. Poppy beginning to flower Mustard is being gathered. The late rain has on the whole benefited the crops, but very slight injury to *rahar*, peas, and barley from frost and blight has been reported within the jurisdiction of Baneapore out-post, of thana Mushruck, in the Sudder Sub-division, and thanas Baragaon, Darowlee, and Sewan, in the Sewan Sub-division. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices (common rice and wheat excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 5th „ „	·22	Weather cloudy and cold, with easterly wind and showers. Crops excellent and improved, if possible, by recent rain. Opium magnificent. Indigo prospects good.
Bhaugulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 6th „ „	0·39	Slight rain followed by intense cold. State and prospects of crops excellent.
	34	Bhagulpore, 8th* „ „	·13	Rain on the night of the 6th February, and sky very cloudy up to the time of report. The cold-weather crops throughout the district, unless damaged by hail or too much rain before ripening, must be bumper ones—full 16 annas. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 6th „ „	0·07	Slight rain fell. Weather warmer during the last two days. State and prospects of crops, as before reported, are very good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 6th Feb. 1875.	·59	Some rain has fallen. Weather variable. In some places cool and fine; in others cloudy and warm with threatening rain. State and prospects of crops are very good.

* Telegrams of the 8th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA			
37	Cuttack, 30th Jan. 1875	·88	Rain has fallen; weather cold and cloudy; more rain is expected. Cold-weather crops coming on vigorously; harvest of earlier kinds has begun.
38	Pooree, 4th Feb "	·15	There was a slight shower of rain on the 31st January, afterwards weather fair and cold. The harvesting of the main rice (*Sarud*), is nearly completed and the outturn is comparatively inferior to that of last year Pulses are generally indifferent; *Berrhi*, black *moog*, and *arahur* pulses continue to be gathered. White *moong* pulse is growing well. *Koolthee* pulse is ripening. Mustard and castor seed are being gathered. Sugarcane continue to be gathered with a good outturn *Dalua* or spring rice plants are thriving well, having been benefited by the late rain. Mango blossom seriously injured by the late fall of rain.
39	Balasore, 5th " "	1·13	Sky dark and threatening on the 30th January Rain with gusts of wind on the night of the 30th and on the 31st; afterwards fine weather. All crops off the grounds except a few pulses, &c, on banks of large rivers. Cholera reported from tract affected by cyclone of the 15th October last.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 5th Feb. 1875.	0 84	Much rain all over the district at the early part of the week, but afterwards fine. The crops are excellent. The *sergooja* and *sursoo* (oil-seeds) have been reaped, and have yielded abundantly; wheat, *arhur* pulse, and opium are progressing well. At 8-15 P.M. on Thursday, a violent shock of earthquake was felt, which seemed to proceed from east to west. It was accompanied by noise resembling distant thunder.
41	Lohardugga, 6th Feb. 1875.	·90	There has been rain throughout the district during the week Cloudy at the time of the report. All reports continue favorable. Small pox reports during the week fewer
42	Singbhoom, 5th Feb. 1875.	1·22	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. A few cases of cholera have been reported from the most eastern part of the district.
43	Maunbhoom, 6th Feb. 1875.	0 52	Some rain fell during the week; the weather has turned suddenly warm; sky clouded, and there are indications of rain. State and prospects of crops are satisfactory in all respects.

(Nos. 37–39 bracketed: ORISSA DIVISION.)

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th February 1875

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 15 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	19 0	12 12	20 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 15 12	15 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 0	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 14 0	14 0	12 8	E 14 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 8	17 0 to 17 8	16 0 to 17 0	10 8 to 11 8	..	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta.*															
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 10 to 18 0	14 0 to 16 4	10 8 to 10 10	E 18 0	14 0	16 0	F 7 4	8 0	8 4	16 0	15 12	11 0	E 13 5	...	...
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	.	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	G 16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 12 12	13 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 4	18 12	13 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	18 0 to 19 0	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 8 to 20 0	11 12	..	...	...
10	Dinagepore	13 0	13 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 10	22 0	21 0	12 0	28 0	27 8	13 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 8	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	11 4	25 0	26 0	11 12	30 0	26 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	18 0 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 0	11 4	...	...	...	19 8	18 12 to 20 10	10 8 to 11 4	21 12 to 24 0	21 8 to 22 8	12 0 to 14 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 0	9 7	...	...	...	7 7	8 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	...	..	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	29 8	29 8	12 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	I 13 3	13 3	10 0	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 5	26 5	12 0	.	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	J 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	..	K ...	17 0	17 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	L 13 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	17 8	21 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18-12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15-12 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th February 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Distri
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Distr
																		Calcutta.*
E 16 0	...		...	...	...	E 20 0	...	...	16 7	17 12	12 5	115 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 19	18 to 19	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	16 4	16 4	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 8	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	8 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	11 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Dist
14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	8 0	Mymensingh.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 t seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 16 per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17-8 to 18 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, paddy 36 to 41-4 seers, and gra seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-4 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOJRUSH MILLET—(CUMBOO, BAJRA.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	M [illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0				18 0	1[illegible] 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	18 0			
23	Noakholly						N	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0			
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8				1[illegible] 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0 to 17 0			
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts							12 1	12 1	3	13 5	16 0	16 0			
	Hill Tipperah†															
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	[illegible] 0	19 0	15 0	8 0	[illegible] 0	16 8	14 0	14 8	11 0	23 0	[illegible] 0	13 0			
27	Gya	O 16 0	17 0	10 8	[illegible] 8	23 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 8	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 12			
28	Shahabad	I 16 8	16 0	14 8	[illegible] 0	22 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	1[illegible] 0	11 4	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	West Tirhoot	O 14 0	13 0	12 0	I 16 0 to 27 0	15 [illegible] to 27 [illegible]	15 12 to 17 0	9 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	19 0	1[illegible] 0	10 0			
30	Sarun	16 0	17 0	14 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	18 0	[illegible] 0	9 0	8 4	[illegible] 8	24 0	12 12			
31	Chumparun*	K 14 0	11 0	11 1	I 1[illegible] 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 2[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12			
32	Monghyr†															
33	Bhagulpore	18 1[illegible]	[illegible]2 11	12 10	22 11	22 11	17 11	1[illegible] 7	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 7	24 0	22 11	12 10			
34	Purneah	2[illegible] 0	20 0	11 0				23 0	[illegible]1 0	8 6	24 0	24 0	9 0			
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 14 0	14 0	11 0				12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8			
	ORISSA															
36	Cuttack*	21 0	1[illegible] 11	13 2				18 0	18 0	21 0	28 14	2[illegible] 9	2[illegible] 4			
37	Pooree	17 1	15 12	11 13				17 1	17 1	18 6	28 4	26 1	23 10			
38	Balasore*	12 8	12 8	10 8				16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	26 0			
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
39	Hazareebagh	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0		10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8			
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	10 0				18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	16 0			
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0				14 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0			
42	Manbhoom	T 12 8	13 0	10 8	F 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	F 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 23 seers, best rice 18 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18 12 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 8 seers, great millet 23 to 22 8 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 6th February 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize—Next preceding return.	Maize—Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram—Next preceding return.	Gram—Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood—Next preceding return.	Fire-wood—Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt—Next preceding return.	Salt—Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Condt.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	280 0	280 0	.	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	..	...	.	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
																		Hill Tipperah.†
																		BEHAR.
28 0	28 0	16 0	..	...	...	27 0	26 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	155 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
...	...	...	E 26 8 to 33 0	27 8 to 35 0	13 8 to 25 0	26 0	26 0	11 8	20 8	21 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya
24 0	24 0	...	...	.	...	24 0	21 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	28 0	28 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	West Tirhoot.
26 0	26 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	..	7 0	7 0	9 0	Chumparun.*
																		Monghyr.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	14 8	22 11	21 7	16 7	151 8	157 0	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	18 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Purneah
...	...	...	E 35 0 to 60 0	35 0 to 60 0	..	40 0	40 0	20 0	E 15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	13 0 to 16 0	320 0	...	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	.	10 11	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 7	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	10 0	10 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	17 0	24 0	27 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 12	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 21 seers, common rice 20-8 to 28 seers, lesser millet 21 to 31 seers, maize 26 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 55 seers, maize 15 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 32-8 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 46 seers, maize 24 to 46 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGÂL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·79	0·09	1·27	30th Jan.	
		Cutwa	0·40	0·49	3·19	ditto	
		Culna	1·07	Nil	1·20	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·43	0·10	1·50	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·15	0·21	1·30	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·42	0·61	1·20	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·01	0·25	0·41	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·35	0·50	1·86	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·50	0·35	1·80	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·21	0·23	0·75	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·02	0·10	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·41	0·21	0·77	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·53	0·28	0·88	ditto	
		Serampore	0·84	0·67	1·64	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0 09	0·19	1·38	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Calcutta	0 06	0·18	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	0·05	0·18	1·58	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·40	0·25	1·66	ditto	
		Baraset	0·16	0 61	2 35	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·50	0·34	1·28	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·36	0·61	ditto	
		Satkhira	0 78	0·10	1·66	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·14	0·56	1·76	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0 20	1·32	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·25	0·15	1·57	ditto	
		Bongong	1·13	0 19	1 72	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·10	0·26	1·86	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·47	0·22	1·48	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·15	0·13	1·65	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·03	9·35	1·51	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·58	0·11	2·66	ditto	
		Narail	1·30	0·12	2·31	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·50	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·28	0·12	0·63	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·01	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·25	0·10	0·65	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0 08	0·15	2·01	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·30	1·59	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·16	0·08	1·59	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·15	0·05	1·16	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·24	1·61	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·04	Nil	0·54	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·09	0·04	2·27	ditto	
		Nattore	0·10	Nil	2·70	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0·09	Nil	1·04	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·10	Nil	1·80	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·22	0·06	1·35	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·81	Nil	0·81	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	......	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	0·30	Nil	1·58	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·07	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Boda	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	0·14	Nil	0·61	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	0·72	0·17	4·01	ditto	
		Titalya	0·33	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·08	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·18	0·07	1·87	30th Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	1·06	0·08	1·71	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	1·05	0·15	2·14	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·41	0·05	1·03	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·61	0·80	1·93	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·00	0·18	1·86	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·63	0·70	4·16	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	2·17	0·06	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	0·65	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·62	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	0·62	0·38	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·15	0·05	1·38	ditto	
		Jamalpore	0·55	Nil	1·65	ditto	
		Atia	1·15	Nil	2·28	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·00	0·01	3·10	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	4·30	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	4·50	0·02	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	1·86	Nil	2·65	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	1·64	0·11	2·02	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·83	0·15	4·41	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·90	0·08	2·55	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	1·90	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·63	0·13	3·68	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0·12	0·08	0·98	ditto	
		Behar	0·15	0·11	0·61	ditto	
		Barh	0·03	0·24	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·20	0·20	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	0·15	Nil	0·42	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·21	0·15	0·50	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·06	0·09	0·87	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·10	0·12	0·73	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·30	0·24	0·54	ditto ...	Not recd. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar	0·11	0·25	0·59	ditto	
		Bhuboorah	0·21	Nil	0·56	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0·07	Not rec.	1·11	23rd Jan.	
		Durbhunga	0·35	ditto	0·56	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th Jan.
		Hajeepore	0·21	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Not rec.	ditto	1·58	16th Jan.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	23rd Jan.	
		Tajpore	0·35	Nil	0·00	30th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·34	Not rec.	0·58	23rd Jan.	
		Sewan	0·12	ditto	0·29	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	0·22	0·47	30th Jan.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·09	0·67	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·50	0·69	ditto	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	2nd Jan.	
		Muddehpoora	0·25	Nil	0·25	30th Jan.	Not rec. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Banka	0·18	0·55	1·31	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·17	Nil	0·63	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·61	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·23	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·02	Nil	0·50	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·39	1·70	ditto	
		Rajmohal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	0·10	0·58	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	0·26	0·97	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	0·10	0·80	0·90	30th Jan.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ..	0·05	0·88	0·93	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·20	0·30	0·50	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Not rec.	0·60	0·60	ditto ...	Not rec. 17th to 23rd Jan.
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	0·95	Not rec.	1·00	23rd Jan.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	1·30	0·70	2·00	30th Jan.	
		Khoordah	0·56	0·72	1·28	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore .. .	Nil	0·08	1·33	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soroh	0·30	0·35	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	0·33	0·33	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	0·83	0·84	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh .. Jail ...	Nil	0·82	1·74	ditto	
		Hazareebagh .. Dispensary ...	Nil	0·84	1·66	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·05	0·75	1·20	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·13	1·18	1·55	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0·88	0·88	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·40	0·84	1·29	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·26	0·28	0·81	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·21	0·63	1·37	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th Jan.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·14	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·92	Not rec.	1·55	23rd Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·76	ditto	2·13	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·49	ditto	1·70	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·86	ditto	2·39	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·22	ditto	2·86	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·98	ditto	2·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·78	ditto	1·95	ditto	
		Suntock	Not rec.	ditto	1·05	9th Jan.	
		Cherideo . ..	1·01	ditto	1·67	23rd Jan.	
		Benares	0·47	ditto	0·54	ditto	
		Akyab	0·60	Nil	0·50	30th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 31st	10	30·086	30·105	63·7	59·2	75	E N E	6·2	...	CK, CS	
		16	30·012	30·031	70·4	61·0	58	N N E	5·0	...	CK	
	Feb. 1st	10	30·045	30·064	62·0	56·0	66	N by W	5·0	..	CS	
		6	30·003	30·022	68·8	58·8	51	N W	12·2	..	...	b
	2nd	10	30·113	30·132	62·5	56·0	64	N W	5·0	...	......	b
		16	29·977	29·996	72·0	61·5	51	N	10·5		......	b
	3rd	10	30·143	30·162	68·0	59·0	55	N	4·2	...	C	
		16	30·035	30·053	75·5	61·4	40	N W	7·3	...	.....	b
	4th	10	30·169	30·188	68·5	59·2	55	N N W	3·2	...	C	
		16	30·012	30·030	78·0	61·9	34	N W	5·2	...	C	
	5th	10	30·079	30·098	72·0	62·0	53	N N W	2·0	...	C	
		16	29·947	29·965	80·0	65·1	40	N	4·8	...	C	
	6th	10	30·072	30·091	72·9	64·0	58	N by E	3·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·941	29·959	81·3	67·9	47	N W	5·3	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	Jan. 31st	10	30·081	30·087	68	61	64	N E	...		N	m, o
		16	30·028	30·034	66	62	78	N E	..	0·20	N	m, o
	Feb. 1st	10	30·161	30·167	64	57	62	N N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	30·020	30·026	70	59	48	N N W	.	...	....	b
	2nd	10	30·132	30·138	64	57	62	N N W	..	..	.....	b, m
		16	29·990	29·996	72	60	45	N	...	.	......	b
	3rd	10	30·153	30·159	68	62	69	N	...	...	.....	b, m
		16	30·033	30·039	76	61	37	N N E	..	...	C	m
	4th	10	30·168	30·174	68	63	74	N N W	.	...	C	b, m
		16	30·014	30·020	77	61	34	N	..	...	C	b, m
	5th	10	30·094	30·100	74	62	47	N E	...	..	C	b, m
		16	29·958	29·964	79	68	54	N W	...	...	C	b, m
	6th	10	30·059	30·065	77	63	41	N	...	.	......	b, m
		16	29·935	29·941	81	60	41	N	..	.	C	b, m
Chittagong.	Jan. 31st	10	30·038	30·135	61	57	76	N	3·3	...	KS	u
		16	29·919	30·014	71	62	57	N N W	7·8	..	KS	u
	Feb. 1st	10	30·014	30·109	69	63	70	N N W	2·6	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·882	29·976	75	63	47	W	7·1	..	.....	b, m
	2nd	10	30·012	30·108	65	57	58	N N W	4·1	.	...	b, m
		16	29·858	29·953	72	64	62	W S W	7·8	..	....	b, m
	3rd	10	30·022	30·117	70	63	65	N	4·2	.	.....	b, m
		16	29·930	30·024	77	66	53	W	6·6	...	......	b, m
	4th	10	30·042	30·137	70	65	75	N	4·9	..	....	b, m
		16	29·930	30·023	79	65	43	S	3·6	..	.	b, m
	5th	10	30·002	30·097	71	65	70	N	5·1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·855	29·918	80	68	51	W	6·4	...	......	b, v
	6th	10	29·964	30·058	75	67	63	N N W	4·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·842	29·935	80	69	54	W	5·0	.	.....	b, m
Madras.	Jan. 30th	10	30·027	30·057	82	73	63	E S E	3	..	....	o
		16	29·911	29·941	82	72	59	E by S	6	...	......	o
	31st	10	30·016	30·046	83	75	67	E by S	3	...	....	o
		16	29·910	29·940	83	76	67	E N E	11	...	....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	30·052	30·082	83	75	67	N E by E	15	...	......	o
		16	29·938	29·968	82	73	63	N E	12	.	...	o
	2nd	10	30·062	30·092	81	72	62	N E by N	16		.....	c
		16	29·945	29·975	82	72	59	N E by E	15	..	......	c
	3rd	10	30·086	30·116	80	68	51	N N E	13	..	....	b, o
		16	29·976	30·006	85	73	54	N by E	15	.	......	b, o
	4th	10	30·104	30·134	81	68	48	N E	10	.	......	b, o
		16	29·977	30·007	80	69	54	N N E	12		.....	b, c
	5th	10	30·034	30·064	83	71	[illegible]	N by E	8	..	...	c
		16	29·930	29·960	82	70	[illegible]	N E by N	11	..	..	c
Cuttack.	Jan. 31st	10	29·972	30·056	72	68	80	W	2·4	0·10	CK, N, C	
		16	29·919	30·003	73	67	71	E N E	5·2	..	CK, KS, C	
	Feb. 1st	10	30·080	30·165	67	59	59	N	2·1	...	....	b
		16	29·939	30·025	75	58	29	W N W	3·5		C	b
	2nd	10	30·073	30·158	68	57	46	N E	0·5	...	C	b
		16	29·912	29·995	76	59	30	N N E	2·9	...	C	b
	3rd	10	30·085	30·169	69	60	56	N W	0·5	.	....	b
		16	29·947	30·030	79	62	33	N E	1·6	.	C	b
	4th	10	30·100	30·184	71	62	57	N N W	0·3	...	C	b
		16	29·937	30·020	81	64	34	E N E	2·1	...	C	b
	5th	10	30·017	30·101	73	64	68	[illegible]	0·3	..	C	b
		16	29·881	29·963	83	65	33	S E	1·9	...	...	b
	6th	10	29·995	30·079	75	63	47	W	0·6	..	......	b
		16	29·856	29·938	85	67	34	E S E	2·2	..	.....	b
Akyab.	Jan. 31st	10	30·061	30·083	73	64	58	N E	3·0	..	....	b
		16	29·957	29·979	80	68	51	N W	7·0	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	30·036	30·058	76	63	44	N N W	3·0	..	......	b
		16	29·927	29·949	75	68	68	N W	9·5	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·034	30·056	70	61	57	N W	6·0	.	......	b
		16	29·910	29·932	73	63	54	W N W	7·6	...	.....	
	3rd	10	30·071	30·093	72	65	66	E	3·4	.	.....	b
		16	29·972	29·994	74	67	67	W	5·3	..	......	b
	4th	10	30·088	30·110	74	67	67	N E	2·3	.	......	b
		16	29·962	29·984	81	70	55	W	6·3	..	..	b
	5th	10	30·043	30·065	76	68	64	N E	3·3	...	......	b
		16	29·902	29·924	80	66	44	W N W	2·3	..	......	b
	6th	10	30·016	30·038	75	67	63	N	3·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·884	29·906	80	68	51	W N W	6·8	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Feb.	1st	30·063	69·2	56·0	119·0	62·5	56·8	51·7	0·70	N N W & W N W	0·1	90·6	...	..	Clear.
	2nd	·042	72·6	54·5	118·0	63·1	57·5	52·5	·70	N W & N by E	...	126·0	...	..	Cloai.
	3rd	·068	76·0	57·5	122·0	65·8	58·6	52·8	·65	N by E & N W	...	73·1	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M.
	4th	·068	78·0	56·0	131·0	66·2	58·9	53·1	·65	N W & N N W	...	40·1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	5th	·004	81·3	58·0	124·0	68·9	61·6	55·8	·65	N N W & N by E	...	17·3	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at Midnight, from 5 to 7 A.M. and 7 to 11 P.M.
	6th	29·986	81·8	61·6	126·0	71·1	63·9	58·1	·65	N N W	...	47·8	..	●	Clear. Slightly foggy at Midnight and 1 A.M., and from 8 to 11 P.M.
	7th	·976	82·2	64·5	133·0	72·6	65·7	60·3	·67	N N W & S E	.	28·2	..	..	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at Midnight.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	82·2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	..	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·31
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·74

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th February 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd January 1875, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,673	22,205 7 3	2,035 10 0	1,33,378 10	32,377 10 2	2,967 19 0	5,003 9 0
Or per mile of railway	194	140 5 1	12 17 3	843 0	204 9 7	18 15 1	31 12 4
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	77,018½	48,404 10 3	4,437 1 10	3,16,809 30	69,127 0 11	6,336 12 10	10,773 14 8
Total for 4 weeks ...	107,691½	70,610 1 6	6,472 11 10	4,50,188 0	1,01,504 11 1	9,304 11 10	15,777 3 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,162½	24,205 3 0	2,218 16 2	2,05,455 14	42,949 13 3	2,937 1 4	6,155 17 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	176	152 15 3	14 0 5	1,298 0	271 6 6	24 17 7	38 18 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	101,461	77,042 5 1	7,144 14 3	6,92,234 27	1,41,133 7 7	12,937 4 9	20,081 19 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th January 1875, *on* 28 *miles open*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,389	1,197 0 0	119 14 0	18,165 0	590 0 0	59 0 0	178 14 0
Or per mile of railway	335	43 0 0	4 6 0	649 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	32,621	4,074 0 0	407 8 0	49,575 0	1,634 0 0	163 8 0	570 16 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	42,010	5,271 0 0	527 2 0	67,740 0	2,224 0 0	222 8 0	749 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,633	1,289 7 0	128 18 11	17,442 0	797 12 0	79 15 6	208 14 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	344	46 0 10	4 12 1	623 0	28 7 10	2 17 0	7 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44 553	5,866 4 0	586 12 6	67,330 0	2,502 5 0	250 4 7	836 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th January 1875, *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	103,727	1,55,755 14 9	14,277 12 7	9,52,646 30	3,90,966 11 6	35,838 12 3	50,116 4 13
Or per mile of railway ...	....	121 11 4	11 3 2	...	305 8 0	28 0 1	39 3 5
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	346,517	5,32,251 7 6	48,789 14 4	28,85,536 0	12,71,151 4 9	116,522 4 1	165,311 18 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	450,244	6,88,007 6 3	63,067 6 11	38,38,182 30	16,62,118 0 3	152,360 16 4	215,428 3 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	101,514	1,40,420 13 10	12,871 18 3	14,41,389 20	6,14,552 5 9	56,333 19 4	69,205 17 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	109 11 7	10 1 2	....	480 3 5	44 0 5	54 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	463,260	7,17,132 1 5	65,737 2 2	59,94,758 30	25,42,794 14 3	233,089 10 7	298,826 13 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th January 1875, *on* 223¾ *miles open*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	5,762½	15,299 6 3	1,402 8 10	1,10,496 0	27,985 5 0	2,565 6 5	3,967 15 3
Or per mile of railway	....	68 6 1	6 5 4	... ..	125 1 2	11 9 4	17 14 8
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ..	17,743	48,880 4 6	4,480 13 10	3,14,234 10	84,443 3 6	7,740 12 7	12,221 6 5
Total for 4 weeks ...	23,505½	64,179 10 9	5,883 2 8	4,24,730 10	1,12,428 8 6	10,305 19 0	16,189 1 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,853	12,949 15 3	1,187 1 7	96,829 30	28,307 1 0	2,594 16 3	3,781 17 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	57 14 1	5 6 2	......	126 8 2	11 11 11	16 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,946	63,711 13 3	5,840 5 0	3,96,582 30	1,10,679 3 9	10,145 11 11	15,985 16 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 30th January 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,874	1,203 0 0	120 6 0	8,227 0	595 0 0	59 10 0	179 16 0
Or per mile of railway	69	44 0 0	4 8 0	302 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 12 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	4,416	3,432 0 0	343 4 0	18,755 0	1,608 0 0	160 16 0	504 0 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	6,290	4,635 0 0	463 10 0	26,982 0	2,203 0 0	220 6 0	683 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,624	1,218 10 11	121 17 5	4,894 0	564 7 9	56 8 11	178 6 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	60	44 11 6	4 9 5	179 24	20 11 5	2 1 5	6 10 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,404	4,972 0 1	497 4 0	29,352 30	2,252 3 3	225 4 4	722 8 4

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CONTENTS

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 13th February 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
The HON'BLE STUART HOGG,
The HON'BLE H. G. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. H. BROOKES,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAUL,

INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the Bill to amend Bengal Act No. VI of 1864 be read in Council. When he asked permission to introduce this Bill, he brought to the notice of the Council that the use of machinery being greatly on the increase in Calcutta, it seemed desirable to frame regulations by which some control should be had over persons who were placed in

charge of the boilers and prime movers; more especially as upon inquiry it was found that the machinery belonging to the poorer classes were constantly placed in charge of persons who had no practical knowledge of the working of boilers or engines. If the Council would refer to Section 6 of Act VI of 1864, passed by this Council, they would see that there were certain conditions under which the Lieutenant-Governor or any person authorized by him in that behalf might revoke any certificate granted for the working of a boiler. The way MR. HOGG proposed to deal with the subject before the Council was to repeal the whole of Section 6 of Act VI of 1864 and to re-enact it with the addition of a clause providing that the Lieutenant-Governor, or any person authorized by him, might, in addition to the conditions stated in that section, revoke a certificate when it was found that a boiler or prime mover was not in charge of a person competent to have charge of the same. MR. HOGG had treated the subject in that manner because he found that in many cases the persons placed in charge were illiterate men; and it therefore seemed difficult to impose upon them any sort of examination previously to their being placed in charge, whereby the inspecting officer would be able to ascertain their qualifications and issue certificates. The plan he proposed seemed to be the simplest one that could be followed, and would, he believed, effect the object in view.

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he wished to preface the few remarks which he had to offer on this Bill with an observation, which he trusted the Council would receive with indulgence. He was a new-comer to this assembly, and was not familiar with its practice and procedure. But he believed he was correct when he said that in all deliberative bodies it was usual to circulate, previous to discussion, the papers relating to subjects on which projects of legislation were based. It was indeed most inconvenient to discuss the merits of a measure without knowing the reasons upon which it was founded; the circumstances which might have led to its inception; and the history of the different stages through which it had passed before it had obtained the maturity of a draft Bill. With reference to the subject-matter of the present Bill, he was sorry to observe that, beyond the half-a-dozen lines in the shape of Statement of objects and reasons from the hon'ble mover, the Council had not a scrap of paper before it to show whether there existed any necessity for the measure or not. He believed that if such a measure were introduced in the English Parliament, the evidence of experts would have been taken before any decisive action would have been adopted. The executive Government, if he was rightly informed, had practically followed that course by inviting opinions from competent persons on the subject; but these opinions had not been laid before the Council, though it had been asked to pass the Bill. The Council was utterly in the dark as to whether, in the opinion of the persons consulted, there was good and valid reason for a measure of this kind. In another capacity he happened to come into possession of the papers on the subject; and from those papers it appeared that in 1873 the Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the working of the Steam-Boilers' Act in the town and the suburbs. Mr. Horace Cockerell, who was President of that Commission, stated that—

"In flour and soorkey-mills worked by native proprietors, common coolies, entirely unacquainted with the working of the steam-engine, are placed in charge of the machinery; that the mills are frequently kept working day and night without a change of men, and that the practice of working mills at night is greatly on the increase."

He was also of opinion that—

"The supervision over steam-boilers in the town and suburbs cannot be considered complete and effectual unless we take measures to ensure that the working of the machinery is placed in the hands of competent persons."

He believed from that report originated the present measure. But from inquiries which he had been able to make, he found—and he believed the hon'ble mover of the Bill would bear him out in the statement—that in boilers worked by natives there had not occurred a single accident. Some of those boilers had been worked for about twenty years or more; and however ignorant the men employed might be of the general principles of science, they were experienced in their work. He did not deny that in the abstract it was desirable to employ men well versed in the principles of science and in the theory of conducting machinery; but when we got practical men, experienced in their business, he

thought it was quite sufficient for all practical purposes: and the best proof of the efficiency of these men was that there had been no accidents. A few accidents, it was true, had occurred with machinery in Calcutta and the suburbs; but in those cases the boilers and prime movers were under the superintendence of European gentlemen or workmen. The natives of the country were just beginning to learn the use and advantage of the means and appliances placed at their disposal by Western science; and this, he submitted, was not the moment to fetter or clog their efforts by restriction or repressive legislation. The Government ought rather to encourage, consistently with public safety, the use of steam power in the manufactures of the country. It ought to take a broad view of its own position and of the duty it owed to the people. Holding that view, and remembering that there had been so few accidents, and that self-interest was a sufficiently powerful motive to keep the men engaged in the work on their guard, he thought the Bill might not improperly be called a piece of unnecessary legislation.

The present Bill was practically, as had been stated by the hon'ble mover, a re-enactment of Section 6 of Act VI of 1864. The only clause added was that a certificate might be revoked if the boiler or the prime mover was not "in charge of a person competent to have charge of the same." He must confess that the hon'ble mover had drawn up that provision with very great care. He had not followed the recommendation contained in the report of Mr. Horace Cockerell, who suggested that only certificated men should be permitted to be employed. If that suggestion had been carried out, a particular class of men would have a monopoly, and the result would be a considerable rise in the wages of the men employed to manage steam-engines. Now, hon'ble members were no doubt aware that success in the employment of steam power in Indian manufactures was chiefly dependent upon economic management; and if the wages of the men employed by the masters to conduct the machinery were inordinately high, the result would be that most of the soorkey-mills would have to be closed. Surely, the Government did not contemplate such an untoward result. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was therefore of opinion that the hon'ble mover had shown much consideration in framing this provision; but it appeared to him that the provision in question was open to other objections. It left it entirely to the discretion of the Inspector to declare a man competent or incompetent: in fact it threw great responsibility upon the executive officer. He did not think that this wide discretion should be left to the executive officer, particularly when there was no necessity for the measure. He thought that the general penal law of the country was quite sufficient to meet the object aimed at by the Bill. If the Council would refer to Section 287 of the Penal Code, they would find that the present law was amply sufficient. That section provided as follows:—

"Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

Now, he submitted that the Penal Code sufficiently met the cases contemplated by the Bill. He believed that about two or three years ago a case was tried by the Bombay High Court under that section, and the party concerned was punished: so when the general penal law of the country was sufficient to meet the requirements of the public, he did not think there existed any necessity for a measure of this kind.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had been prepared to suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee, if the Bill should be referred to a Committee, an objection which the hon'ble member who had last spoken had just mentioned, but had himself answered, that it was leaving too much to the discretion of the Government to provide merely that the certificate should be withdrawn if the man found in charge of the engine was not competent to manage it. The Bill gave no definition of competency. It had occurred to MR. DAMPIER that it would be better to have some definition, and that the natural means of defining the degree of competency would be by requiring a certificate to be taken out. He should have made the suggestion in the interest of the owners of machinery; but if, as appeared from the speech of the hon'ble member who spoke last, such a provision would not be agreeable or palatable to them, there would be no reason for pressing it further.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that the hon'ble member on his left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) was correct in saying that the action of the Government was taken on the report of Mr. Horace Cockerell, who brought to the notice of the Government that boilers and prime movers in the town were, as a rule, placed in charge of persons utterly unqualified to take charge of them. As that report was based on statements made by a very experienced officer, Mr. Walker, who was for a long time the Inspector of Boilers in the town, the Government addressed the Locomotive Superintendents of the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Trades' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies, and some private individuals who had special knowledge on the subject.

All these public bodies and gentlemen were strongly in favour of MR. COCKERELL's proposal being adopted by the Government. Some native gentlemen were also consulted, but they were against the measure. There was, then, a concurrence of opinion of all the European gentlemen best qualified to take an impartial view of the matter, and they advised the Government in favour of having some supervision over those who might be entrusted with the working of steam-boilers. On the other hand, the only persons who were averse to the proposal, were a few native gentlemen, who had not the same means or opportunity of arriving at a fair conclusion as those who supported the Government. He was certainly unable to agree with his hon'ble friend that it would be wise to await the occurrence of an accident before taking any action in the matter. The Bill as framed was intended to obviate as far as possible any inconvenience upon the proprietors of machinery. He quite agreed that it would be a very great inconvenience if an Act were passed compelling the persons placed in charge of steam-boilers to submit to an examination and obtain certificates. It would be difficult to test their qualifications, and we should have to fall back on the employers and ask them how far their men were qualified. He was certain that it was not the intention of the Government to work the Bill in a harsh manner, and the only object sought was to guard against boilers being left in charge of incompetent persons.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, and the mover.

REALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the summary realization of loans of money and grain due to Government be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He had the honor to present the Report of the Select Committee with some remarks at the last meeting of the Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the amendments of which he had given notice, and which were as follows:—

In clause 1, for lines twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, read the following:—

"And whenever any arrear of such demand shall remain unpaid, the Collector or other officer to whom such demand is payable shall give to the Moonsif, within whose jurisdiction such demand is payable, a notice in writing in the form in Schedule (B) annexed to the said Act, and such Moonsif shall make under his hand a certificate of the amount of such arrear so remaining unpaid in a form similar to that in Schedule (A) annexed to the said Act, and shall cause the same to be filed in his office; and every certificate so made shall be deemed to be a certificate made in pursuance of section nineteen of the said Act."

Omit the last paragraph.

In clause 2, lines twelve and thirteen, *for* "Collector of the District in which," *read* "Munsif within whose jurisdiction." In line seventeen, *for* "the Collector," *read* "such Munsif."

Omit the last paragraph.

After clause two, insert three fresh clauses, as follows:—

"For the purposes of this Act, the Munsif, as mentioned in the two last preceding sections, shall have the same and the like powers and duties as are given to, and imposed on the Collector by sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight of the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1868."

"Any Munsif making a certificate in accordance with sections one and two of this Act, may, in his discretion, order in such certificate that the amount payable be paid by instalments."

"Every order, made by a Munsif in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be final."

He believed there was no one in or out of this Council who could take the slightest exception to the objects of this Bill. The Government came forward most nobly to help the ryots at a time when they were threatened with starvation and death, and when assistance to them was not available from any other quarter. The debt which the ryots owed to Government he might say was a sacred one; and he was glad to find, from the reports which had been received from the district officers, that they did not apprehend the slightest difficulty in realizing it. In fact, it appeared from some of the papers that portions of the loans had already been recovered in some districts. The question before the Council was whether, if any suits should arise in connection with these loans, the procedure for the trial of these suits should be that which was laid down by Act VII of 1868, or any other procedure equally or still more summary. Now, with regard to the summary character of the procedure, he believed that there was no difference of opinion. The Select Committee were agreed on that point. They were unanimous that the procedure should be sharp and summary. The question simply was whether the Collector or the Munsif should be the trier of the suits. It was BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's misfortune to differ from his colleagues in Committee upon the last point. The majority of the Committee were of opinion that the Collector would be the proper person to try the suits. He, however, felt that the regularly constituted tribunals of the country would be the proper courts for the trial of these suits. He believed the Council would admit that the Collector was in one sense an interested party in this matter. It was true that his own pockets would not suffer whether the cases ended one way or another; but his reputation was pledged as it were to the recovery of the loan, and it would therefore be individually his interest to see that every pice was recovered without loss. He did not for one moment believe that any intentional or conscious injustice would be committed; but there was in the Collector what the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Dampier) called the other day, a departmental bias. There might be that departmental bias in the revenue officers which might lead them to overlook the interests of the other parties involved in the case. The Munsif, on the other hand, would be free from that bias; he would be an independent officer, and his judgment would not be open to that charge which might not without reason be taken against that of the Collector. He believed the Council would agree with him that there might arise questions of fact and law in connection with these advances which would require trained judicial experience for their solution; and it could not be pretended that the revenue officers possessed superior qualifications in that respect compared to the judiciary. When the Munsif was trusted in cases between private parties, he did not think it would be just to show any distrust in them when the Government became a party. The Government in other cases trusted the Munsif in suits in which it was interested; why then should suits coming under this Bill be taken out of his jurisdiction? What would be the moral effect on the public mind of such distrust in the Munsif on the part of the Government? Besides, it needs be borne in mind that the suits covered by this Bill were in the nature of money demands; and when such suits arose between private individuals, they were told to go to the Small Cause Court or to the Munsif's Court. If, then, the Government happened to be an interested party in a case of that kind, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why a different agency should be resorted to for the trial of the suit. It was true that the Government employed a special agency for the trial of cases in the nature of arrears of demand; but it could not be desirable to broaden this invidious distinction in all cases. In fact there ought to be as little distinction as possible between the Government and private parties in the trial of suits. The Government, as the employer of the judicial agency, ought to show its confidence by entrusting the trial of suits in which it might be interested to the ordinary tribunals of the country.

There were also other weighty reasons why the revenue officers should not be entrusted with the trial of these suits. From some of the papers before him, he found that already doubts were entertained by some officers as to whether it would be always easy to identify the parties who took advances in such cases in which they might deny having received the advances. For instance, he found from the report of the Collector of Bhagulpore that Mr. Kirkwood, the Relief Officer, said that "of course in many cases the parties must have only made their mark, and the only difficulty would be if they *denied* their identity and urged false personation on the part of some one else, it would be impossible for any one to identify each man to whom the order was given." Then the

report of the Collector of Monghyr went further, and even proposed to throw the *onus* of proof from off the shoulders of the plaintiff to those of the defendant. Mr. Campbell, the Sub-divisional Officer in Monghyr, said on this point:—

"In the Bill now before the Council, it should be well to insert a section throwing the onus of proof on the person repudiating his identity and asserting personation or fraudulent entry of his name in a bond."

Now, with these opinions entertained by the revenue officers, it might be easily imagined whether ryot defendants would receive fair play; whether they might not be called upon to prove a negative in defiance of the recognized principles of civilized law. Then how were the advances made? They were made by golahdars, relief officers, sub-deputies, *et hoc genus omne*.

There might have been many abuses. When the villagers in their collective capacity took the advances, some of the ryots might not have received the full quantity entered against their names—some might not have received any at all. Then persons holding in common tenancy might not have shared alike. There might be many questions in connection with those advances which it was very desirable should be carefully sifted by a properly qualified judicial agency. It might be said that the trial by a judicial court would be dilatory and tedious, and might defeat the objects for which the Bill was introduced. He denied that. He did not propose that these suits should be tried under the Civil Procedure Code. He simply suggested that the certificate procedure laid down in Act VII of 1868 should be followed, with this modification that in lieu of the Collector the Munsif should be inserted. If experienced Munsifs were appointed to try the cases, they would be able without much difficulty to sift their real nature and merits and decide satisfactorily. He did not think the interests of the Government would suffer in the least by transferring the jurisdiction in these cases from the revenue officer to the Munsif. On the other hand, he might observe that if his proposal were adopted, the procedure would be still more summary than that contained in Act VII of 1868. That Act, as the Council were aware, allowed an appeal from the decision of the Collector to the Commissioner, whereas he proposed that the judgment of the Munif should be final. Thus the primary object of the Bill would be attained if the proposed procedure were adopted.

The next question was as to the time for the repayment of the loans. None was better aware than His Honor the President of the condition of the ryots at the time when they took the advances: they had gathered no crops from the field; they had sold all they had at home to keep their body and soul together; they were on the brink of starvation, and then came in the Government, like the good Samaritan, to give them money and food when they hungered and water when they were thirsty. That was a most noble act of humanity. But should not the same generous consideration which was shown to the ryots in their distress be shown to them in the recovery of these loans?

It should be remembered that these ryots were entitled to peculiar consideration on the part of Government. If they had not, from a sense of self-respect, taken loans from the Government, but had, on the contrary, gone to the relief centres as poor beggars, the Government would have been obliged to feed them, and would have had to debit the whole amount so expended against the revenue. But because these ryots had a sense of self-respect, and wanted to earn their livelihood by honest labour, and to borrow money when they had not any, and to repay it when they had sufficient means,—because, he said, these ryots followed an honest and honourable course, the Government was in a position to recover what it had laid out for their maintenance, and they were not unwilling to pay their just debt. As he had already observed, the Collectors as a body thought that there need be no apprehension entertained about the recovery of these loans. Now, what was the position of the ryots to-day? They had in the first place to meet these loans from the Government; then the rents of the zemindar, which were in arrear; then their own household expenses; and numerous other demands. With respect to the Government demand, it should be remembered that they contracted the loan at one rate and had to repay it at a different rate; they received the loan in grain and had to repay it in money. They borrowed it at from 10 to 12 seers to the rupee, and they would have to sell rice from 25 to 35 seers to make up that rupee. Here they would suffer great loss. Then again the rents of the zemindars had been in arrear, which they must pay up.

The zemindars, as the Government had testified, had shown considerable liberality and humanity in assisting their distressed tenantry; but they could not be expected to meet the Government revenue this year, as they did last year, from their own pockets, or by borrowing money. The ryots, as a matter of course, must now pay their rents to the zemindar, and they had their own expenses to meet. Was it possible that one year's crop would be sufficient to meet all these numerous demands? It was true that last year's crop had been left to the ryots, because the Government did not in all cases enforce their demands this year. But the demands upon them were so many, that it was doubtful whether in all cases the ryots would be able to meet fully all these demands with the next year's crop. Indeed if such was possible, then the failure of one year's crop would not have brought millions of ryots very nearly to death's door. There might be ryots in good circumstances who might be able to pay at once; there might be others, again, who would want two, three, or four years to meet the aggregate demands upon them, and in these cases the Government ought to show some consideration. It was therefore necessary that a discretion should be given to the Collector and the Court to receive the money in convenient instalments. It might be said that the amount of loan per family or head was very small; it might be small compared to the means of others: but the amount was not small compared to the means of those who had contracted them. Already in one district a complaint had come that though it was understood that the loan would have to be repaid in two years, notice had been served for its repayment at once. He did not know how far the case was true, or how far this was general, but such a complaint had come. It was therefore of the utmost importance that some provision should be made in the Bill authorizing the Collector to receive payment in convenient instalments, according to the circumstances of each party, and he had accordingly thought it proper to insert a provision to that effect in his amendments. He was aware that this object might be met by an order from the Executive Government. If the Hon'ble President would give such an assurance from his chair, it would not be necessary perhaps to make such a provision in the Bill. But Baboo Kristodas Pal might point out that if the procedure he recommended were not adopted, there would be an appeal to the Commissioner; and if there were no provision in the law authorizing the Collector to receive the money in instalments, it would not be open to the ryot, or appeal to the Commissioner, to urge that no time had been given to him for the repayment by instalments. As one of the grounds of appeal, it would be convenient to insert this provision in the Bill.

In making these remarks, he would only add that he was as anxious as any hon'ble member of the Council to afford every facility to the Government for the recovery of these loans: in fact it was but barely just to the general tax-payers of the country to provide for such facilities. But he would repeat that the same generous spirit which had characterized the operations of Government in assisting the ryots in their late distress, should actuate it in providing for the realization of the famine loans.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said, as he anticipated in his speech at the last meeting of the Council, the hon'ble member who had just spoken had most ably expressed most of the arguments which were advanced in the memorial which the British Indian Association had presented to the Select Committee. In that memorial three points were made: first, that it would be better that it should be left to a judicial rather than to a revenue officer to pronounce an authoritative declaration that a certain amount was due to the Government in repayment of the loan in question; secondly, that the Bill should restrain the Government from proceeding against tenures in realizing sums which had been authoritatively declared to be due; and thirdly, that a discretionary power should be left to the officer making the authoritative declaration to fix the instalments by which the debt should be repaid. The hon'ble member had moved amendments which embraced the first and third of these points, and had dropped the second as regards not proceeding against tenures.

The first objection was founded on what Mr. Dampier had before termed departmental bias of the revenue officers; and after the fair and temperate way in which the hon'ble member had put this objection, it was not for Mr. Dampier to say that it was unreasonable, that it was a slight upon the Collectors, that it showed a want of confidence in the revenue officers, and so forth. The objection was not a frivolous one: he recognized it as a fair one, and as

raising a fair subject for discussion. He could well understand that there was a feeling that the Collector (as the executive officer who had been bound to use moderate caution in making these advances, and who was responsible for the realization of them to the Government,) would be to a certain extent unconsciously biassed in the direction of recovering these loans summarily and arbitrarily. But this objection had been very fully considered by the Select Committee; and on behalf of the majority of the Committee he had to say that they came to the conclusion that it was outweighed by considerations on the other side of the question. These considerations were that the Collector (and in the term Collector he here included the higher officers of the Revenue Department, who, under the Bill as it stood, would have to make the authoritative declaration that the amount demanded was due,) was in a better position to do substantial justice in these cases, and to ascertain the real facts of the case, than any officer of another department, whether judicial or other, could be. The Committee thought it was possible that if the case went for hearing before the judicial officer, the debtors might in some cases get the advantage of technical objections, which they would not perhaps get from the Collector; but they felt convinced that in the vast majority of cases, at any rate, substantial justice, as between the two parties, was more likely to be done by the Collector than by an outside Judge. Considering the habits of the people, the Committee thought that the very knowledge that the mere raising of an objection to the debt would lead to an inquiry by an officer of the Civil Court, would be sufficient to induce the ryots to try and put off the evil day, or even to get off paying what he felt himself to be a fair and just debt by making *malâ fide* objections. In regard to questions of disputed identity, the Committee took into consideration the departmental knowledge which the Collector had; and with his special knowledge of the villages in which these loans were made, his relations with which had been drawn more close by the events of the last year, and considering these, they thought that on a question of identity the Collector was in a better position to give a substantially just judgment than any officer of the Civil Courts could be. Further, they considered that as to the particular matter of identity, if a question was raised at all, it must be in its simplest form, for these loans were not made in a corner: they were made in the presence of the village community, at the doors of the recipients, with the people standing round them. Of course there might be rascality and fraud; but the protection and guarantees against fraudulent personification seemed to be greater in the case of these loans than in almost any transaction that could be imagined. And MR. DAMPIER could not think that when once a doubt as to identity was fairly raised, departmental bias would come into play in the matter. He could not believe that a revenue officer, in the position of those now in question, having any doubt whether the person from whom repayment of a loan was demanded was really the person who received the money, any amount of departmental bias would make him stop short of thoroughly satisfying himself on the subject before enforcing payment.

Passing from questions of identity, the majority of the Committee were of opinion that to call in the interference of the establishments and machinery of the Civil Court was to entail additional expense upon the ryot without sufficient counterbalancing advantage. Every case of this sort must first be got up in the Revenue office. According to the procedure which the Government had asked the Council to allow, it would begin and end in the Collector's office, and the establishments of the Revenue office alone would extort the illicit gratifications which unfortunately were notoriously inseparable from proceedings in public offices in this country; but according to the proposal of the hon'ble member to substitute the Munsif for the Collector, after the Collector's subordinates had enjoyed their gratification, the case would go to the Munsif, and a new horde of underlings would fall upon the unfortunate ryot. These considerations preponderated with the Select Committee over the objection to the adjudication of the Collector which the hon'ble member had so ably argued.

And there was one other consideration, that the Collector had been accepted by the law as the authority who was to enforce demands similar to these—demands due to Government. It did not seem to him that there was any good reason for going specially to the Munsif in this particular class of cases, and requiring him, as the hon'ble mover of the amendments had explained, not to act according to the procedure of the Civil Courts, but *pro hâc vice* to

exercise precisely the functions with which the legislature had vested the Collector in all similar cases. The objection as to proceeding against tenures had been dropped; and he did not think that practically there would be any procedure against them, except in the cases which the Bill was intended to meet,—cases of *mala fides* in the repayment of a just debt, where the repayment was opposed by chicanery and fraudulent combination. Then he thought the Government would be perfectly justified in pressing for repayment by proceeding or threatening to proceed against tenures. But in the ordinary course of things, he did not think that the Government would be led to proceed against tenures

The third point was the question of instalments. The procedure in the recovery of these advances might be looked upon as dividing itself into two parts: the first up to the point of the decree or authoritative declaration being given that the money was due—that was, the declaration upon which legal action could be taken; the second part was the procedure for realizing money due under that declaration. The proposals as to tenures and instalments touched the second part of the procedure, the mode of realizing the amount due. It would be observed that these were not proposals to refuse to give the Government the extraordinary powers for which they asked; but they were proposals to restrict the Government, and to tie its hands by withdrawing the powers which it could ordinarily exercise in realizing any kind of debt,—powers which not only the Government, but every other judgment-creditor, possessed in realizing debts decreed. The hon'ble member said that the ryot should have the same consideration shown him afterwards in the realization of the debt as he had had when the money was advanced. Certainly MR. DAMPIER admitted that; but there was no reason for the exercise of such consideration at the latter time being made the subject of legislation any more than at the former. The hon'ble member had then said that if the President would give an assurance that such consideration would be shown, he would not press this objection. In this place MR. DAMPIER might say that, in his judgment, it was not desirable that the Council should be too frequently called upon to proceed upon personal guarantees from the Lieutenant-Governor sitting in that chair. He would prefer that, on the one hand, the Council should not be too ready to ask for such guarantees, and, on the other, that it should not be too often asked to allow them to influence its action. In the present case he would ask the Council to judge of the matter as it would of any other, without reference to guarantees. It was known that up to this point the Government, as a body of men, had, under certain circumstances, acted in a certain way towards those who had suffered in the famine; they had, in the interests of these poor men, acted up to the extreme limit to which their duties and responsibilities to the general tax-payer would allow them to go. From this, without falling back on any assurance from the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council might fairly draw the inference that the Government would continue to show the same leniency and consideration throughout the whole transaction. The whole arguments in favour of leniency which the hon'ble mover of the amendments had advanced were certainly such as would weigh with His Honor and the Executive Government; they would doubtless be borne in mind, and go far to influence the Government in its action. But they did not give any valid reason for transferring the duty of humanity from HIS HONOR's shoulders to those of every Munsif in the districts concerned, for that was what the proposal amounted to. It must not be forgotten that every *mahajun* to whom a ryot was indebted would be able to throw him into absolutely the same difficulties as the hon'ble member had described. But there was no proposition to restrain creditors in general from pressing indebted ryots who had lately suffered from the famine; why then should the Government be more restricted than any ordinary creditor? He would ask the Council to look at the course of this Bill. The Government came to this Council, saying this great calamity had occurred, and that they, as trustees of the public money, had been obliged to make temporary use of some three quarters of a million in relieving private distress, on the distinct understanding that the requirement was temporary only. Under the pressing circumstances of the case, it had been impossible for the Government officers to take all those precautions and all that care on technical points which would have been due to the public under ordinary circumstances. They were obliged to waive technicalities, and to give the money away loosely to those who required it so urgently. Having done that, the Government now came to

the Council, after the pressure was over, after the lives were saved, and asked for the same measure as they had dealt to the debtors in the time of their necessity; they asked that technicalities and forms might, to some extent, be waived in the recovery of the debts, as they had been waived in making the advances. They asked the Council to give a procedure by which substantial justice would be done, though not in the highest and the most advanced form, that of judicial procedure. The Collectors were the officers absolutely in the best position to judge whether the money was due or not in each case: let these men be entrusted with the power to make a legal declaration that the money was due, upon which legal action could be taken afterwards. That done, the Government asked for no facilities greater than every creditor had for the recovery of debts due to him. The answer which the British Indian Association proposed to give to the Government was—"We highly approve of your action; you were quite right in relaxing all these technicalities and lending the money without insisting on the precautions which would have been necessary under other circumstances, and we quite acknowledge that you require special facilities for recovering the money: nevertheless we will not give you the facilities for which you have asked towards obtaining the authoritative declaration. On the contrary we shall take the opportunity of your having asked the Council for this facility to limit the ordinary powers which you in common with other creditors have of recovering debts when formally declared to be due. After once it is declared that money is due on account of these loans, we shall not allow you to proceed against tenures, and we shall tie your hands by fixing instalments; thus placing you under special disabilities as regards the recovery of these loans, which are not imposed upon any other creditor." If the Council would look at the matter in that view, it would scarcely be surprised if the Government replied—"If this is the only measure which the Council can offer to us by way of facilities for the recovery of these loans, we will not ask the legislature for any special assistance at all; we had rather be left to recover under the ordinary procedure of the law." He thought upon these grounds the Government was fully justified in asking the Council to reject the amendments which had been moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO JAGADANUND MOOKERJEE said the question before the Council was whether the summary procedure should be given to the Moonsif or the Collector. There could be no doubt that it was the Collector who made the advances, and he was therefore the person who, in a subsequent proceeding, should be vested with the power of realizing the money. The Collector who advanced the money would be in a better position to know whether the person before him was the identical person to whom the money had been given,—whether the identity was fully proved. If that question were submitted to another tribunal, it would go before a new officer, whose experience was much more limited than that of the Collector; because the Collector was supposed to be an officer of at least ten years' standing, and the Munsif might have been appointed only the other day. Therefore, comparatively speaking, the Collector was supposed to be better experienced than the Munsif. To give power to the Munsif in a matter like this, would throw upon him a duty which, to say the least, he was very little acquainted with. The advantage that might be gained would in no way override the disadvantage apprehended of prejudice and bias which were supposed to influence the Collector. In the non-regulation districts, the Deputy Commissioner was an officer who was entrusted with the powers of a Collector, a Judge, and a Magistrate; and though all those powers were exercised by one and the same individual, we had not yet heard that, as a rule, he showed a bias when he had to try a question judicially. If, therefore, we could trust the Deputy Commissioners, who were vested with the powers of both Collector and Judge, why should we say that the Collectors of districts would be biassed, and were not fit to be entrusted with the powers which the Bill conferred upon them. It appeared to BABOO JAGADANUND MOOKERJEE that it was the Collector who, from his past knowledge in the particular matter, ought to be better able to try these questions summarily. He thought the amendments proposed went to a great extent beyond the objects which the Government had in view in bringing this Bill before the Council.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought if the main provisions of the Bill were carefully examined, it would be found that the

principal objections advanced against it by the hon'ble mover of the amendment would resolve themselves into fears and apprehensions of an unreal character. It was quite clear that the hon'ble member who assisted in the deliberations of the Committee had not been at all convinced by the discussions which had taken place at the Committee meeting; as he had repeated precisely the same objections as he had then made. We endeavoured to convince our worthy colleague of the position we took up in the report which we had presented; but it appeared we had not succeeded in convincing the hon'ble member of the propriety of that position. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL would repeat that if the provisions of the Bill were carefully looked into, the objections which had been advanced would wholly fail. As he understood those objections, they might be generally put down thus: *first*, that the Collector, being pledged as it were to the recovery of the money, would naturally be biassed in favour of the Government to whom he would have to account; secondly, that difficult questions of law and intricate questions of disputed identity would necessarily arise in the consideration of these cases, and would render it necessary that the scene of contest should not be the Court of the Collector, but that of an officer ordinarily exercising functions of a judicial nature.

With regard to a portion of the second objection, namely that difficult questions of law requiring judicial determination would arise, he was wholly unable to make out how such questions could arise in respect of such simple matters. It was however possible (though highly improbable) that serious questions of identity might arise in the investigation of these cases; and these were the only questions to which it was necessary to refer as bearing on the subject of bias, which formed one of the principal grounds urged in support of the proposed amendment. The objections urged by the hon'ble member were those originally made by Baboo Digumber Mitter, and consequently the Committee appointed to consider the Bill were fully aware of those objections; and the Committee, bearing in mind the objections raised, considered it necessary to have the evidence of gentlemen acquainted with the procedure adopted in the making of loans. Two gentlemen who attended with bonds and books to show how advances were supported by evidence were fully examined; and any one there present would have been struck with the very great care and clearness with which the books had been kept. In the absence of any just ground of suspicion or distrust, one might fairly assume that these bonds and books faithfully represented a true state of things. The books stated the names of the ryots to whom loans were granted, the names of their sureties, the amounts of loan granted, and they contained a column under which any repayment would be entered. By looking into his books, the Collector would at once see what were his outstanding advances, and by whom due; and he would thus be enabled to make his certificate without difficulty. It should be remembered that Government advances were made to two classes of people; the zemindars or a collection of villagers, who stood as sureties and who were well-known and substantial persons; and the ryots, or the persons who received the benefit of the advances. Certificates would therefore be ordinarily made against the surety or sureties and the principal debtor, the ryot. If it should appear, upon cause being shown against a certificate, that a ryot mentioned in such certificate disputed his identity, and there should exist good grounds for doubting his having been a borrower, it would not be necessary in the majority of cases for the Collector to do more than to omit or strike out the name of such person, and to amend the certificate, making the same available against the supposed borrower's surety or sureties, who were, as previously observed, well-known and substantial persons. In this manner the supposed bias calculated to induce the Collector to fix liability upon a particular ryot would not be allowed to have any effect on his mind. On the Government recovering the amount of any advance from a zemindar or other surety, the right to have a certificate under the second section of the Bill would accrue to such zemindar or other surety. If, in the assertion of this right, a certificate be applied for and made by the Collector, and cause be afterwards shown against the same, on the ground that the ryot charged thereby disputed his identity, the question of his liability or otherwise would then be entered on and decided by the Collector, without such bias as had been imputed, inasmuch as the Government would have been previously paid off by the zemindar or other surety, and the Collector's interest in the matter would have thereby ceased. If, however, in a few exceptional cases

the supposed bias of the Collector might be deemed a disturbing element in the proper administration of justice, a correction had been provided by an appeal to the Commissioner. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL had assumed that no question of identity could possibly arise as regards a zemindar or other well-known surety, and he considered that he was perfectly justified in making that assumption, for reasons which were self-evident and need not be further stated.

Then, with regard to the other question, namely the question of joint tenancy and advances received by one person for the benefit of several persons, being members of a joint family, he considered that such questions could not arise. The estate and interest of the debtor alone would be liable to be sold, and not the whole estate of a joint family. Under the certificate procedure the Collector would not be entitled to adjust equities between the Government and all the recipients of its bounty, but merely to settle the amount of the liability of the debtors named in the bonds and books. The only questions which would ordinarily arise for determination were, *first*, whether the money was lent; *secondly*, whether a particular advance was made to the ryot against whose name the same was entered; *thirdly*, whether the whole or any portion was repaid. On the first question, there would exist no doubt; and with reference to the third question, repayments would be supported by receipts. The second question raised the question of identity already referred to and discussed. With great distress prevalent in a particular, district, it was difficult to suppose that all, or almost all, persons in the position of ryots would not readily avail themselves of Government advances, and consequently the fraudulent insertion of a particular man's name in a bond or in the Collector's books would indicate a case of a highly improbable character—so improbable, that in dealing with the general subject for the purposes of legislation, the possibility of the occurrence of the above case of fraud should not be treated as a serious objection to the summary remedy proposed by the Bill.

Having attempted to show—the ADVOCATE-GENERAL trusted in a satisfactory manner—that the jurisdiction intended to be conferred by this Bill on the Collector was not open to any well-founded objection, he would proceed to consider the advisability of the substitution of the Munsif for the Collector. As no difficult questions of law requiring investigation were likely to arise, there existed no necessity for the substitution of an officer in the Judicial Department for the Collector, and consequently the proposed amendment was not required. He would go further and say that if the amendment, as it was worded, were accepted, the Bill had better be dropped. If jurisdiction were given to the Munsif, upon objections taken to the certificate filed, written statements on behalf of both parties would probably follow, and the case would be decided according to the procedure observed in civil suits. An appeal might be taken away, but the power of superintendence vested in and exercised by the High Court over the Munsif's court would exist, and any litigious individual might, upon *ex parte* statements, succeed in invoking in the first instance (though unsuccessfully in the end) the exercise of the power of superintendence, and thus cause delay, and thereby frustrate the whole scope and scheme of the summary remedy intended to be provided by the present Bill. It appeared to him, therefore, that the summary remedy intended to be provided was incompatible with the proposed amendment of vesting the Munsif with jurisdiction over these cases. If the Bill were not to be accepted in its present shape, it would be better to leave the Government to invoke the agency of the civil courts in the ordinary way.

Then, passing on from that, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL would observe that he did not think the Council ought now to be called upon to consider the question whether the jurisdiction already given to the Collector in respect of Government demands in a great number of cases was right or wrong, whether it was desirable or undesirable. The principle had been accepted, and the only question before the Council was, should that principle be extended to the simple cases which were the subject of this Bill, and as to which the Collector had the fullest evidence in the books and bonds in his possession. If it were once conceded that the principle of the certificate procedure should not now be questioned, this was just one of those cases to which it should be made to extend. The principle enunciated by Act VII of 1868 remained; and he submitted that if that principle was shown fairly to apply to the circumstances brought before the Council, no reasonable ground would exist for the limitation of the principle contained in Act VII of 1868. On the subject

of vesting Munsif's with jurisdiction, he would make one observation as arising from his own experience as a practising Barrister in regard to the change which had already taken place in the transfer of rent-suits from Collectors to Munsifs; and that observation was, that rent-suits were not now decided so expeditiously or broadly upon their merits, as previously by Collectors, and that probably upon inquiry it would turn out that technicalities were allowed to prevail, and suitors were delayed in obtaining their decrees.

He now passed on to the question of the payment of the money by instalments. The objection on that score came to this—"You might have a summary procedure for investigation, but you are not to collect your money expeditiously." The humanity and liberality of the Government in having made these advances were generally admitted; and that being so, it might be fairly presumed that the Government would continue to deal with the ryots in the same liberal spirit, and that, when any such persons were really unable to pay the whole amount at once, the Government would not compel them to do so.

But the hon'ble member thought that it was just possible that some cases might turn up in which the same consideration would not be shewn. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL did not see that the Collector, as representing a humane Government, should be put in a worse position than any ordinary creditor. Did the ordinary creditor press a person who was able and willing to pay by instalments with immediate payment of the whole decree so as to ruin him? Experience satisfied us that he did not; but the power of enforcing immediate payment from persons able, but unwilling to pay, should be left unfettered. There were persons in this and other countries, nay even of the class of zemindar, who had a natural aversion to paying their debts, and who would not pay unless a decree had been obtained and attachment issued; and any indulgence or leniency towards such persons was not desirable. Considering, moreover, that in the majority of cases substantial persons were bound to the Government for the repayment of advances, it appeared to him that the Bill should not contain the proposed amendment.

While submitting to the Council that the objections of the hon'ble member were not tenable, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL would admit that they were proper objections to raise for the purpose of inviting discussion, and that the objections had been placed before the Council in a lucid and frank manner by the hon'ble mover. In conclusion, he would repeat that he trusted that the Council would be satisfied that they were dealing with a simple matter, and that no questions of law would be likely to arise, and cases of mistaken identity would be very rare; and that, as the certificate granted by the Collector on becoming final would simply take the place of a decree of a Civil Court, all matters connected with a fair and just mode of getting in payment of such a decree should be left to the unfettered discretion of the Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would not detain the Council with any lengthened remarks by way of reply to the objections taken to the amendments which he had moved. He felt much obliged to hon'ble members for the very fair and frank manner in which they had met his remarks. At the same time, there was one misconception which underlay almost all the objections taken to the amendments, viz. that the Collector had made the advances, as it were, with his own hands, and would decide the case himself. That was not the fact, as hon'ble members were well aware.

[The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that he meant the Collector as representing his Department. He knew personally the Deputy Collector, or the gomashta, or the circle officer who made the advance, and he was more likely to know than any one else whether the man who made the advance was a careless or a careful man. MR. DAMPIER alluded to the Collector as head of the Department, and contended that the Collector was more likely to get at the substantial truth than the Munsif.]

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL continued.—The explanation given by the hon'ble member amounted to this: The Collector relied on the information of his subordinates, and the subordinate being, in many cases, either a sub-deputy, a golahdar, or a circle relief officer, the Collector could not thus be expected to have that local knowledge on which the hon'ble mover had laid so much stress. As for the relief officers, they were only temporary; they came for a day and then went away—that was their position: and he did not see how their knowledge, whatever it was, could expand the knowledge of the Collector.

As regards the machinery of the Civil Court, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S object was not to revive the procedure of Act VIII of 1859. As he had explained in the remarks with which he introduced his motion, his object was simply to substitute the Munsif in the place of the Collector, the object being to vest the officer who had regular judicial training and experience with jurisdiction in these cases. The hon'ble and learned Advocate-General had observed that there could be no complex questions requiring judicial investigation, and that therefore it would not be necessary to have a trained judicial agency for the trial of these cases. Now, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL believed as hon'ble members generally believed that in the majority of cases there would be no litigation whatever; the ryots would pay without raising any objection. But there might be a few cases in which disputes might arise, and it was only in such cases he apprehended difficulty; and he therefore proposed that a judicial officer should be vested with jurisdiction.

As regards the question of additional expense to the ryot, if the certificate procedure as laid down in Act VII of 1868 were followed, he did not see how additional expense would be thrown upon the ryot when only the Munsif was substituted in place of the Collector as the trier of the suit.

With regard to the question of departmental bias, he must confess that the learned Advocate-General had argued the case with considerable ingenuity. He told us that where a zemindar or a collection of villagers was responsible for the debt or loan, it would not be difficult to identify the person; because the zemindars were men well known, and the particular villagers who stood security could easily be identified. But he had not said that in other cases, where the ryots were individually responsible, it would not be easy to identify the parties; and then the Collector might be carried away by his departmental bias in fixing responsibility, particularly if he thought, as one officer did, that the *onus* should be thrown upon the defendant, and that the latter should be called upon to prove a negative. The learned Advocate-General, by his remarks, virtually implied that in other cases there might be difficulty; and in order to solve such difficulties he (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would prefer the trained experience of the Munsif to the patriarchal knowledge of the Collector. But the main objection of his learned friend to the Munsif seemed to be that his proceedings would be open to the general superintendence of the High Court. Now, he confessed that he was not prepared for an exhibition of such nervous dread of the High Court on the part of the learned gentleman, who had once graced the bench of that Court, and who was a representative of law in this Council. [THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL explained that he was speaking on the subject of expedition,—that where there was the superintending power of the High Court, matters would be delayed.] With regard to expedition, then, he had already explained that the procedure he recommended would be still more expeditious than the procedure under Act VII of 1868; because under that Act there was an appeal from the decision of the Collector to the Commissioner, whereas under the amendments he had proposed the judgment of the Munsif would be final; and even taking into consideration the supervising power of the High Court, the procedure he recommended would not be so dilatory, inasmuch as under Act VII of 1868 an appeal would lie to the Commissioner as a matter of right, whereas the interference of the High Court, under the power of general superintendence, would be optional.

As to the question of instalments, he need only point out that he did not mean that repayment by instalments should be made compulsory in all cases. He meant that the Collector should have a discretion to take the money in convenient instalments, according to the circumstances of each particular case. In some cases the Court might think it necessary to order repayment at once; in other cases it might exercise its discretionary power, and direct repayment by instalments. In making that proposal, he did not, as his hon'ble friend opposite had remarked, want to transfer the duty of humanity from the shoulders of the Lieutenant-Governor to the shoulders of the Munsif; the Munsif would, in that case, as much represent the Crown as the Collector.

The amendments were negatived.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Bill was then settled in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th instant.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION No. 475.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1875.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1873-74.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to express his concern at the delay which has attended the submission of this report. The report of the Director should be in the hands of Government by the beginning of October at latest, in order to allow of the educational progress of the year being reviewed before the subject has lost its interest. The present report, which is submitted in February 1875, refers to the examinations held by the Calcutta University in December 1873—a topic which is now altogether out of date, another series of examinations having subsequently been held.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that on this occasion the Director of Public Instruction has had extraordinary difficulty in obtaining all the data required from the various authorities who have to be consulted, and that the emergent avocations of 1874 have in many districts interfered with the punctuality usually manifested by the local officers. But Sir Richard Temple must remind all officers concerned, both civil and educational, that in the coming official year, and on ordinary occasions, promptitude in submitting educational returns is very important, and will, he is sure, be secured by their efforts and attention.

3. The scheme for the extension of primary education, which was inaugurated by Sir George Campbell's Resolution of the 30th September 1872, has made considerable progress during the year under review. At the end of 1872-73 the total number of primary schools of all classes was 8.253, of which 5,575 were aided pathsalas under the new scheme: on the 31st March last the total number had risen to 12,229, of which 9,645 were pathsalas subsidised under the orders of 1872. It thus appears that the number of the new pathsalas has largely increased, while that of other primary schools shows a slight diminution. The number of children under instruction in primary schools was 303,437, against 205,939 in the preceding year.

4. The policy which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to pursue on the question of primary education has been set forth in the Minute which he has lately recorded on the subject. He is anxious to work out that policy on the lines so well laid down by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and to build up the system on the foundation previously established. He is desirous that while the district officers should retain the executive management of primary schools, they should avail themselves to the full of the advice and co-operation of the Circle Inspectors. The Magistrate will be the better judge of local requirements, but the educational officers have an extensive professional experience, which will be useful in correcting errors and supplying deficiencies. To attain successful results in this important branch of national education, it is essential that the civil and educational departments should work hand in hand. It is not the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that any rural schools should be left unaltered and unimproved, with inefficient teachers and imperfect methods of instruction; nor, on the other hand, that attempts should be made to introduce a standard which will divest the schools of their elementary character. The most effectual method of improving these indigenous schools, while maintaining them as places of really primary education, will be found to lie in the introduction of a system of paying according to results. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the account of the success which Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate of Midnapore, has attained by adopting this principle. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to commend these paragraphs of the present report to the consideration of all officers into whose districts it may be practicable to introduce a similar system.

5. It is satisfactory to observe that the newly aided pathsalas are attracting, in some measure, a section of the community whom the former efforts of our educational officers had failed to reach. Of the Mahomedan children under instruction, no less than 87 per cent. were studying in primary schools. The proportion of Mahomedan boys at school is still far lower than could be wished; but the experience of the last ten years shows that the education given in the pathsalas is one which they will accept more readily than they will any other.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of district officers and committees to the remarks at page 14 of the report, on the necessity of regulating the age of the boys who may be elected to primary scholarships.

7. Secondary instruction is imparted in the middle and higher schools, which, during the year under review, contained 449,873 pupils, of whom 13,603 were girls. But there would appear to be some error in these figures, as at page 68 of the report the whole number of girls under instruction is stated to be 12,202, and above one-third of these are in the primary schools. Of the entire number of pupils in the middle and higher schools, more than one-half were in the lower section of the primary stage: that is to say, they were still unable to read, write, and understand easy sentences in their vernacular tongue. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask the Director to consider whether it would not be possible to apply a check to this by the institution of some kind of entrance examination. It might not be desirable to interfere with aided schools, but in zillah schools, at any rate, a rule might be made that no boy shall be admitted who cannot read and write his mother tongue. The necessary elementary instruction would then be given, as it should be given, in schools of a lower class, and boys would proceed from these schools to the zillah school. There appears a waste of power in employing well-paid and highly-educated masters, such as form the staff of our zillah schools, to teach little children the alphabet.

8. The Government and aided middle schools show a slight decrease of number as compared with the previous year, but an increase in the number of pupils: the unaided schools of the same class show a considerable increase in the number both of schools and of pupils. The State expenditure upon middle schools diminished from Rs. 2,92,747 to Rs. 2,74,010. At the vernacular scholarship examination, which is the educational goal of the middle class vernacular schools, there were 4,218 candidates, of whom 2,607 passed the examination and 216 obtained scholarships. The standard for the middle class English schools is that laid down for the minor scholarship course, and at the examination for minor scholarships the candidates were 1,121, of whom 796 passed and 100 obtained scholarships.

9. Of the higher schools, which teach up to the University Entrance examination, the number diminished from 171 to 165. The gross expenditur was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the State contribution showed a reduction of Rs. 16,076.

10. Pages 30 to 32 of the report contain a summary of some remarks by the Inspector of the Presidency Circle on the State provision for the education of European and Eurasians in Calcutta. Mr. Clarke believes that there are about 800 European and 5,000 Eurasian children of a school-going age whose parents are in receipt of incomes below Rs. 300 a month. For those whose incomes vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300, there are, in Mr. Clarke's opinion, sufficient suitable schools already, and no interference by Government is necessary. The difficulty lies in providing education for children of the poorest class, whose parents earn less than Rs 80 per month. Mr Clarke considers that this class could be best assisted by Government paying a portion of the fees for them at the Free School, or at some similar institution. The whole subject is under the separate consideration of Government.

11. The number of candidates at the University Entrance examination of December 1873 was 2,544, being an increase of 400 over the previous year. Of these, 2,099 were from Bengal, but only 640 of these succeeded in passing; and it is evident that many students were allowed to present themselves who ought to have remained at school for another year. From the schools of the Dacca division, only 70 candidates passed out of 272; from Patna 26 out of 134; and from Bhagulpore 10 out of 60. On the other hand, the

Orissa schools succeeded in passing 13 candidates out of 20, and from Calcutta there were 458 candidates, of whom 194 passed.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the remarks at page 28 of the report regarding the departmental examination in surveying and physical geography. The opinion of Government on this subject has already been communicated to the Director. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that a theoretical knowledge of mensuration and surveying is an adequate substitute for a practical acquaintance with the use of survey instruments in the field, and he desires that boys may be encouraged to keep up this practical training.

13. The reports of the Commissioners and Circle Inspectors, summarised in the report, tend in general to show that the condition of higher and middle schools is not satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Director will be good enough to offer separately, for the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, some remarks upon this, accounting for the decline of these schools and suggesting some remedies.

14. There are ten Government colleges and high schools and five aided colleges, besides the unaided colleges of La Martiniere, Serampore, and the Doveton College, for those students who have passed the University Entrance examination. Of the Government institutions, only four at present teach the entire course for the B.A. degree; the instruction at the others being limited to the standard prescribed for the First Examination in Arts. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his willingness to reconstitute the 3rd-year and 4th-year classes at the Kishnaghur College, and to supply half the necessary expense as a contribution from the State on the condition that the other half is raised by subscriptions from residents, or from the general public. His Honor deems it of much importance that all reasonable facilities for completing the academical course should be afforded to students; and he trusts that the measures now in progress for restoring the Kishnaghur College to its former status will be successfully carried out.

15. There has been some falling off in the attendance at the ten Government institutions, with the exception of the Sanskrit College, at which the numbers have been stationary, and the Cuttack High School, which shows a slight increase compared with last year. This falling off, however, is fully accounted for. It does not arise from any want of appreciation of the advantages of higher education, but is owing to the fact that an increasing proportion of students, after passing the Entrance examination, devote themselves to the study of medicine or of civil engineering. The same tendency, His Honor remarks, is observable among the holders of senior scholarships, among whom the science course of the University is very generally preferred to the alternative literature course.

16. In the Government colleges and high schools, 669 pupils were educated at an average cost to Government of Rs. 269 for each student. The cost in the different institutions varied very much. In the Berhampore College it was as high as Rs. 1,403; in the Hooghly College, which is mainly supported from the endowment of Mahomed Mohsin, the cost to Government for each student was only Rs. 26½. Taking the Government institutions and the aided colleges together, the entire cost per annum of each pupil was Rs. 428, of which Rs. 220½ were contributed by Government and Rs 207½ were derived from fees and endowments.

17. There was a diminution in the number of candidates at both the First Arts examination and the B.A. examination of the University. This is attributable to the cause which has already been noticed as having operated to diminish the number of matriculated students at colleges and high schools.

18. Besides the ordinary course prescribed by the University, professional instruction is given in Government institutions in law, medicine, and civil engineering. Law is taught to candidates for the B L. degree and to students who desire to qualify themselves for admission to the pleadership examination. The number attending the law classes decreased greatly during the year; and though an arrangement has since been made, by which it was hoped that the classes for first-year students could still be maintained, it seems probable that the classes will have to be abandoned everywhere except at the Presidency College. The medical instruction, on the other hand, is increasing in popularity, and

the results of the year were very satisfactory in both the English and the vernacular classes, the number of students showing a large increase at a diminished cost to the State. Since the close of the year a new medical school has been opened at Patna, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to open another at Dacca in June next. The Presidency College classes in civil engineering also showed a large accession to the number of students, which made it necessary to add to the staff of lecturers; while the increase in the fee collections enabled this to be done without any addition to the Government expenditure. The number of pupils in the Calcutta School of Art rose during the year from 74 to 129, and the Principal acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement which His Excellency the Viceroy has afforded to the school.

19. This growing appreciation of the advantages of technical education appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a sign of healthy national progress, upon which the country may fairly be congratulated. It will be His Honor's wish to encourage the development of this spirit by opening new schools of this class where a demand for them exists, and by supplying additional teachers to the present institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor would impress upon all concerned that one main object of scientific and technical education is to enable the rising generation in Bengal to earn their own living in practical pursuits, such as mechanics, engineering, surveying, mensuration, the higher branches of agriculture, the special culture of valuable products, and the like; instead of betaking themselves, as at present, to the law and to the public service in such numbers as to overstock those professions. In urging this upon the people, the Lieutenant-Governor only desires to open to them fresh fields for their industry, new avenues for their ambition, additional means for their attainment to wealth and happiness.

20. The orders of the 31st July 1873 contemplated the establishment of a first grade normal school for each division (except Cooch Behar and Chota Nagpore) and a lower grade normal school for each district: all the stipends at lower grade normal schools being allotted to gurus and to boys who were training as primary schoolmasters. Experience has now shown that this scheme is unnecessarily expensive. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it important that the pathsala gurus should have opportunities of receiving normal school instruction; but he is satisfied that this may be done at a lower cost than is now incurred. The question is under consideration, and detailed instructions will be issued hereafter.

21. It has been noticed above that pathsala education appears better fitted to, or at all events more readily accepted by, the Mahomedan population than the instruction given in other kinds of Government and aided schools. According to the report, the Mahomedans form about one-fifth of the whole number of pupils upon our school rolls; but the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to reconcile these figures with those given at page 24 of the report. Nor do the figures in the table given on page 63 agree with the remarks of local officers in the succeeding paragraphs.

22. Under recent orders Mahomedan education has been encouraged by founding madrasahs, by opening Persian and Arabic classes at some zillah schools, and by paying from the Mohsin Fund part of the fees of the pupils. These measures were explained in the Government Resolution of the 29th July 1873—a Resolution which has an important bearing on the question of Mahomedan education, but which is not alluded to by the Director in the present report. The madrasah at Dacca, which has been opened under these orders, has made a successful beginning; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands it to be the opinion of local officers that throughout the Lower Provinces generally the efforts made by Government for the furtherance of Mahomedan education have not as yet produced all the results that are to be hoped for. Considerable progress, however, has been made, and it is admitted that the Mahomedan community recognize the fact that it is the anxious desire of Government to encourage and foster their improvement. It may be hoped with some confidence that the progress will be steady and permanent; that the muktabs will gradually be moulded into true primary schools; and that the middle and upper classes of Mahomedans will show more and more readiness to avail themselves of the advantages of our higher education.

23. With regard to female education, the report is not so encouraging as the Lieutenant-Governor had expected to find it, after all he has heard from well-informed native gentlemen of the marked progress in this respect among the upper classes. The total number of girls under instruction was 12,202, of whom 7,586 were in girls' schools and 4,616 were attending schools, principally pathsalas, for boys. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that the agency at our disposal may sometimes be more completely utilized. He observes it stated, on the same* page of the report, that the Female Normal School at Boalia has three or four students who could well take charge of girls' schools, but that no opportunities have offered of employing them; and a few lines lower down, that there is an adult female school in the town of Dacca which is not successful owing to the difficulty of getting a female teacher who knows Bengali well. The most successful girls' schools appear to be those connected with missions. The convent school at Bankipore, and the mission schools at Bhagulpore and in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions, are reported to be well attended and efficient. In three districts of the Dacca division there are zenana education associations for the instruction of grown-up girls of the upper classes. But though the Inspector recommends these associations for support, on the ground that it is worth while to use such machinery as exists, the Lieutenant-Governor feels some doubt whether additional public money (beyond that which is already being spent) can be devoted to them while so many urgent requirements remain unsatisfied for want of funds. The existing grants to these associations must, of course, be maintained for the present; but the Lieutenant-Governor (as at present advised) cannot promise to extend State assistance to other institutions of this nature unless they are open to inspection by the officers of Government. With this reservation, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to afford State assistance to female education everywhere. So much appreciation of this important subject appears to be evinced by the upper classes, that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but hope that its beneficial influence will, as it were, percolate, downwards, till it gradually permeates the majority of the population.

*Page 70.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his sense of the value of the services rendered to the cause of education during the year by Mr. J. Sutcliffe, Principal of the Presidency College (who has been temporarily officiating as Director), Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of the Presidency Circle, Mr. A. W. Croft, Inspector of the Eastern Circle, and Baboo Bhu Dev Mookerjea, Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle. He is gratified to observe that Commissioners and District Officers have shown much interest in education, and his special thanks are due to those non-official members of district school committees whose time and energies have been devoted to the assistance of the officers of the Educational Department. The successful working of the pathsala system under Mr. Harrison, the Collector of Midnapore, has been remarked on above, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with much approval the administrative ability and careful attention to details which have characterised Mr. Harrison's management

25. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to Mr. Atkinson, the Director, for valuable advice and information, especially in regard to high education; and congratulates him on the general condition and progress of the Government schools throughout the provinces under the Government of Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE REPORT ON IRRIGATION REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 110I.-A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, under date the 13th February 1875.

Read—

Chief Engineer's Report of Irrigation Revenue for the year 1873-74, and annexures.

RESOLUTION.—The capital invested in canals in this province amounts at the end of the year under review to Rs. 3,15,18,966; of this amount Rs 52,26,403 had been expended during the year.

The portion of the capital due to works not yet producing revenue (*i.e.*, the Sone and Damoodur Projects) was Rs. 1,00,24,135.

2. The assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,841, whilst the charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 2,90,956, showing a loss of Rs. 96,115 on the transactions of the year.

The actual collections, however, only amounted to Rs. 1,17,688, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,43,268. If to this latter sum be added the charges for maintenance unpaid in previous years, *viz.*, Rs. 5,10,726, we obtain as the total deficit on account of current expenses to the end of the year Rs. 6,53,991.

3. The difference between the assessments and collections is heavy, and occurred principally in Midnapore.

It is said to be due to the strain thrown on the establishment by the sudden demand for irrigation in October and November.

4. The interest due for the year on canals returning revenue amounts to Rs. 9,17,537; on canals not yet opened to Rs. 3,82,489; and the total charge for interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 44,61,764.

5. The total deficit chargeable therefore against the department up to the end of the year 1873-74 amounts to Rs. 51,15,758.

6. The lengths of canals open at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

Name of Channel.	Open at the end of 1872-73.	Open at the end of 1873-74.	Added during 1873-74.
Kendraparah Canal	39·6	39·6	0
Ditto Distributaries	244·8	252	7·2
Ditto Village Channels	59·5	59·5	0
High Level Canal	33·1	37·1	4
Ditto Distributaries	88	90	2
Taldundah Canal	27·3	27·3	0
Ditto Distributaries	64·5	64·5	0
Matchgong Canal ...	15	15	0
Ditto Distributaries	66·8	74	7·2
Midnapore Canal	38	48	10
Ditto Distributaries	177	197·5	20·5
Ditto Village Channels	77·5	77·5	0
Tidal Canals	29	29	0

7. The area irrigated during the year was 48,920 acres, of which 12,571 were in Orissa and 36,349 in Midnapore. These areas compare favorably with those of the previous year, which were 4,753 and 13,406 acres, respectively.

8. The collections on account of tolls on traffic amounted to Rs. 80,659 against Rs. 45,492 the previous year. They were in Orissa Rs. 18,577, in Midnapore Rs. 34,104, and on the Tidal Canals Rs. 27,978 and show a large increase over those of 1872-73, which were Rs. 10,041, Rs. 20,994, and Rs. 14,454, respectively. The increase is due in some measure to the traffic in grain consequent on the scarcity in Behar; but as the Midnapore and Tidal Canals were only open for through traffic in October and September, respectively, there are fair grounds for expecting that the traffic on these last canals will be large.

9. The works not yet completed are the Sone and Damoodur Canals; the latter has been, as stated last year, postponed indefinitely. It was hoped that the Sone Canals might have been so far completed as to allow of regular irrigation being carried on during the rainy season of 1874-75, but the temporary opening during the drought in Behar interfered so much with the progress of the works that it was not found practicable to complete them as soon as was expected. They will probably be ready by the end of the working season of 1874-75.

10. In September 1873 orders were issued to turn water into these canals and distribute it by any means. Irrigation was accordingly supplied to an estimated area of 159,470 acres, much of which received two and even three waterings.

11. The value of the crops saved by the irrigation from the Sone was about Rs. 48,00,000, and in Midnapore about Rs. 5,29,000; these would almost to a certainty have

perished without the water, so that this amount may be fairly considered an indirect return from the works greater in amount than the whole accumulated deficit.

12. The reports of the Commissioner and Officiating Revenue Superintendent in Orissa, and of the Collector and Deputy Revenue Superintendent in Midnapore, give details of all that has been done during the year.

13. The Commissioner of Orissa considers that matters are going on very quickly and satisfactorily, and that although progress is but slow it is still steady, and there is reason to be hopeful for the future. The Collector of Midnapore considers the year as the most critical and most successful that has been experienced; the only limit to the amount watered being the quantity of water available, which was unfortunately much reduced by the failure of the rains.

14. On the whole, then, it may be considered that the prospects of canal irrigation and traffic being extended are very much better than when the last report was written, and that there will be some return for the capital invested.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered during the year by the officers of the Irrigation Department.

To Mr. Levinge, the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Canal, and to Major McNeile, Captain Heywood, Mr. Stoney, and Mr. Hope, the Executive Engineers under him, especial credit is due, not only for the rapid and excellent work which they have done in carrying on the canal construction, but for their great and untiring exertions in distributing the water to the furthest point which it could be made to reach. In Midnapore Mr. Harrison, the Collector, Mr. Kimber and Mr. Apjohn, Executive Engineers, and Baboo J. N. Mookerjee, the Deputy Superintendent, deserve great credit for their successful exertions in extending the irrigation. In Orissa Mr. Walker, the Superintending Engineer, has worked with his usual ability and energy, and Mr. Wylly, the Officiating Revenue Superintendent, has done good work.

16. Although not employed on works returning revenue, the exertions of Mr. Martin, the Superintending Engineer, and Messrs. Vertannes, and DeGroussilliers and Cotton, in completing the embankments of the River Gunduck, and of Mr. Whitfield in forcing water into the old bed of the Kana Nuddee in the Hooghly Districts, deserve acknowledgment.

17. The best thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Gulliver for his efficient superintendence of the operations of the Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. W. GULLIVER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY — WHEAT: Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY: Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT: Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON: Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—COMBOO, BAJRA: Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	9 8	11 12	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 5 8	15 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	12 4	9 0	18 12	13 4	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 6 0	12 8	0 8	15 0	..	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	.	...	.	D 12 0 and 14 0	12 0 and 15 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E 14 0	14 0	12 0	F 16 0 to 23 8	14 0 to 24 0	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	10 0 to 0 8	.	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta.*															
6	24-Pergunnahs	F 13 8 to 18 0	13 10 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	F 18 0	18 0	16 0	G 7 4	7 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	*F 13 5	13 6	...
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	..		.	14 8	14 8	11 0	H 16 0	16 0	11 7	...	..	...
8	Jessore	I 12 0	12 12	9 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 12	8 4	13 4*	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	J 19 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 19 0	12 8	F 25 0	25 0	22 0	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	0 8	21 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 20 0	11 8	.	...	...
10	Dinagepore	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	18 0	20 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	12 8	25 0	30 0	14 0
12	Rajshahye	18 0 to 18 12	18 0 to 18 12	12 0	..	.	..	18 12 to 21 0	19 8	10 14 to 11 4	22 8 to 24 6	21 12 to 4 0	12 6 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 1	11 4	.	...	...	7 6	7 7	0 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	..	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	1) 8	12 0	8 4	28 8	9 8	12 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	K 13 0	5 3	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	1? 0	25 0	26 5	13 3		...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	14 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...
19	Fureedpore	L 2 0	12 0	...	...	...		6 0	6 0	8 0	19 8	10 0	14 0	...	..	...
20	Backergunge		..	.	.	..	M .	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	.	..	...
21	Mymensingh	N 21 0	13 0	11 0	...	..	..	16 0	15 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	10 0	.	..	...

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :— Wheat 11 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :— Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 18 8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :— Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 20-4 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

D Old and new.

E In the interior prices range as follow :— Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th February 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan
...	...	..	..	.	...	39 0	35 0	18 0	15 8	17 8	14 4	180 0	180 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora
...	.	...	...	...	..	30 0	..	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...		.	.	.	..	..		16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	16 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
																		Calcutta *
F 16 0	16 0		..	.	...	F 0 0	20 0	.	16 8	16 7	13 5	115 0	115 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	.	20 0	20 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea
...	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	12 4	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	.	18 to 20	18 to 19	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore
...	..	...	.	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	12 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	16 8 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 0	13 8 to 11 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2¼	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	2 12	12 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
14 0	14 0	...	...	..		16 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	..	...	...	.	.			11 0	11 0	..	..	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	..	...	...	...	..		.	.	14 0	14 0	11 8	10 0	100 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Backergunge.
...	.	...	...	..	...	.		.	13 4	13 12	13 0	..	.	...	8 6	8 0	8 0	Mymensingh.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 7 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo. Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo. Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo. Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	O 9 0	10 0	9 0	..	..	..	15 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	..	..	...	.	.	P ..	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	..
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8	.	...	..	13 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	.	.	.	.	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah.†															
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	18 0
27	Gya	Q 16 0	16 0	11 8	23 0	25 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	..	.	...
28	Shahabad	R 16 8	16 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	F 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	West Tirhoot	S 14 0	14 0	12 0	F 17 0 to 27 0	16 0 to 27 0	15 0 to 16 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	15 8	16 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 0	23 8	12 12	...	..	...
31	Chumparun	T 14 0	14 0	11 12	F 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	13 0 to 17 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	21 8	21 0	11 12	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	23 1	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	..	..	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 5	18 15	12 10	20 3	22 11	17 11	21 7	21 7	9 7	22 12	24 0	12 10	...	...	..
34	Purneah	16 0	20 0	10 0	..	...	...	20 0	22 0	7 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 10 0	14 0	11 0		.	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	40 0	...	20 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	21 0	21 0	13 2	.	..	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	24 15	23 14	26 4	...	..	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	..	17 1	17 1	18 6	24 15	20 4	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore	12 0	12 0	10 0		..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	...	.	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	11 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	11 0	.	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	..	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	.	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Maunbhoom	V 12 0	12 8	10 0	F 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	23 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 22 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet 21 to 22-8 seers, maize 22 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.
The 16th February 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 13*th February* 1875.—(Continued.)

*THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cherna.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	12 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	.	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	..	...	.	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
																		Hill Tipperah.†
																		BEHAR.
30 0	28 0	19 0	... F	...	..	26 0	27 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	..	26 0 to 33 0	26 0 to 33 0	13 0 to 28 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	26 0	28 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	West Tirhoot.
25 0	26 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
..	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 8	30 8	30 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	..	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	27 3	14 7	22 5	22 5	15 7	108 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 12	14 8	21 7	22 11	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	18 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	..	...	...	40 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	..	.	..	19 11	19 11	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	17 0	[illegible] 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	44 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	64 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 21 to 30 seers, maize 20 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 51-12 seers, maize 12-8 to 31-4 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 21 to 26-4 seers, common rice 24 to 29 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18-8 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the **13th February** 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 15th* Feb. 1875	0·22	Rainfall at Raneegunge 0·65; Culna 0·17; Bood-Bood 0·43. Beginning of the week was rainy and cold; afterwards sunny and hot. Prospects of the winter crops fair. Fever decreasing; cholera increasing.
	2	Bankoora, 13th „ „	0·30	Weather cloudy during the first three days; slight rain on the 9th and dry during the rest of the week. Sugarcane is being reaped; other crops are doing well.
	3	Beerbhoom, 13th „ „	0·96	Some rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops continue favorable.
	4	Midnapore, 13th „ „	0·11	Getting warmer, with occasional cloudy weather; a short storm and slight showers of rain on Monday. Prospects of crops continue the same; there is a very insignificant area under crops. Cholera is still severe in the coast.
	5	Hooghly, 13th „ „	Nil	Cloudy weather on three days, and the remaining days of the week clear. Wind chiefly from north and south. Prospects of crops good.
		Howrah, 13th „ „	0·12	The weather has grown much warmer during the week. No crops to report upon.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 15th† Feb 1875	0·26	Cloudy in the beginning of the week; some rain has fallen; weather getting warmer. Harvest of the late rice completed. The light rain during the week has been beneficial to cold-weather crops. Cholera still prevalent in thanas Muthoorapore, Bankipore, Devipore, Sultanpore, and Basseerhat; it has abated elsewhere; fever decreasing at Barripore
	7	Nuddea, 13th Feb. 1875	0·16	A little rain has fallen in most parts of the district. The cold-weather crops are generally doing well, but linseed has been lately somewhat injured by insects. Sugarcane is abundant and good. Ploughing for the coming season is going on.
	8	Jessore, 13th „ „	0·12	Early part of the week was cloudy with slight rain. Prospects of all crops now growing are favorable.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 13th Feb. 1875	0·51	Drizzling rain on the 8th and 9th instant; weather getting warmer. Wheat and linseed very promising. Gram slightly injured by the drizzling rain of the 8th and 9th Mustard and *rye* harvested; outturn good; prices steady. No cholera or small-pox reported.
	10	Dinagepore, 12th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Rain has probably fallen in some parts, from the changes to hot and cold. With regard to the crops there is nothing to add to last report. Cold-weather crops looking well.
	11	Maldah, 13th Feb. 1875	0·10	The first three days were foggy and cloudy with slight rain, the rest fair, with gradual rise in temperature. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good The sowings of the *boro* or spring rice is going on.
	12	Rajshahye 13th „	0·42	There has been good rain in parts of the district on two days during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favorable, having been improved by the late rainfall. The only crop now being reaped is mustard. A few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported.
	13	Rungpore, 12th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings are still cold, but the middle of the day is hot; there has been a strong breeze from north-west, west, between 12 and 3 P.M. of the last two days. Reaping operations finished. The winter crops are very good, and there seems to be no want of rain.
	14	Bogra, 13th „ „	0·11	Weather fine, but a little rain on several nights. The *amun*, or late rice crop, nearly all in, and, a good one. Cold-weather crops also promise to be very abundant; mulberry is doing well.
	15	Pubna, 13th „ „	0·40	Fine and seasonable weather; rain on the 9th instant. *Mator, khesari, &c.*, pulses are in flower and promise well. The harvesting of mustard is nearly finished. The *cheena* millet, *jally*, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice crops, are being sown. No sickness is reported.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 12th „ „	0·30	The weather has become cloudy again and very cold; on the 8th there was a smart shower of rain. The rice and *kallie* (pulse) crops have been gathered in, and given a good outturn. In the hills wheat and buckwheat are on the ground and progressing favorably; the latter will be reaped in a week or two.
	17	Julpigoree, 13th „ „	Nil	Weather much warmer than during previous week. No change in the prospects of crops, which are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop.
		Cooch Behar, 11th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine, but not so cold as last week. There is no change in the state of crops.

* Telegram of the 15th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 15th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 15th* Feb. 1875	0·08	Weather very seasonable; slight rain has fallen and is getting hot. Crops particularly good.
Dacca Divn.	19	Fureedpore, 13th Feb. 1875.	0·21	Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday drizzling rain, when nearly ¼ of an inch fell; on the last day there was also a slight north-wester. Cold-weather crops are doing very well everywhere. *Boro* rice being planted out on the river churs. Common rice has slightly fallen in price at Fureedpore and Madareepore, but at all other places it is the same as last week. General health of the district good.
Dacca Divn.	20	Backergunge, 11th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops of the district are in every way satisfactory.
Dacca Divn.	21	Mymensingh, 12th Feb. 1875.	0·16	Weather cloudy with slight showers of rain on the 8th and 10th instant. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 11th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fair, but growing perceptibly warmer. The state of the cold-weather crops is good.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Noakholly, 11th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fair. The uninjured cold-weather crops have been reported progressing favorably
Chittagong Divn.	24	Tipperah, 12th Feb 1875	Nil	Slight rain in one thana only. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 9th Feb 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather; nights and mornings foggy. Mustard is being gathered; tobacco plants are thriving well. Prospects good.
Chittagong Divn.		Hill Tipperah	.... ..	Return not received
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 15th* Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather getting warm. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. Health good.
Patna Divn.	27	Gya, 13th " "	0·57	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue very favorable; a full outturn is anticipated. Health of the people good.
Patna Divn.	28	Shahabad, 13th " "	0·30	Cloudy weather at the commencement of the week and some rain has fallen; since then clear, and strong west wind. Cold-weather crops are promising. Peas being reaped. Slight damage to mustard. Opium crop looks healthy.
Patna Divn.	29	East Tirhoot, 13th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops everywhere excellent, save on the Nepal frontier, where the prospects are not so good as elsewhere.
Patna Divn.	30	West Tirhoot, 13th Feb 1875	Nil	Fair weather, and getting warm. There is no material change in the prospects of the crops Public health good.
Patna Divn.	31	Sarun, 13th Feb. 1875	Nil	Cloudy and clear alternately; a little rain on the 8th instant is reported from most thannas. West wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable; wheat, barley, and *rahur* pulse are doing well. Poppy in flower; peas and mustard are being gathered Sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo-fields are ready for sowing Very slight injury to *rahur*, peas, and mustard from frost and blight has been reported from most thannas. Prices on the whole have slightly risen. General health good.
Patna Divn.	32	Chumparun, 12th	Nil	Clear nights with heavy dew; wind westerly. Cold-weather crops coming into ear Poppy promises well. Moisture for indigo plentiful.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 13th " "	0·11	Weather fair; slight rain fell. Prospects of crops are good all over the district.
Bhagulpore Divn.	34	Bhagulpore, 15th* " "	0·07	Slight rain fell. Cold-weather crops first class General health very good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	35	Purneah, 13th " "	Nil	Weather fair. No change on last week's report as regards the crops, which are good. Disease has appeared among the cattle and is carrying off a great number.
Bhagulpore Divn.	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 13th Feb. 1875.	0·57	Clouds and light showers in Deoghur and Doomka. Wind with heat in Godda. State and prospects of crops continue excellent.

* Telegrams of the 15th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 6th Feb. 1875	0·10	Weather cold; some rain has fallen. Rainfall at Jajepore 0·5, and at Kendrapara 0·2. The late rice has all been harvested. The cold-weather crops are doing well; the earlier kinds are being cut. Public health good.
	38	Pooree, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather clear; nights very slightly cold and days beginning to be warm. Spring has set in. Harvesting of the main rice (*sarud*) crop is very nearly completed, and the outturn is somewhat less than that of last year. The pulses are generally indifferent. *Birrhi*, black *moong*, and *arahur* pulses have been harvested with a poor outturn. White *moong* pulse is growing well. *Koolthi* is ripening; mustard and castor-seed are being gathered with an indifferent outturn. Sugar-cane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. *Dalua*, or spring paddy plants, are thriving well. Mango is still in flower, and the prospects of the crop are indifferent and uncertain.
	39	Balasore, 12th „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy and decidedly warmer. Rice crop all gathered in. Some of the minor crops, as pulse and sugarcane, are being harvested. Cases of cholera in north of the district are more numerous.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebaugh, 12th Feb. 1875.	1·63	During the early part of the week there was continued rain; afterwards fine and clear. The crops were generally benefited by the rain, and ploughing has commenced for next year's crops. Small-pox has decreased.
	41	Lohardugga, 13th Feb. 1875.	1·51	Heavy rain in the early part of the week. The cold-weather crops throughout the district, but especially in Palamow, are very fine. General health good; a few reports of small-pox.
	42	Singbhoom, 12th Feb. 1875.	1·23	Very seasonable weather. Rain has fallen; the rain is very favorable to the crops on the ground and to mango trees, which are in full blossom. The season is feverish.
	43	Manbhoom, 13th Feb. 1875.	0·82	Alternately fair and cloudy during the week; days getting warm. Rain reported all over the district. Nothing to add to report of preceding week; nearly all crops now off the ground, and the outturn has been generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th February 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·09	0·15	1·42	6th Feb.	
		Cutwa	0·49	Nil	3·19	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Not rec.	1·20	30th Jan.	
		Bood-bood	0·10	Nil	1·50	6th Feb.	
		Raneegunge	0·21	0·23	1·62	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·61	0·02	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·25	0·22	0·63	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·50	0·32	2·18	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·35	0·18	1·08	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·23	Nil	0·75	6th Feb.	
		Tumlook	0·10	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·21	Nil	0·77	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	0·20	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	0·18	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·28	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	0·07	Nil	1·64	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·19	0·01	1·39	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0·30	0·20	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·18	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	0·18	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·25	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Baraset	0·61	Nil	2·35	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·34	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	0·36	Nil	0·61	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·10	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·56	Nil	1·76	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·20	Nil	1·32	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·15	0·04	1·61	ditto	
		Bongong	0·19	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·26	Nil	1·86	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·22	0·03	1·61	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·13	Nil	1·65	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·35	Nil	1·51	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·11	Nil	2·66	ditto	
		Narail	0·12	0·03	2·34	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·12	0·04	0·67	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·10	Nil	0·65	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·15	0·23	2·24	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·30	Nil	1·59	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·08	0·17	1·76	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·05	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·24	0·20	1·81	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·34	1·94	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·13	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·28	0·90	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·15	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·04	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·10	2·80	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·04	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·06	0·03	1·38	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	....	... ..	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	0·10	1·88	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	0·02	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Not rec.	0·30	30th Jan.	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	0·04	0·05	6th Feb.	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·17	0·12	4·13	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan. 1875.	Rain from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·07	0·02	1·80	6th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·08	0 03	1·74	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0·15	Nil	2·14	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	0·05	0·27	1·30	ditto	
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore ...	0·80	0·01	1·94	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0 18	Nil	1·86	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	0 70	Nil	4 46	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	0·06	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	1 75	ditto	
		Patooakhally ...	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan ...	0 38	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	0·05	Nil	1·36	ditto	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	1·65	ditto	
		Atia ...	Nil	Nil	2·28	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	0·01	0·06	3·16	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0 02	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly ...	0·11	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0·15	0·02	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0·08	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	0 13	Not rec.	3·68	30th Jan.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0·08	0·40	1·38	6th Feb.	
		Behar ...	0·11	0·29	0·90	ditto	
		Barh ...	0·24	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·20	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	0·20	0 62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	0·15	0·53	1·03	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	0·50	0·68	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	0·60	1·00	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0·09	0·29	1·16	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0·12	0·30	1·02	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	0·24	Not rec.	0 54	30th Jan.	Not recd. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar ...	0 25	0·13	0·72	6th Feb.	
		Bhuboonh ...	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·11	23rd Jan.	
		Durbhunga ...	ditto	ditto	0·56	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th Jan.
		Hajeepore ...	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra ...	0·04	0 31	0·93	6th Feb.	
		Sowan ...	0 02	0 38	0·69	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	0 22	Not rec.	0·47	30th Jan.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	0 20	0·40	6th Feb.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0·09	0·30	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	0·30	0 55	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	0 60	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	0·50	0·20	0·98	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·34	23rd Jan.	
		Muddehpoora ...	Nil	0 05	1·26	6th Feb.	
		Banka ...	0·55	Nil	1·31	ditto	
		Sanbursa ...	Nil	0·06	0 69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	0·07	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·06	30th Jan.	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	0·04	0 54	6th Feb.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	0·39	0·59	2 29	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	0·10	0·60	1·18	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	0 26	Not rec.	0 97	30th Jan.	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	0·84	6th Feb.	

Division	District	Station	Rain from 24th to 30th Jan 1875	Rain from 17th to 23rd Jan 1875	Rain from 1st January 1875 Inches	Up to date	Remarks
ORISSA			Inches	Inches		1875	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack Telegraph Office	0 80	0 10	1 10	6th Feb	
		Cuttack Hospital	0 88	0 10	1 03	ditto	
		Jajpore	0 30	Not rec	0 50	30th Jan	
		Kendraparah	0 60	ditto	2 20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0 31	ditto	0 31	ditto	
		False Point	1 35	0 50	2 86	6th Feb	
	Pooree	Pooree	0 70	0 15	2 15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0 72	Nil	1 28	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0 68	1 43	2 76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0 05	0 12	0 67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	0 21	0 21	ditto	
		Soroh	0 35	Nil	0 65	ditto	
		Chandbally	0 33	0 54	0 87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0 83	0 05	0 89	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE							
	South Western Frontier Agency						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh Jail	0 82	0 13	1 87	ditto	
		Hazareebagh Dispensary	0 84	0 16	1 82	ditto	
		Pachumba	0 76	0 22	1 42	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	1 16	0 15	1 70	ditto	
		Palamow	0 88	0 30	1 18	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	0 84	0 92	2 21	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0 28	0 17	1 28	ditto	
		Govindpore	0 63	Nil	1 37	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	1 60	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0 03	Not rec	1 58	30th Jan	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	2 13	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	1 70	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0 34	ditto	2 73	ditto	
		Deopanie	0 27	ditto	2 62	ditto	
		Hattipootie	0 08	ditto	2 70	ditto	
		Mazougah	0 01	ditto	1 90	ditto	
		Suntok	0 25	ditto	2 51	ditto	
		Cheniko	0 14	ditto	1 81	ditto	
		[illegible]	Nil	0 0[illegible]	1 14	6th Feb	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0 50	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	* Wind. Direction.	* Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather-initials
Calcutta.	Feb. 7th	10	30·077	30·096	74·5	65·6	59	N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·910	29·928	81·5	68·8	49	S E	6·0	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·024	30·043	72·5	64·8	63	S E	3·1	...	CK	
		16	29·912	29·930	79·8	70·5	61	E	6·5	...	CK, K	
	9th	10	30·031	30·050	71·0	68·0	75	E	6·1	...	K, CK	
		16	29·886	29·904	79·5	69·0	58	S	5·0	...	CS	
	10th	10	30·003	30·019	74·4	70·4	81	S S W	4·3	...	CK	
		16	29·906	30·018	79·5	72·8	70	S	7·8	...	K	
	11th	10	30·071	30·090	74·0	63·0	51	N E	4·6	...	......	b
		16	29·958	29·976	80·0	66·0	44	N E	6·7	...	......	b
	12th	10	30·106	30·125	74·5	63·0	49	E N E	2·8	...	C	
		16	29·961	29·979	79·5	63·6	36	W N W	5·0	...	C	
	13th	10	30·051	30·070	72·5	59·5	41	N W	3·2	...	C	
		16	29·903	29·921	81·3	63·0	31	N W	6·2	...	C	
Saugor Island.	7th	10	30·066	30·072	74	67	67	N N W	...	...	C	b, m
		16	29·926	29·932	80	71	62	S W	...	...	CK	b, m
	8th	10	30·027	30·033	76	72	81	W N W	...	...	C	b, m
		16	29·912	29·918	77	70	68	S S E	...	...	C	b, m
	9th	10	30·023	30·029	74	66	63	E	...	...	K	b, v
		16	29·924	29·930	76	69	68	S	...	...	C	b, v
	10th	10	30·009	30·015	75	70	76	S S E	...	...	N	b, m
		16	29·905	29·911	78	72	73	S S E	...	...	K	b, m
	11th	10	30·071	30·077	77	66	63	N N E	..	...	C	b, m
		16	29·956	29·962	79	68	54	N	...	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	30·102	30·108	75	68	68	N N W	...	...	C	b, m
		16	29·961	29·967	80	64	37	N N E	...	...	C	b, m
	13th	10	30·063	30·069	77	61	34	N	...	...	C	b, m
		16	29·921	29·927	80	63	34	N	...	...	C	b, m
Chittagong.	7th	10	29·974	30·068	70	68	64	N N W	3·3	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·850	29·943	81	68	48	W S W	7·2	...	.....	b, m
	8th	10	29·934	30·028	75	68	68	N N W	3·2	...	......	b, m
		16	29·862	29·955	82	70	52	N E	4·2	...	.	b, m
	9th	10	29·954	30·018	73	65	62	N N W	4·1	...	CK, KS	m
		16	29·845	29·938	79	65	43	N	8·0	..	......	b, m
	10th	10	29·954	30·048	74	66	63	N N E	5·7	..	....	b, m
		16	29·852	29·915	80	68	51	W S W	6·8	...	....	b, m
	11th	10	29·981	30·075	74	69	76	N N W	3·3	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·882	29·975	79	71	65	W S W	7·7	...	K	b
	12th	10	30·014	30·108	75	72	85	N	4·5	...	......	b, m
		16	29·885	29·978	79	62	33	W	7·4	...	......	b, m
	13th	10	29·960	30·054	71	61	53	N	4·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·835	29·928	80	65	40	W S W	6·9	...	......	b, m
Madras.	6th	10	30·035	30·065	80	69	54	N	9	...	......	c
		16	29·909	29·939	82	68	45	N N E	11	...	.....	c
	7th	10	30·027	30·057	81	70	55	N N E	11	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·900	29·930	81	70	55	N E by N	10	...	......	c
	8th	10	30·018	30·048	83	70	49	N E by E	4	...	.....	c
		16	29·905	29·935	81	70	55	E by N	8	...	......	b
	9th	10	30·001	30·031	78	69	61	E S E	4	...	......	b, c
		16	29·879	29·909	81	70	55	E	8	...	......	b
	10th	10	29·997	30·027	78	69	61	S E	4	...	......	c
		16	29·894	29·924	81	71	59	E	7	...	.....	b, c
	11th	10	30·035	30·065	81	71	59	E	3	...	.....	c
		16	29·924	29·954	80	71	62	E by S	8	.	......	b
	12th	10	30·040	30·070	81	72	62	E by N	5	...	......	b, c
		16	29·913	29·943	80	71	62	N E by E	10	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	7th	10	29·972	30·055	77	68	60	N	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·838	29·920	89	68	35	S S W	2·6	...	......	b
	8th	10	29·937	30·020	70	68	64	W	0·7	...	......	b
		16	29·803	29·885	85	66	32	S W	6·6	...	C	b
	9th	10	29·947	30·031	76	68	68	E	4·1	...	K, N, C	
		16	29·811	29·893	83	70	49	S	3·2	...	K	b
	10th	10	29·909	29·903	79	70	61	S S W	1·8	...	K	b
		16	29·788	29·870	85	73	50	N N E	5·0	...	N, K, C	
	11th	10	29·984	30·068	74	71	85	N N E	1·5	...	KS, C	
		16	29·845	29·927	84	72	53	N E	4·7	...	K	b
	12th	10	30·011	30·094	78	69	61	N E	1·4	...	C	b
		16	29·858	29·940	84	69	43	N N E	3·3	...	C	b
	13th	10	29·991	30·074	77	67	56	N N E	0·6	...	C	b
		16	29·835	29·917	86	69	38	E N E	2·1	...	C	b
Akyab.	7th	10	29·985	30·007	79	69	58	N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·869	29·891	81	70	55	N W	5·5	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·983	30·005	76	68	64	E N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·876	29·898	85	71	47	N W	5·5	...	....	b
	9th	10	29·993	30·015	76	68	64	E N E	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·882	29·904	81	71	59	S W	5·0	...	......	b
	10th	10	30·010	30·032	77	70	68	N N E	2·4	...	......	b
		16	29·899	29·921	81	71	59	W N W	6·6	...	......	b
	11th	10	30·020	30·042	77	68	60	E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·909	29·931	81	71	59	W N W	7·0	..	......	b
	12th	10	30·015	30·037	80	69	54	N W	4·8	...	......	b
		16	29·879	29·901	81	68	48	N W	11·3	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·983	30·005	77	65	49	N	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·866	29·888	81	73	66	W N W	7·0	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

Stations.	Height above sea-level.	Barometer: Mean.	Barometer: Mean of 4 hours.	Barometer: Mean of 10 hours.	Barometer: Mean of 16 hours.	Barometer: Mean of 22 hours.	Barometer: Range.	Radiation: Solar: Mean.	Radiation: Solar: Max. Day.	Radiation: Solar: Max. ⊖	Radiation: Grass Nocturnal: Mean.	Radiation: Grass Nocturnal: Min. Day.	Radiation: Grass Nocturnal: Min. ⊖
Port Blair ...	61	29.811	...	29.861	29.761	...	.100	150.4	8th	162.0	.	.....	..
Nancowry ...	134	29.809	...	29.853	29.764	...	.069	148.8	22nd	160.0	73.3	11th	62.2
Madras ...	27	29.991	...	30.043	29.939	...	.104	...	.. ..	...	..	.. ...	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	30.027	29.990	30.093	29.976	30.049	.117	110.4	4th	117.0	...	......	...
Akyab ...	21	29.997	29.977	30.050	29.949	30.013	.101	131.6	13th	145.0	57.2	30th	50.1
False Point ...	18.7	30.067	30.049	30.121	30.012	30.086	.109	..	......	...		......	...
Cuttack ...	80	29.987	29.966	30.049	29.926	30.009	.123	136.5	9th	14[illegible]6	45.2	21st	34.4
Saugor Island ...	6	30.048	30.020	30.113	30.001	30.058	.112	133.3	25th	137.0	.	... .	...
Chittagong ...	90	29.957	29.919	30.010	29.905	29.975	.105	132.6	4th	141.0	53.7	10th	45.2
Calcutta ...	18.1	30.042	30.013	30.113	29.946	30.057	.127	126.0	30th	134.0	...	... ..	..
Burdwan ...	102	29.960	.	30.036	29.906	...	.130	135.0	20th	146.0	42.6	20th	35.0
Jessore ...	20	30.028	...	30.066	29.973	..	.113	130.9	3rd	138.0	43.9	16th	38.0
Dacca ...	35	30.010	29.990	30.070	29.954	30.026	.117	132.0	7th	137.0	48.8	31st	45.3
Silchar ...	88.91	29.971	..	30.034	29.919	...	.125	136.8	2nd	141.0	45.2	21st	41.0
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	28.013	..	28.065	27.974	..	.091	124.8	10th	140.5	30.7	21-22nd	32.5
Berhampore ...	64	30.0[illegible]5		30.074	29.938	...	.136	118.2	23rd	124.0	40.2	22-23rd	34.0
Gya ...	347	29.742	...	29.769	29.676	...	.113	80.0	25th	89.2	40.7	18th	35.0
Patna ...	179	29.9[illegible]6	...	29.971	29.853	...	.118	120.4	9th	124.8	45.1	21st	36.2
Monghyr ...	167.4	29.900	.	29.977	29.855	...	.122	125.7	7th	131.0	..	.....	..
Purneah ...	128	..	.	...	.		..	122.4	8th	128.0	...	..	
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23.471	23.454	23.511	23.434	23.487	.077	105.8	13th	120.0	29.8	21st	27.0
Seebsaugor ..	332	29.741		29.814	29.668	...	.146	125.6	6th	137.0	46.2	22nd	40.1
Goalpara ...	386	29.[illegible]6	.	29.724	29.581	..	.143	116.5	3rd	126.6	52.5	21st	47.8
Benares ..	262.74	29.793	29.770	29.844	29.741	29.818	.103	115.5	8th	126.0	37.7	17th	33.4
Roorkee ...	879.7	29.156	29.129	29.217	29.114	29.162	.113	121.0	7th	130.4	32.9	15th	24.4

Stations.	Temp. of Air: Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	Humidity: Mean.	Humidity: Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Rainfall: In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	86.6	11.4	75.2	80.1	...	82.7	85.0	..	25 28th	88.0	17.0	28th	71.[illegible]	...		72	66	...	1.79	5
Nancowry ...	84.7	11.4	73.3	78.0	..	83.5	82.7	...	31st	86.1	13.9	24-25th	72.2	..	...	70	70	...	4.47	14
Madras ...	...	...	.	75.5	..	78.6	78.3	..	......	..	.	...	...	...	..	69	67	...	5.57	8
Vizagapatam ...	75.9	7.3	68.6	72.5	63.4	75.5	75.3	71.9	3rd	78.7	15.7	21-22nd	63.0	64	67	61	59	67	0.50	1
Akyab ...	81.7	20.6	61.1	70.4	61.6	74.0	77.8	6[illegible].3	13-14th	84.8	29.1	31st	55.7	80	95	72	62	91	Nil	...
False Point ...	...	.	..	66.7	59.4	64.0	72.5	65.9	.....	..	..	.. .	...	73	88	66	59	78	Nil	...
Cuttack ...	82.3	26.3	56.0	68.2	58.0	72.5	78.9	63.4	26th	88.4	39.6	21st	48.8	67	87	54	43	83	0.03	1
Saugor Island ...	75.7	18.2	57.5	67.4	58.9	70.0	76.8	62.[illegible]	30th	78.5	28.7	20th	49.8	69	85	61	48	82	Nil	...
Chittagong ...	75.8	22.0	55.9	67.7	59.2	70.6	75.4	65.3	14th	83.9	31.3	22nd	52.8	74	91	70	56	78	Nil	...
Calcutta ...	76.4	17.0	59.4	67.5	60.9	69.1	75.0	65.0	30th	79.3	25.4	21st	53.9	65	79	60	46	76	Nil	...
Burdwan ...	76.5	23.1	53.4	64.0		69.5	76.9	..	25th	81.0	33.3	20th	47.7	...	.	56	44	.	Nil	...
Jessore ...	78.3	26.4	51.9	64.4	.	72.4	74.4	..	26th	82.0	37.0	16th	45.0	...	.	55	50	..	Nil	...
Dacca ...	77.3	21.6	55.7	66.3	57.9	71.5	74.8	62.8	13th	81.9	28.9	31st	53.0	71	88	64	51	80	Nil	...
Silchar ...	78.1	26.1	52.0	63.9	...	66.4	75.9	..	14th	81.2	33.7	21st	47.5	79	..	77	53	..	Nil	...
Hazareebagh ...	72.8	23.4	49.2	60.9	..	65.0	69.0	...	25th	78.0	37.5	22nd	40.5	46	.	36	29	...	Nil	...
Berhampore ...	77.0	22.6	54.4	65.4	.	64.7	75.6	...	3[illegible]th	80.0	31.5	20th	48.5	..	..	61	50	..	Nil	...
Gya ...	77.1	27.2	49.9	64.0		68.8	73.1		25th	8[illegible].6	36.5	18th	44.1	...	.	45	42	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	74.2	24.4	49.8	6[illegible].5		6[illegible].5	71.8	...	9th	79.0	36.0	20-21st	43.0	59	..	55	40	..	Nil	...
Monghyr ...	72.3	18.4	53.0	62.9	.	6[illegible].8	71.3	..	6-7th	75.7	28.8	19th	46.9	...	...	50	49	.	Nil	...
Purneah ...	75.1	25.1	50.0	60.4		64.5	70.9		22nd	78.9	37.7	19th	41.2	...	..	71	54	..	Nil	..
Darjeeling ...	51.9	15.4	36.5	43.8	38.3	47.8	49.0	40.2	13th	60.0	25.8	21-25th	34.2	74	90	57	63	87	0.05	1
Seebsaugor ..	71.7	23.2	48.5	58.6	.	59.5	70.2	...	7th	75.5	34.0	23rd	41.5	89	..	93	63	...	0.07	1
Goalpara ...	73.8	19.8	54.0	64.7		6[illegible].7	72.2	.	18th	77.9	29.3	21st	48.6	77	.	84	60	..	Nil	.
Benares ..	77.9	30.8	47.1	60.5	49.3	65.8	73.0	54.0	4-5th	82.0	41.0	21st	41.0	66	68	51	41	85	0.05	1
Roorkee ...	73.0	31.4	41.6	56.9	44.8	60.9	69.8	52.2	24th	78.7	45.0	26th	33.7	57	79	49	32	68	0.04	1

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1874

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ... 30.029	Mean temperatures of 16 years 67.9	Mean humidity of 16 years ... 72	Mean rainfall of 16 years 0.10
Ditto ditto of 1874 ... 30.042	Ditto ditto of 1874 ... ... 67.5	Ditto ditto of 1874 ... 65	Actual fall in 1874 ... ... 0.0
Excess in 1874 013	Defect in 1874 ... .. 0.4	Defect in 1874 ... 7	Defect in 1874 ... . 0.10

CALCUTTA,
the 15th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level	WIND.										Mean velocity, daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.		
Port Blair	29·874	80·2	12	40	4	3	.	...	1	2	..	82 N, 30 E	139·7	7·20
Nancowry	29·948	78·3	2	20	23	4	2	1	..	4	...	72 N, 66 E	195·0	4·13
Madras	30·019	75·5	40	8	2	2	..	..		10	...	83 N, 2 E	308·7	...
Vizagapatam	30·060	72·5		13	54	32	7	8	6	4	.	61 S, 72 E	67·1	7·40
Akyab	30·019	70·4	40	17	9	1	1	7	28	21	...	53 N, 23 W	68·6	8·09
False Point	30·087	66·7	31	36	6	5	2	1	4	21	15	56 N, 13 E	...	...
Cuttack	30·071	68·1	17	18	2	...	4	3	21	14	45	31 N, 29 W	29·1	9·18
Saugor Island	30·054	67·4	55	25	1	...	5	9	1	27	1	65 N, 6 W	...	8·27
Chittagong	30·052	67·9	51	4	1	...	1	7	23	37	..	72 N, 34 W	95·5	9·22
Calcutta	30·061	67·5	63	5	1	...	...	7	14	34	.	76 N, 24 W	91·5	...
Burdwan	3 ·089	64·3	20	4	...	. .	...	. .	13	15	10	63 N, 32 W	49·5	8·73
Jessore	30·050	64·4	23	8	1	.	.	.	4	25	1	79 N, 18 W	45·0	8·80
Dacca	30·047	66·8	33	9		1	2	10	30	24	9	56 N, 45 W	54·7	9·54
Silchar	30·068	64·1	.	3	10	18	4	5	3	...	10	53 S, 50 E	42·0	6·03
Hazareebagh	30·077	65·3	3	1	1	1	..	...	13	39	4	70 N, 61 W	109·5	7·97
Berhampore	3 ·073	65·5	23	4	..	.	1	5	6	23	...	71 N, 31 W	...	5·81
Gya	30·077	64·8	9	6	2	2	2	7	14	18	2	48 N, 64 W	44·6	7·48
Patna	30·096	62·9	..	.	..	...	4	15	38	5	...	86 S, 78 W	68·2	7·11
Monghyr	30·079	63·2	..	..	1	..	3	28	24	3	3	80 S, 65 W	88·3	7·89
Purneah	. .	60·7	2	2	...	.		12	30	16	...	79 N, 83 W	...	7·52
Darjeeling	. . .	.	1	11	19	9	8	25	27	15	9	21 S, 00 W	...	6·19
Seebsaugor	30·004	59·3	10	18	11	5	5	6	4	2	1	34 N, 57 E	82·9	5·21
Goalpara	30· 62	65·6	2	4	33	3	..	. .	1	...	19	60 N, 86 E	65·1	7·66
Benares	3 ·073	61·1	3	1	5	1	4	8	20	11	...	58 N, 88 W	76·2	7·90
Roorkee	30·096	58·9	1	...	4	11		10	4	12	81	8 S, 55 W	31·2	7·85

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	O	O	O	O	O	O			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	8th	29·953	82·0	65·5	127·5	72·2	65·7	60·5	0·68	S E & N N E	.	22·0	...	...	Clear and cirro-cumuli. Sheet lightning on N at 8 P.M. Drizzled at 9 P M.
	9th	·949	80·5	65·5	120·0	71·1	65·8	61·6	·73	N by E & S by W	.	68·3	.		Clear, stratoni and cumuli. Drizzled at 10½ A M.
	10th	·938	79·5	65·2	122·5	72 2	68·5	65·5	·81	S by W & S W	.	30·7		..	Clear, cirro-cumuli and cumuli.
	11th	·992	80·7	68·4	125·5	73·3	65 5	59·3	·63	S W & N E	.	62·3	...	..	Chiefly clear. Drizzled at 2½ A.M.
	12th	30·017	80 0	63 3	123·8	71·1	63 2	56 9	·62	N E & W N W	.	19·1	.		Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 9 and 10 P M.
	13th	29 973	82·0	61·8	127·0	70·0	62·1	55·1	·59	N W & N N W	.	22 2	.	☽	Cirri. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	14th	·951	85·2	63·5	130·4	73·4	65·0	58·3	·61	W N W	.	4·9	..	..	Clear. Slightly foggy at 9 P M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23·4
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	85·2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83·7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·77
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·44
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th February	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·18

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15*th February* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

General Establishment.—No. 53.—*The 15th February 1875.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of January 1875

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah 120.			From Berhampore 70.			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	2'5"	171·73	4'8"	144·65	0'2"	102·02	2'7"	70·58	4'2"	46·16	4'1"	13·02	3'2¼"	35·58	1'10"	10·62	1'1¼"	147·66
2nd ...	...	...	2'4"	171·65	4'7¾"	144·63	0'1½"	101·97	2'6"	70·50	4'1"	46·08	3'11½"	12·89	3'2¼"	35·58	1'10"	10·62	1'1¼"	147·66
3rd ...	...	...	2'4"	171·65	4'7¼"	144·60	0'0½"	101·89	2'5"	70·41	4'0"	46·00	3'10"	12·77	3'2"	35·56	1'9"	10·54	1'1¼"	147·66
4th ...	...	...	2'3"	171·57	4'7"	144·57	0'0"	101·85	2'4½"	70·37	3'11"	45·91	3'9"	12·69	3' ¼" 3'2"	35·52	1'9"	10·54	1'1¼"	147·66
5th ...	...	...	2'3"	171·56	4'6¾"	144·55	below 0'0¼"	101·84	2'4"	70·33	3'10"	45·83	3'9"	12·69	3'2¼"	35·56	1'8½"	10·49	1'2¼"	147·56
6th ...	...	...	2'2"	171·48	4'6¼"	144·52	0'0½"	101·81	2'4"	70·33	3'10"	45·83	3'10"	12·77	3'1¼"	35·58	1'7¾"	10·41	1'2¼"	147·56
7th ...	...	...	2'2"	171·48	4'6"	144·50	0'1"	101·77	2'3"	70·25	3'10"	45·83	3'9½"	12·73	3'1¾"	35·60	1'9"	10·74	1'3¼"	147·46
8th ...	...	...	2'2"	171·48	4'5¾"	144·48	0'1¼"	101·75	2'3"	70·25	3'9"	45·75	3'9"	12·69	3'1"	35·50	1'9"	10·54	1'3¼"	147·46
9th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	4'5½"	144·45	0'1½"	101·73	2'2"	70·16	3'9"	45·75	3'9"	12·69	3'1"	35·48	1'8¾"	10·49	1'2¼"	147·56
10th ...	...	...	2'0"	171·32	4'5¼"	144·43	0'2"	101·69	2'1"	70·08	3'8¾"	45·74	3'9"	12·69	3'1"	35·48	1'8"	10·45	1'2¼"	147·50
11th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	4'5"	144·40	0'2¼"	101·67	2'0"	70·00	3'8¼"	45·70	3'9"	12·69	3'1"	35·48	1'8"	10·45	1'1"	147·66
12th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	4'4½"	144·37	0'2½"	101·65	1'11"	69·91	3'7⅛"	45·62	3'11"	12·85	3'0¾"	35·48	1'7½"	10·41	1'2¼"	147·56
13th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	4'4¼"	144·35	0'3"	101·60	1'10"	69·83	3'7"	45·58	3'10½"	12·81	3'0½"	35·46	1'7½"	10·41	1'3¼"	147·46
14th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	4'4"	144·32	0'3½"	101·56	1'9"	69·75	3'6"	45·50	3'9½"	12·73	3'0¼"	35·44	1'7"	10·37	1'6"	147·26
15th ...	...	...	1'9"	171·07	4'3½"	144·30	0'4"	101·52	1'8½"	69·70	3'4¼"	45·37	3'8½"	12·64	3'0"	35·42	1'6"	10·29	1'7¼"	147·16
16th ...	...	...	1'9"	171·07	4'3"	144·25	0'5"	101·44	1'7"	69·58	3'3"	45·25	3'7"	12·52	2'11½"	35·40	1'6"	10·29	1'8¼"	147·06
17th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	4'2¾"	144·20	0'5½"	101·40	1'7"	69·58	3'2"	45·16	3'5½"	12·39	2'11"	35·35	1'5½"	10·24	1'9¼"	146·96
18th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	[illegible]	144·15	0'6"	101·35	1'5"	69·41	3'1"	45·08	3'4"	12·27	2'10¾"	35·31	1'5"	10·20	1'8¼"	147·06
19th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	4'1½"	144·10	0'6½"	101·30	1'4"	69·33	3'0"	45·00	3'3½"	12·23	2'10"	35·25	1'5"	10·20	1'8¼"	147·06
20th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	4'0½"	144·05	0'7"	101·23	1'3"	69·25	3'0"	45·00	3'3"	12·19	2'9¾"	35·23	1'4½"	10·16	1'8¼"	147·06
21st ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	4'0"	144·00	0'7½"	101·21	1'2½"	69·20	3'0"	45·00	3'4"	12·27	2'9¼"	35·21	1'4½"	10·16	1'9¼"	146·96
22nd ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	3'11¾"	143·97	0'8"	101·19	1'2"	69·16	2'11½"	44·95	3'1"	12·27		35·17	1'4"	10·12	1'9¼"	146·96
23rd ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	3'11¼"	143·93	0'9"	101·10	1'1"	69·08	2'11"	44·91	3'3"	12·19	2'8½"	35·08	1'4"	10·12	1'9¼"	146·96
24th ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	3'11"	143·90	0'9½"	101·06	1'0½"	69·04	2'10½"	44·87	3'2¼"	12·14	2'7½"	35·02	1'4"	10·12	1'9¼"	146·96
25th ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	3'10¾"	143·85	0'10"	101·02	1'0"	69·00	2'10"	44·83	3'2½"	12·14	2'6¾"	34·98	1'3½"	10·08	1'11"	146·86
26th ...	...	...	1'6"	170·82	3'9½"	143·80	0'10½"	100·98	1'0"	69·00	2'8"	44·66	3'2¼"	12·14	2'6"	34·90	1'3¾"	10·08	2'0"	146·76
27th ...	...	...	1'5"	170·73	3'9"	143·75	0'11¼"	100·90	0'11"	68·91	2'6"	44·66	3'1¼"	12·06	2'6¼"	34·92	1'3¼"	10·08	2'1¼"	146·66
28th ...	...	...	1'4"	170·65	3'8½"	143·70	0'11½"	100·90	0'10"	68·83	2'7"	44·58	3'0"	11·94	2'5¼"	34·85	1'3"	10·04	2'2¼"	146·56
29th ...	...	...	1'3"	170·57	3'8"	143·65	1'0"	100·85	0'9"	68·75	2'6½"	44·54	2'10½"	11·81	2'5½"	34·85	1'2½"	9·99	2'3¼"	146·46
30th ...	...	...	1'3"	170·57	3'7½"	143·60	1'0½"	100·81	0'8"	68·66	2'4"	44·33	2'8¼"	11·64	2'5"	34·81	1'2½"	9·99	2'5"	146·36
31st ...	...	...	1'3"	170·57	3'6½"	143·55	1'1"	100·77	0'7"	68·58	2'3½"	44·30	2'6½"	11·48	2'4¾"	34·77	1'2¼"	9·99	2'5"	146·36

J. E T. Nicolls, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th January 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	38,701	25,301 9 3	2,319 6 2	1,32,461 0	25,484 4 7	2,336 1 2	4,655 7 4
Or per mile of railway	245	159 14 2	14 13 1	837 0	161 0 7	14 15 3	29 8 4
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	107,691½	70,610 1 6	6,472 11 10	4,50,188 0	1,01,504 11 1	9,304 11 10	15,777 3 8
Total for 5 weeks ...	146,392½	95,911 10 9	8,791 18 0	5,82,649 0	1,26,988 15 8	11,640 13 0	20,432 11 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	40,927	27,155 3 7	2,489 4 7	1,99,469 28	38,514 3 0	3,530 9 4	6,019 13 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	259	171 9 7	15 14 7	1,260 0	243 6 0	22 6 2	38 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	142,388	1,05,097 8 8	9,633 18 10	8,91,704 15	1,70,647 10 7	16,467 14 1	26,101 12 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th February 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,710	1,224 0 0	122 8 0	15,632 0	538 0 0	53 16 0	176 4 0
Or per mile of railway	347	44 0 0	4 8 0	559 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	6 6 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	42,010	5,271 0 0	527 2 0	67,740 0	2,224 0 0	222 8 0	749 10 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	51,720	6,495 0 0	649 10 0	83,392 0	2,762 0 0	276 4 0	925 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,054	1,276 3 3	127 12 5	21,405 0	722 4 9	72 4 7	199 17 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	345	45 9 3	4 11 2	764 0	25 12 9	2 11 7	7 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,207	7,142 7 3	714 4 11	88,735 0	3,224 9 9	322 9	1,036 14 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

* *Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th February 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,244	1,09,200 9 0	15,515 11 0	9,96,560 20	3,89,185 12 0	35,675 7 3	51,190 18 3
Or per mile of railway	......	132 4 2	12 2 6	.. .	304 1 9	27 17 6	40 0 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	450,244	6,88,007 6 3	63,067 6 11	38,38,182 30	16,62,118 0 3	152,360 16 4	215,428 3 3
Total for 5 weeks ...	564,488	8,57,267 15 3	78,582 17 11	48,34,743 10	20,51,303 12 3	188,036 3 7	266,619 1 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	100,833	1,78,193 3 3	16,334 7 6	13,83,116 30	5,88,428 10 6	53,939 5 11	70,273 18 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	139 3 10	12 15 3	......	459 12 10	42 3 0	54 18 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	564,099	8,95,325 4 8	82,071 9 8	73,77,875 20	31,31,223 8 9	287,028 16 6	369,100 6 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th February 1875, on 223¾ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,081½	27,577 12 6	2,527 19 4	1,05,288 20	27,546 4 6	2,525 1 6	5,053 0 10
Or per mile of railway	......	123 4 1	11 6 0	... .	123 1 9	11 5 8	22 11 8
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	23,505½	64,179 10 9	5,883 2 8	4,24,730 10	1,12,428 8 6	10,305 19 0	16,189 1 8
Total for 5 weeks ...	29,587	91,757 7 3	8,411 2 0	5,30,018 30	1,39,974 13 0	12,831 0 6	21,242 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,066	22,434 1 9	2,056 9 3	1,08,321 30	29,058 0 6	2,663 13 1	4,720 2 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	100 4 3	9 3 10	......	129 13 10	11 18 1	21 1 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	29,012	86,145 15 0	7,896 14 3	5,04,904 20	1,39,737 4 3	12,809 5 0	20,705 19 3

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 6*th February* 1875, *on* 27½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,689	1,344 0 0	134 8 0	10,632 0	820 0 0	82 0 0	216 8 0
Or per mile of railway	62	49 0 0	4 18 0	390 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	7 18 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ..	6,290	4,635 0 0	463 10 0	26,982 0	2,203 0 0	226 6 0	683 16 0
Total for 6 weeks ..	7,970	5,979 0 0	597 18 0	37,614 0	3,023 0 0	302 6 0	900 4 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,482	1,107 8 4	110 15 0	6,515 20	478 14 9	47 17 11	158 12 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	54	40 10 3	4 1 3	239 4	17 9 2	1 15 9	5 16 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,886	6,079 8 5	607 19 6	35,868 10	2,731 2 0	273 2 3	881 1 8

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 8 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th February 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYAD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

RECOVERY OF ADVANCES MADE BY GOVERNMENT.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the summary realization of sums due on account of loans made by Government during the late famine operations be passed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, before the motion was put, he wished to make one or two remarks briefly on the subject of this Bill. He would first desire to express the satisfaction with which he heard the various remarks that fell from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal). The hon'ble member, who might be considered to be one of the best informed Native gentlemen in Bengal, had borne the strongest testimony as to the necessity that existed for the making of these advances; and considering the hon'ble member was peculiarly cognisant of the views of the great landholding classes in the country, HIS HONOR might assume that this very influential and highly educated class entirely concurred with the Government as to the necessity of making these advances. His hon'ble friend, however, had stated that a departmental bias might exist in respect to the recovery of these advances by the regular revenue officers. Now, he begged to remind the Council that the officers to whom the powers of the Bill, if it should pass into law, would be entrusted were members of the Covenanted Civil Service. It had always been one of the traditional and time-honoured principles of the Civil Service to defend the defenceless, to assist the helpless, and to cherish the poor. Further, although the Government was generally strict and particular in the realization of its demands, still he thought that every Native member of the Council would bear him out when he said that moderation and carefulness had always been the characteristics of the revenue management in these provinces. That being the general wish and policy of the Government, we might be sure that not only would the Covenanted Civil Servants act up to that intention on behalf of the Government, but would give a tone to the various Native officials, especially the Deputy Collectors, employed under them in the administration of the law. His hon'ble friend further justly drew attention to the importance of the Government not being too hasty and harsh in the recovery of the advances. HIS HONOR thought he could assure the Council that there was not the slightest fear of any such result occurring if the Bill was passed. From the very first he had issued instructions to the local officers not to be too quick in the enforcement of these demands, and to give the people all reasonable time for repayment. If the Bill passed, it was his intention to issue further orders to the same effect. He thought, if ever there was a case in which the executive might claim confidence from the Legislature, this was one. It would surely be apparent to the Council that we were not likely now to ruin men whose lives we had interposed to save.

He would further express his satisfaction at many of the remarks which fell from his hon'ble and learned friend the Advocate-General. It was of course satisfactory to him to hear upon such excellent authority that the documents, registers, deeds, and all other papers connected with these advances, were upon examination found by the Advocate-General to be accurately and clearly drawn. Accustomed as the Advocate-General was to judge in these affairs—affairs generally conducted in times of peace and security,—HIS HONOR was convinced the Council would perceive the care that must have been taken on the part of the Government and its officers to ensure so much regularity and precision, not in quiet times, but in times of urgency and distress He believed that if this Bill should pass into law, there was little or no chance of its provisions being to any large extent carried into effect. The people who took these advances evinced the most laudable disposition to discharge their just dues to Government. At the same time it was just possible that amongst so large a number of men, who numbered literally tens of thousands in each of the lately distressed districts, there might be one or two individual cases here and there of men who desired to evade their just obligations. It was also possible that amongst a comparatively ignorant peasantry such an example would have a bad effect. It was therefore necessary that the people should know that the Government had power by this law summarily to enforce payment of these demands, and that such knowledge should operate to prevent any attempt at evasion.

Furthermore, if these advances should be recovered by summary process, it was clear that all chance of litigation would be avoided. Now, he need not point out to the Native members of the Council that if such litigation were to arise between the Government and the ryots, great inconvenience would be caused to the landholders, who at this period had arrears of rent to collect in

all these lately distressed districts. The attempt to enforce the lien on the crop on the part of two different parties; the possibility of the crops being distrained or seized for the Government demand at the same time that the zemindars had to collect their rents, might cause great confusion in the agricultural arrangements of these districts. He was sure that if the Bill should be passed into law, all that confusion would be avoided, inasmuch as the possibility of litigation would be precluded.

With these remarks, then, he would commend this Bill to the consideration of the Council.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

REGULATION OF JUTE WAREHOUSES

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg also moved that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law moved the following amendments:—

"In section 2, in lieu of the 2nd paragraph, insert the following:—

'Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored, or screwed, or pressed, save within a building the walls of which shall be of masonry, and all the roof of which shall be of masonry or of tiles, and the beams of which shall be of wood or iron.

(2.) That such jute warehouse and buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates, which can be securely closed.

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein.

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection.

(5.) That the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices.

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, viz.—

Rupees	1,000
,,	750
,,	500
,,	250
,,	150

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary for the convenience of trade, or to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.'

"Omit Section 8."

He said, in proposing these amendments he would take the liberty to observe that it was unconstitutional to pass a penal law without defining the offences for which penalties were prescribed. The power given to Government was nominal: it would be practically exercised by the municipal Corporations; and would it be proper to delegate the functions of the legislature to those Corporations? It was true that it was difficult to lay down hard-and-fast rules that would meet all cases; but he thought it was possible to lay down such general rules that would apply equally to all cases, leaving the Executive to add such special rules as might be suggested by local peculiarities or the circumstances of each case. He had taken most of the conditions from the existing Act, divesting them of their objectionable features, and they seemed to him to be so general and necessary, that they must find a place in whatever rules might hereafter be determined upon.

The only other point was the reduction of the minimum fee from Rs. 250 to Rs. 150. He considered the existing rate too high for the smaller jute warehouses. Jute was an important article of commerce; and by throwing obstacles

in its way, it would gradually disappear from the town, and house property must seriously suffer in the end.

The HON'BLE MR. BROOKES asked if it was the intention to publish the report of the Select Committee and the papers relating to the Bill. He thought it was desirable to do so, in order that those interested might have the opportunity of addressing the Government or the Council upon the subject.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT stated that he would direct the publication of the report and papers in the next *Calcutta Gazette*.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, in the Report of the Select Committee it was mentioned that there was a difference of opinion amongst the members as to whether the conditions which might be imposed on these licenses should be set out in the Bill, or whether a discretion should be given to the Lieutenant-Governor to impose such conditions as he might think proper without further restriction. MR. DAMPIER had been in the minority on that point. He considered that it was not desirable for the Council to throw on the Executive Government altogether the responsibility of prescribing the conditions under which licenses for jute warehouses should be granted. He thought it would be more satisfactory to the public and those concerned in the trade if some attempt were made by the Council to define the restrictions to which their trade and their operations might be subjected under the law. The Bill before the Council did not have its origin in any difficulty felt by the Executive Government as to imposing conditions on licenses which it considered to be desirable, but which the law did not authorize it to impose. The real difficulty which led to the introduction of the Bill was just the other way,—that the law insisted on certain conditions being imposed which experience had shown not to be necessary in all cases. It appeared to him that the best form for the Bill would be to set out, first, such conditions as it was absolutely necessary to impose on every jute warehouse, wherever it might be situated, and then to set out a further set of discretionary conditions, any of which the Justices, or whoever might be the licensing authority, might impose on each license, according to the circumstances of the case. For instance, a jute warehouse situated in a crowded neighbourhood and surrounded by very valuable property should obviously be more hedged in and guarded by greater restrictions than one in a less crowded locality. But the views which he advanced in Committee did not find favour with the majority.

The amendments which the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Doorga Churn Law) had brought forward did not entirely meet the views which MR. DAMPIER expressed in the suggestions he had made, but would go some way towards meeting them. In his amendments, the hon'ble mover had proposed to omit those conditions which had been found to be unnecessarily restrictive; such as that jute should not be dried and combed except in a roofed building, and that the roofs of warehouses should be entirely of iron or of masonry; and with those two exceptions he had proposed to re-enact entirely the conditions which were imposed by the existing law. So far so good; but then he went on, in clause (7) of section 2, to propose what seemed to MR. DAMPIER to be objectionable. After setting out the conditions which must necessarily be imposed in every case, the amendment proceeded to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to impose "such other special conditions as the special circumstances of each jute warehouse might render necessary for the convenience of trade or to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood." If the Lieutenant-Governor might impose any additional conditions which might be devised on the occasion of each individual license being applied for, it was clear that no restriction whatever was imposed on the exercise of his discretion by setting out (as the amendment did) certain conditions which he must impose. Therefore the amendment did not go so far as MR. DAMPIER should have wished. He should like first to have the compulsory restrictions defined in the Act—all those which experience had shown to be absolutely necessary in the case of every license; and then to set out a list of discretional restrictions, leaving the Lieutenant-Governor to impose any of those which the circumstances of each case might require. If this were done, those engaged in the jute trade could not be suddenly called upon by the Executive to subject themselves to some newly contrived restriction which was not contemplated by the legislature.

The second part of section 8 of the Bill provided for the making of rules for regulating "all other matters connected with the enforcement of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and this Act." That provision could not well be omitted, as provided in the amendment. Therefore Mr. Dampier could not support the amendment, and would himself make another motion directly.

Another point to which he would refer was in connection with the representation submitted by the British Indian Association. They said that the owners of roperies were obliged to keep on their premises a certain quantity of loose jute for the purposes of their trade. He would ask the hon'ble mover of the Bill whether the objection had any practical existence. If the facts were as they were put; if the law did not admit of any of the restrictions regarding jute godowns being relaxed on behalf of jute taken in for daily consumption in a ropery, then he thought that the representation of the British Indian Association deserved consideration. The motion, which he would put in a definite form, was "that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, with instructions to define separately and expressly such conditions as shall necessarily be imposed by every license, and such additional conditions as may be imposed by any license, according to the circumstances of each case in which a license may be granted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg said, he was not prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member on his left (Baboo Doorga Churn Law), nor the other amendment proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Dampier). As he explained when he asked permission to introduce the Bill, it seemed to him that the proper course was not to lay down hard-and-fast rules, but to leave the matter altogether to the executive authority, with a view from time to time to fix such rules as experience might render necessary. The first of the amendments before the Council of which notice had been given would almost altogether nullify the objects for which the Bill was introduced. as the present cause of complaint by jute warehouse proprietors was that it was practically impossible to dry jute in confined godowns, and that it was absolutely necessary, therefore, to allow considerable latitude to the owners and occupiers of jute godowns, with a view to allow them, where the locality permitted, to dry jute in the open, so as to have the benefit of sun and air. As clause (1) of the amendment laid down that "no loose jute, jute rejections or jute cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored, or screwed, or pressed, save within a building the walls of which shall be of masonry," that would entirely prevent jute being dried in the manner considered absolutely necessary by those interested in the jute trade.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that the provision regarding the combing and drying of jute contained in the existing law was omitted in the amendment.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg continued.—It was impossible to expect the owners or occupiers of jute warehouses to remove their jute daily for the purpose of drying, and have it removed again at night. To do so would entail great expense, which the legislature ought not to impose upon the proprietors and occupiers of jute warehouses. He had had the advantage of a personal interview with one of the chief proprietors of jute warehouses, the manager of the Camperdown Jute Company, who pointed out the defects of the present law, and complained of the vexatious interference of the suburban municipal authorities in the working of the Act. He was the representative of a large Company having their head-quarters at Glasgow, whose interest it was to secure their property from fire. Mr. Hogg found that the place of business of this Company was at Cossipore; that it was well managed, and situated far from crowded localities, and no restrictive enactments were called for in governing the arrangements of that particular warehouse. It was far from all other habitations, and had enclosed within its walls a considerable space of land. In institutions of that sort, he thought it should be left to the discretion of the managers to dry and comb jute in the open air. He merely gave this illustration as a case in point, to shew that all hard-and-first rules, however lax, would be too stringent to be imposed upon a jute godown situated in an isolated position.

If the Council adopted the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Dampier), it must necessarily lay down both classes of rules,

which he proposed should be of different degrees of stringency,—one a set of hard-and-fast rules to govern all jute godowns, whether in the town or the suburbs, or in Howrah; the other a set of still more stringent rules, which would be extended, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor, to any special localities. If such clauses were adopted, considerable inconvenience must necessarily follow, as the rules could not be so drafted as to meet every case. Circumstances might year by year arise which would render it necessary in some cases to relax the rules, and in other cases to make them more stringent.

It was objected by the hon'ble member on his left (Baboo Doorga Churn Law), that it was an unconstitutional course for the legislature to delegate its authority to the executive, and to pass penal clauses for offences which were not laid down in the Act itself. From this objection it would really seem as if this were an entirely new course. The Council had merely to refer to Act VII of 1861, the British Burmah Municipal Law, and the Act which was passed in 1873 for the Municipality of Oude. We there found exactly the same power given to the executive to pass bye-laws and penal clauses imposing penalties for the infringement of any bye-law passed by the Municipality under the sanction of the law.

He trusted that the amendments before the Council would not be accepted, but that the principle which had guided the Select Committee, namely to leave to the executive authority to frame rules subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, would be adhered to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, as one of those members of the Select Committee who adopted the report which was submitted to the Council, he wished to say a few words in regard to our having taken away from the Council the whole responsibility of laying down strict rules. It struck him that the main point for consideration was the situation of these jute warehouses. There were three classes into which they might be divided in reference to their situation. First came those which were in the heart of a wealthy and populous town; next those which were situated at some distance from the crowded thoroughfares of the town; and the third class comprised those warehouses which were situated in almost open spots, where there would be very little risk of fire to the property in the neighbourhood. To ask the Council to lay down rules which would apply to all these classes of jute warehouses would be to impose on them an extremely difficult task. In fact, as had been just said by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, those rules which would apply to one locality would not apply to another. We therefore thought it better that rules suited to each locality should be drafted by the Municipality within whose jurisdiction the places proposed to be effected were situate. They would have better means of judging than this Council what the circumstances of each locality required, and would have the advantage of the opinion of many of their members who were more or less interested in the trade. The opinion so digested would go up to the Government, and the Government would exercise a discretion in refusing to sanction the rules if they considered them unnecessarily harsh on the one hand, or unnecessarily lax upon the other.

With regard to the conditions proposed in the amendment, he must observe, as the hon'ble mover of the Bill had mentioned, that the first clause was open to the objection which had been raised. There was no provision made in the proposed conditions for the combing and drying of raw jute, and that would necessitate the removal of the jute every day from the main building to the yard or elsewhere, which would involve a very heavy expenditure. The proposed conditions had been taken, with that one exception, from those in the present Act. In the second condition it was stated that "such jute warehouse, and the buildings therein, shall be supplied with solid doors or gates, which can be securely closed." He was aware that the Port Commissioners had a building in which they certainly violated the condition that the beams should be of iron; but, on consideration by the Justices, they allowed a license, believing that iron was not a really necessary material. But the warehouse had solid doors, which were shut up at night, and ventilation was thereby shut out from the jute stored in the building. The consequence was, that many complaints were made that the want of ventilation was very injurious to the jute.

In the third condition it was proposed that "no artificial light" should be introduced. Now one of the great objections to the operation of the Act was that in consequence of this prohibition work could not be carried on at night.

Then, the hon'ble member opposite (Mr Dampier) observed that no consideration had been given to the question of the storage day by day of small quantities of loose jute for the purpose of manufacturing rope. MR. SCHALCH thought there was a good deal in what had been urged in behalf of a provision of that kind by the British Indian Association; and he should like to see some provision made for this purpose, by referring the Bill back to the Select Committee, or by the subject being taken into consideration by an amendment being moved at the next meeting of the Council.

There was one other point which the hon'ble mover of the Bill had not noticed. It was proposed to lower the rates of fee by bringing them down to a fee of Rs. 150. MR. SCHALCH thought that the fee might be well lowered to Rs. 150 in the suburbs, and power had accordingly been given to the Suburban Municipality to that effect; but it would not be at all advisable to allow small storehouses to be set up in the town, where the risk of fire and the consequences thereof would be so much increased: for, while you kept the rate of fee considerably high, you had some safeguard against the erection of a number of small warehouses. But if you extended the rates of fee to small sums, you would have a number of small store-godowns springing up, and the risk of fire would be considerably increased.

He, therefore, was not in favour of the amendments which the hon'ble member (Baboo Doorga Churn Law) had proposed.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's remarks regarding the application of the law to small quantities of jute brought in daily for the purpose of the manufacture of small quantities of rope or other articles of that description, that there had never been any practical difficulty in that respect. It was obvious that the bringing in daily small quantities of jute and other such articles was not within the meaning of "storing," and therefore it had not been the practice of the municipality to proceed against persons who carried on trade in such manner. However there could be no objection, if the hon'ble member preferred it, to introduce a section providing that the term "storing" should not apply to small quantities of jute, say two maunds, brought in for use from time to time.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, after the explanation given to the Council, and the illustration brought forward of a jute warehouse which the hon'ble mover of the Bill had seen, and with regard to which, in his experienced opinion, absolutely no restrictive conditions would be necessary on behalf of the public, there remained no ground for the portion of MR. DAMPIER'S amendment which contemplated the setting out in the Bill of conditions which should be compulsory in all licensed warehouses. But still the objection remained that it would be more satisfactory to those engaged in the jute trade to know that they could not be taken by surprise by the imposition of any newly devised condition, and to have before them every possible condition which they could legally be called upon to observe. Therefore, he would change the form of his amendment, and would now move "that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee with instructions to define the conditions, all or any of which may be imposed on the grant of any license under this Act."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, the question before the Council was whether it should be left to the executive to prescribe the conditions under which licenses should be granted for jute warehouses. As he took the liberty on a former occasion to state his views on this point at some length, he would not tread over the same ground again; but he begged to observe that he entirely agreed that whatever restrictions the Council might determine to impose upon the grant of licenses, they should be embodied in the law, and that, as the hon'ble member to his right (Baboo Doorga Churn Law) had observed, it would be unconstitutional to pass any law providing penalties for offences which were not themselves defined in the law. It was true that the rules embodied in the amendment moved by his hon'ble friend were for the most part re-enacted from the existing law; but, as pointed out by another hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier), there must be some general rules laid down: and if the

proposed rules did not meet the requirements of the case, they might be altered, amended, added to, enlarged, or otherwise modified; and if the Bill were sent back to the Select Committee for revision, they would consider the whole matter.

From the discussion which had taken place that day, it seemed that hon'ble members agreed that there must be some rules laid down, if not by this Council, then by the Municipal Corporations. Now, if those Corporations were in a position to lay down the rules, he did not see why this Council should be considered incompetent to perform that task. It was true that the same rules which might apply to Calcutta might not apply with equal force to the suburbs; and if the Select Committee were of that opinion, they might provide two sets of rules,—one applicable to the town, and the other to the suburbs. Such distinction between the town and suburbs already existed, because the same scale of fees did not apply to the town and suburbs; and in other respects also the law made distinctions between the town and suburbs. So much for the difficulty of legislating for the town and suburbs in the same Act.

He did not think the hon'ble mover of the Bill would maintain that any jute warehouse, though not open to any objection for the time being, should be entirely and for ever exempt from all control, supervision, or other legal restrictions: even the Cossipore institution, to which he had alluded, though a model jute warehouse, ought not to be treated exceptionally, for although its construction or management might at present be not open to objection, still circumstances might arise which might render it necessary to bring that warehouse under the law. Baboo Kristodas Pal did not think that the Council would agree to a fast-and-loose system and allow any jute warehouse to be without the pale of the law; and that being the case, he thought the Bill ought to provide certain general rules, which might or might not be applicable in all cases, but which, at the discretion of the executive, might be wholly or partially extended, according to the circumstances or merits of each case.

As to the objection to lowering the rate of fee, on the ground of the encouragement it would give to the establishment of small buildings, he might observe that it would be optional with the Justices to license such places or not. If they found that a building, by its size and situation, was more liable to fire than another, the Justices need not grant a license; but he did not see any reason why the fee should not be lowered when the present rate admittedly pressed hardly on the proprietors of small buildings, and when a high scale was not needed, there being a large excess of revenue over expenditure.

After some further discussion the Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law's amendments were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's motion "that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee with instructions to define the conditions, the whole or any of which may be imposed on the grant of any license under this Act," having been put, the Council divided—

Ayes—9.	Noes—3.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sayad Ashgar Ali.	The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg.
" Baboo Kristodas Pal.	" the Acting Advocate-General.
" Baboo Doorga Churn Law.	" Mr. Schalch.
" Mr. Brookes.	
" Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	
" Mr. Reynolds.	
" Mr. Dampier.	
" Mr. Rivers Thompson.	
His Honor the President.	

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg, the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes and the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal were added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 27th February.

BUDGET FOR PETTY CONSTRUCTIONS AND REPAIRS.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1875.

READ—

Memorandum No. 2232C, dated the 30th January 1875, from the Accountant-General submitting the budget estimate* for 1875-76 for "Petty Constructions and Repairs" of buildings belonging to departments which are provided for in the Imperial Budget Estimates.

	Rs.
THE sanctioned grant under this head for 1874-75 was ...	63,891
The Accountant-General has not given the details of the regular estimate for 1874-75, but has put down a lump-sum of	55,000
But the actuals of 1873-74 were	59,041
The local estimate for 1875-76 amounts to	64,365

The Accountant-General, in a note within the budget, has remarked that as petty constructions and repairs to all Government buildings should be done by the Civil Department, the Department of Public Works budget should be reduced by the amount of general expenditure sanctioned for the purpose, and that an appropriate provision should be made in this budget. But as the Department of Public Works will not budget for any petty constructions and repairs, no reduction in the departmental estimates will be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that a grant of Rs. 63,400, as estimated by the Accountant-General, will be sufficient for 1875-76, and is accordingly pleased to pass that sum.

2. The details of this grant are given below :—

	Actuals of 1873-74	Sanctioned grants for 1874-75.	Local estimate for 1875-76.	Grants now made for 1875-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	9,949	13,790	17,212	15,200
Forest	......	......	......	......
Excise on spirits and drugs	25,031	24,010	23,220	23,200
Assessed Taxes	1	......	......	......
Customs	2,002	700	910	900
Salt	1,884	2,500	1,900	1,900
Stamps	......	......	50	......
Administration	101	510	1,020	1,020
Minor Departments	988	600	510	1,080
Law and Justice	18,176	21,781	19,543	20,100
Ecclesiastical	......	......	......	......
Political	10	......	......	......
Total ...	59,041	63,891	64,365	63,400

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Accountant-General and Public Works Department of this Government, and to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this office, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Acting Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

KARTICK BARONI FAIR.

No. 712, dated Calcutta, the 15th February 1875.

From—J. CRAWFORD, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 27 of the 5th instant, submitting a report from Mr. Fraser, Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge, on the Kartick Baroni Fair, held from the 23rd November 1874 to January 1875.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the success of the arrangements made during the fair, and authorises you to convey his acknowledgments for the good services rendered by Mr. Fraser on the occasion. His Honor desires that notice should again be publicly given, before this year's fair takes place, of the limitation which it is intended to enforce as to its duration. You will be good enough to submit to Government in due time a draft notification to this effect, for publication in the *Calcutta* and *Bengalee Gazettes*.

No. 27, dated Dacca, the 5th February 1875.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to forward, in original, letter No. 188, dated 1st instant, and enclosures, from the Magistrate of Dacca, on the subject of the Kartick Baroni Fair, which lasted from the 23rd November till the 8th January, both days inclusive.

2. In its letter No. 683, dated 21st February last, the Government of Bengal authorised my predecessor to limit the duration of the fair to one month; but in consequence of the urgent applications of the principal merchants and traders, who take goods for sale to the Baroni Mela, he sanctioned, on the present occasion, an extension of the sanctioned period for fifteen days. At the same time, however, the Magistrate of Dacca was directed to have notices put up in all parts of the fair that in future it would not be allowed to continue on any pretext whatever beyond one month.

3. It is satisfactory to notice that the people have thoroughly accommodated themselves to the conservancy rules introduced last year. Great care appears to have been taken by the Deputy Magistrate that the fair should be kept as clean as possible, and it may be that, in some degree at least, the very small amount of sickness that occurred was due to his precautions in this respect. Notwithstanding that the fair was well attended throughout, and that from the 5th to the 22nd December there was a daily average of 7,500 persons present, there were only four cases of cholera, only one of which proved fatal.

4. The Magistrate has recorded his approval of Mr. Fraser's management of the fair, and I would beg that I may be permitted to convey to him the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgment of his services in connection therewith. I have also great pleasure in bringing to notice the energy and usefulness of Sub-Inspector Prag Dutt, who last year received a special reward of three months' pay for his conduct for many years at this fair.

5. The return of the original enclosures is requested.

No. 188, dated Dacca, the 1st February 1875.

From—D. R. LYALL, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report of the Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge on the Baroni Fair.

I visited the fair twice, and found all in good order. Your predecessor also visited it once.

2. The fair should be rigorously kept within a month this year. When he gave the extra term this year, Mr. Cockerell desired me to make it widely known that the term would not be again extended; a month is ample for all systematic business.

I will report the dates I propose as soon as the Bengali almanack for next year is out.

3. Mr. Fraser's management of the fair was successful, and it is gratifying to see how thoroughly the people have now accommodated themselves to the conservancy rules.

4. I propose to compel them to fix the site further south this year, as some of the privies had to be placed too near the village owing to the narrowness of the northern end of the chur.

5. I submit, also, a copy of the report of the native doctor on special duty. He speaks of only three cases of cholera, the fourth having been treated by the native doctor of Moonsheegunge.

6. I have much pleasure in drawing your attention to Mr. Fraser's remarks about Sub-Inspector Prag Dutt. He got a gratuity of three months' pay last year from Government for his conduct for many years at this fair; and I have no hesitation in saying that he reduces

the work of the officer in charge to a minimum by his attention to his duties and his tact in managing the police and the people.

7. The District Superintendent also visited the fair several times, and Mr. Pereira was in charge for a short time, so as to allow Mr. Fraser to go to the Mofussil.

8. An account of expenses which were incurred during the fair is herewith submitted.

No. 380, dated Moonsheegunge, the 15th January 1875.

From—A. J. FRASER, ESQ., Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report of the Kartick Baroni Fair, held from the 23rd November 1874 to 8th January 1875.

2. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival, which took place on the 23rd November. The number of bathers was estimated at about 3,000, the majority being women. This number is very much less than it was last year, when the number of bathers is entered as 5,000. The reason of this is to be attributed to the fact that it was the dhân-cutting season. The bathers were the lower caste of Hindus, such as Chandals, Teors, and Jalooas, who came from the neighbouring districts.

3. It would be superfluous for me to give any detailed account of the nature of the fair, as it does not differ in any way from those of previous years.

4. From the 23rd to the 27th November, the time was employed in the erection of shops. The timber merchants were the first to arrive, and a few sweetmeat shops; but it was not until the 1st December that people began to come in any numbers, and business fairly commenced.

5. The river having cut away a portion of the chur on which the fair is held, the space available was very much narrower than usual, and the fair consequently had to be brought a little further south.

6. The staff of police deputed for duty at the fair consisted of—

Two sub-inspectors,
Five head-constables,
Thirty-seven constables.

In addition to this force were two police guard-boats which patrolled the rivers.

7. The rules printed in vernacular, and forwarded with your letter No. 2197 of the 28th October 1874, were posted in the most conspicuous parts of the fair, and their purport made known by beat of drum, and the measures noted therein strictly adhered to.

8. The side of the river was kept entirely free from the floating masses of weed, and in accomplishing this the boatmen willingly assisted.

9. The number of shops of all kinds this year—a list of which is annexed—was 975, being a decrease of eleven shops as compared with last year. The chief decrease was in regard to those of the cloth merchants. Last year they numbered 125, while this year the number fell to 90 only; but comparing the value of clothes of last year, Rs. 21,85,137, with that of this year, Rs. 19,89,300, the average value of each shop this year is above Rs. 21,000, while last year each shop averaged a little more than Rs. 17,000. The decrease in the number of shops may, I think, be attributed to the term of the fair having been made shorter.

10. The value of goods brought this year, however, exceeds last year by more than one and a half lakhs, being as follows:—

	Rs.
For this year	45,54,455
For last year	43,85,457

11. It is of course always a difficult matter to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the actual sales, as the shop-keepers will not give correct information, but it is roughly estimated at forty lakhs.

12. The fair, according to the notification in the *Gazette*, was only to have lasted one month. The Commissioner was, however, pleased to extend the term a fortnight longer.

13. On the night of the 5th January we had rain, with a pretty strong wind blowing north-east, which unroofed several shops; but the damage done was, I am glad to say, very slight. One boat, however, which was moored to the bank, went down, and unfortunately the only man that was on board at the time was drowned.

14. The shop-keepers subscribed among themselves a sum of about Rs 1,528. This sum was expended on the 4th January in a "burra khana," including a portion spent in the Kali Poojah. It is computed that about ten thousand persons sat down to the dinner. Money was also distributed to Brahmins and Boiragees.

15. The number of persons and boats, as will be seen by the list annexed, began to increase about the 2nd December, and up to almost the last day of the fair the attendance was great. From the 5th to the 22nd December, when the fair was its fullest, the daily average of boats was a little over 850, and the population averaged over 7,500.

16. Three thefts occurred during the fair; two were petty ones: one was theft of sweetmeats, the other of some caps from a stall. The third one was, however, a heavy one, the amount stolen being Rs. 283, all in cash. The facts of this theft are briefly these:—The thief came to a satrunjee shop and asked to be shown some large satrunjees, as he wished, he said, to purchase Rs. 100 worth. The shopkeeper who had a leather bag of money before him, at once got up to attend to his customer, and had to turn his back to him in order to

get the satrunjees; by the time he had got the satrunjees, and was returning to the front of his shop, he found his customer had decamped and his bag of money gone. He rushed out into the street and made known his loss; but no one had seen any one running away, and nothing could be done. The shopkeeper, however, subsequently recollected that the man had a red jacket on. This he made known everywhere, and next morning, the thief, who had not taken the precaution to change his clothes, appeared again at the fair in his red coat. He was arrested by one of the shopkeeper's neighbours, and the man, suddenly and unexpectedly arrested, admitted the theft, and agreed to restore the money if no complaint was lodged. The shopkeeper willingly agreed to this, and accompanied the thief to his boat. The bag was restored to the owner minus Rs. 128, and as this sum could not be paid, the thief, with the bag and money, was taken off to the thana. The case came before me, and he was convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 128, which sum is to be paid to the shopkeeper to compensate him for his loss.

17. There were no cases of nuisance. One case was brought to my notice one morning while I was at the fair; I discharged the man with a warning; and made known that as it was necessary that the place should be kept scrupulously clean, I would not treat nuisances with light fines, as had been done in previous years, but would punish severely for any wilful disobedience of the rules. I am glad to say that this threat had the desired effect.

18. There were four cases of cholera; one proved fatal. There was also one case of fever. The patient was admitted on the 7th, and discharged on the 11th.

19. The statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Baroni Fair is annexed.

20. Every care was taken to preserve cleanliness in the fair: the streets were swept morning and evening, and mehters were always in attendance to clean the fish market as soon as the sales were completed.

21. No complaints were made against the police.

22. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your favorable notice Sub-Inspector Prag Dutt Tewaree. His services in the Baroni Fair are invaluable. He was of great assistance to me in maintaining the conservancy arrangements. The Sub-Inspector of this thana, Gooroodas Dutt, who was attached to the staff on duty at the Baroni, did his duty well and to my entire satisfaction.

Statement showing the Number of Shops and the Value of the Things sold.

Serial number.	Description of Shops.	Number of shops.	Value of articles. Rs. A. P.	Number of persons.
1	Shops of clothiers	90	19,89,300 0 0	476
2	Ditto of shawls	2	28,000 0 0	6
3	Ditto of banaroshee sharee	1	25,000 0 0	4
4	Ditto of wrapper (made of cotton)	6	6,992 0 0	13
5	Ditto of auction sellers	2	2,500 0 0	7
6	Ditto of shutranchee	3	10,000 0 0	12
7	Ditto of baneas, or dealers in spices, &c.	58	12,82,970 0 0	224
8	Ditto of monibaries	128	6,91,465 0 0	360
9	Ditto of muga	3	7,000 0 0	8
10	Ditto of cotton thread of various colors	1	200 0 0	5
11	Ditto of tailors	27	3,340 0 0	45
12	Ditto of Patna taga	1	200 0 0	3
13	Ditto of dealers in brass, copper, and zinc, &c	28	1,62,100 0 0	[illegible]
14	Ditto of kalaigiri (tinning)	14	320 0 0	39
15	Ditto of gold and silver articles	5	27,500 0 0	18
16	Ditto of shankhya (shell)	44	13,880 0 0	152
17	Ditto of gunny bags	3	2,500 0 0	11
18	Ditto of papers	13	3,800 0 0	38
19	Ditto of miridanga (kind of drums)	7	825 0 0	64
20	Ditto of rang	1	1,000 0 0	4
21	Ditto of cotton	10	580 0 0	41
22	Ditto of clothes used for preparing quill, &c.	8	45,000 0 0	19
23	Ditto of shoes	20	29,300 0 0	68
24	Ditto of chatkee (containing miscellaneous articles)	41	7,480 0 0	82
25	Ditto of miscellaneous articles belonging to Brahmos	1	8,000 0 0	4
26	Ditto of books	13	10,450 0 0	27
27	Ditto of pipes for the hooka	7	1,265 0 0	23
28	Ditto of cocoanut shells to serve as vessels for the hooka	12	10,400 0 0	37
29	Ditto of tobacco	2	1,200 0 0	6
30	Ditto of jewels	1	7,000 0 0	2
31	Ditto of *chuneepathar* (valuable stones)	6	460 0 0	6
32	Ditto of bracelet, &c., made of glass	10	2,175 0 0	28
33	Ditto of haloa (sweetmeat shops)	11	5,580 0 0	44
34	Ditto of moodee (grocer)	26	4,095 0 0	73
35	Ditto of wooden chest (shindhuk)	25	4,050 0 0	45
36	Ditto of timbers from Sunderbun	22	9,194 0 0	31
37	Ditto of tezpat	17	13,165 0 0	117
38	Ditto of coriander, cumin seeds, &c.	14	5,959 0 0	39
39	Ditto of pirer, khaincha (wooden seats and vessels)	14	2,110 0 0	24
40	Ditto of chillies and turmeric, &c.	6	907 0 0	8
41	Ditto of grinding-stones	10	1,870 0 0	16
42	Ditto of stone cups, &c.	4	630 0 0	12
43	Ditto of China plates and cups, &c	1	10,000 0 0	6
44	Ditto of earthen pots	5	2,500 0 0	10
45	Ditto of arotdars (interveners)	6	62,400 0 0	31
46	Ditto of patie (mats)	11	3,900 0 0	32
47	Ditto of mandul (mats)	3	1,200 0 0	4
48	Ditto of medicines come from Nepal	3	255 0 0	6
49	Milkmans' shop	7	171 0 0	12
50	Shops of iron-mongers	6	912 0 0	12
51	Ditto of brass rings	1	125 0 0	2
52	Ditto of rock salt	2	10,000 0 0	8
53	Ditto of raisins (kishmish) almonds (badam), &c.	2	300 0 0	4
54	Ditto of oranges	6	11 0 0	8
55	Ditto of gingers	40	310 0 0	41
56	Ditto of dates (khajur)	8	941 4 0	18
57	Ditto of spices	2	500 0 0	2
58	Ditto of nets	4	290 0 0	11
59	Ditto of meeshee	4	30 0 0	4
60	Ditto of sticks	1	25 0 0	2
61	Ditto of printed pictures	1	15 0 0	2
62	Ditto of paddy	1	125 0 0	4
63	Shetar, shareng-maker's shop	1	100 0 0	3
64	Shops of shooijankanee (mending umbrella)	6	140 0 0	6
65	Ditto of cobblers	11	57 0 0	11
66	Ditto of wine	1	700 0 0	2
67	Ditto of ganjah	2	500 0 0	4
68	Ditto of chandu	1	25 0 0	2
69	Ditto of loaves	1	200 0 0	4
70	Ditto of tumrumi, or small drum, made from fish bladder	2	50 0 0	5
71	Ditto of fisheries	32	49 0 0	44
72	Ditto of vegetables	44	75 3 0	46
73	Ditto of cucumbers (khira)	2	4 8 0	3
74	Ditto of sugarcane	6	14 6 0	7
75	Ditto of tica (used for smoking)	3	10 0 0	5
76	Prostitutes	....	314 0 0	71
77	Radha chacro	2	210 0 0	11
78	Horse race	1	25 0 0	1
79	Phantasmagoria	1	250 0 0	6
80	Shapooria	1	15 0 0	15
81	... ...	3	75 0 0	3
82	Shops of galicha	1	3,000 0 0	8
83	Ditto of betel	10	232 0 0	23
84	Ditto of rubber	1	2,000 0 0	6
85	Extraordinary creatures for show	1	3 0 0	2
86	Shops of old things made of brass and copper, &c.	8	17,000 0 0	23
87	Ditto of barbers	...	175 0 0	16
88	Gharamies	..	825 0 0	325
89	Coolies	.. ..	1,217 0 0	93
90	Shops of shindoor	2	107 0 0	4
	Total	975	45,54,455 5 0	

List of Persons attacked with Cholera in the Barooni Fair.

Name of the patient, age, and occupation.	Residence of the patient.	When attacked with cholera.	How long the patient was in Barooni before attacked with cholera.	How long the patient was without treatment.	Whether there was cholera epidemic prevalent whence the patient has come from.	Cause of the patient being attacked with cholera.	Whether the patient on his way to the Barooni had come in contact with any person attacked with cholera.	Is there any epidemic of cholera where he was attacked.	Very careful inquiry should be made to determine whether or not the disease appears to have spread by the intercommunication of the individual.	REMARKS.
Umakanta Peshakar, aged 25 years.	Sreenuggar	5th December, at 12 A.M.	8 days ..	8 hours ..	No	Not known .	No	No	No ...	On the 6th December she was sent to hospital; she was cured and discharged on 12th.
Rahamat Sheik, aged about 24 or 25 years, boatman.	Zillah Chittagong, thana Kaita, mouzah Kukatia.	12th December, at 8 A.M.	.. ...	15 hours	No	Not known ..	No	No	No	Was sent to hospital on 12th and discharged on 15th December.
Ram Lal Coolee, aged 25 years, coolee.	Zillah Monghyr, station Baila, mouzah Nimachangpore.	30th December, at 12 A.M.	8 days ..	3 hours ..	No	Not known ...	No .. .	No ...	No . ..	Was sent to hospital on 31st December, and discharged on the 4th January 1875.
Bhagaban Dás, aged 45 years.	Zillah Tirhoot, station Sudder Village Mahabarar.	1st January, at 8 A.M.	1 month ...	22 hours ...	No	Not known ..	No	No	No	Was sent to hospital on 2nd and died on 4th January 1875.

List of Persons attacked with Fever.

Sheik Rahimaddin ...	Kueta	7th December, at 5 P.M.	..	... ...	... .	... ...	. .. ..	.. .. . .	.. ..	Was sent to hospital on 7th and discharged on the 11th December 1874.

Statement showing the Number of Boats and Passengers that attended during the Baroni Fair.

Date.	No. of boats.	No. of men.	Date.	No. of boats.	No of men.
23rd November 1874 ...	198	2,700	17th December 1874 ...	881	4,048
24th ditto	162	2,460	18th ditto	875	4,030
25th ditto ..	106	1,800	19th ditto	795	3,830
26th ditto ..	123	1,900	20th ditto .	811	4,010
27th ditto .	162	2,500	21st ditto .	785	3,750
28th ditto ..	185	2,512	22nd ditto ...	721	3,450
29th ditto .	223	2,240	23rd ditto ..	695	3,030
30th ditto ...	348	1,500	24th ditto ...	650	2,365
1st December 1874 .	433	2,000	25th ditto ...	670	2,990
2nd ditto ...	600	3,082	26th ditto ...	611	2,385
3rd ditto ...	562	3,010	27th ditto ...	675	2,275
4th ditto ...	662	3,121	28th ditto ...	516	2,281
5th ditto	792	4,240	29th ditto ...	473	2,181
6th ditto ...	852	4,322	30th ditto ...	435	2,035
7th ditto ..	887	4,387	31st ditto ...	375	2,006
8th ditto ..	978	4,312	1st January 1875 ...	305	1,873
9th ditto ..	993	4,392	2nd ditto ...	315	1,901
10th ditto	991	4,389	3rd ditto ...	301	1,862
11th ditto	997	4,405	4th ditto ..	289	1,801
12th ditto ...	935	4,205	5th ditto ...	295	1,818
13th ditto ..	945	4,260	6th ditto ..	279	1,801
14th ditto ...	933	4,215	7th ditto ...	281	1,800
15th ditto ...	871	4,038	8th ditto ...	86	430
16th ditto ..	783	4,038			

Statement showing the Number of Persons assembled during the Baroni Fair.

Date.	Male	Female.	Children.	Date	Male.	Female.	Children.
23rd Nov. 1874 ...	2.000	3,000	1,000	17th Dec. 1874 ...	3.800	118	120
24th ditto ...	2,000	2,500	500	18th ditto ..	3,180	125	122
25th ditto ...	2,500	2,500	809	19th ditto ...	3,008	193	200
26th ditto ...	2,000	2,000	100	20th ditto ...	3.001	132	181
27th ditto ...	3,000	1,250	100	21st ditto ...	4,000	175	180
28th ditto ..	3,000	280	100	22nd ditto ..	2,750	130	125
29th ditto ..	2,010	200	195	23rd ditto ...	4,000	175	180
30th ditto ...	2,500	185	170	24th ditto ...	3,301	180	200
1st Dec. 1874 ..	2,500	110	180	25th ditto ...	3.308	200	300
2nd ditto ...	3,010	180	200	26th ditto ..	4,000	182	107
3rd ditto	3,032	200	250	27th ditto ..	4,315	200	208
4th ditto ...	3,080	150	170	28th ditto ...	3,610	175	209
5th ditto ...	3,000	125	150	29th ditto ...	3,710	181	189
6th ditto ..	2,800	130	125	30th ditto ...	3,000	170	159
7th ditto ...	3.002	115	110	31st ditto ..	3,001	180	140
8th ditto ...	3,008	120	180	1st Jan. 1875 ...	2,900	160	130
9th ditto ...	3,018	121	140	2nd ditto ...	2,980	140	125
10th ditto ...	3,019	111	130	3rd ditto ..	2.080	125	120
11th ditto ..	3,125	120	150	4th ditto ...	12,075	115	125
12th ditto ..	3,518	121	175	5th ditto ..	2,200	160	140
13th ditto ...	3,418	200	201	6th ditto .	2.112	110	130
14th ditto ...	2,199	181	175	7th ditto ..	2.120	130	125
15th ditto ..	3,802	172	125	8th ditto ..	1,990	115	120
16th ditto ...	3,092	166	170				

Dated Dacca, the 12th January 1875.

From—Baboo Aunada Prosad Bhuttacharjee, Native Doctor,
To—The Civil Surgeon of Dacca

I have the honor most respectfully to report, for your information, that according to the order in memorandum No , dated , I punctually arrived at the Kartick Baroni Fair on 24th November 1874, and opened a dispensary on that day. The climate of the place was healthy this year. Only three cases of cholera and a case of fever came to the hospital, a particular description of which is detailed as follows —

1. Woottom, a Hindoo female, aged about 25 years, prostitute, inhabitant of Sreenugger being attacked with cholera, came to the hospital on 5th December last B[illegible] this attack her health was tolerably good, and there was no outbreak of cholera whence she came When she came to the hospital she was in a state of collapse I treated her with a stimulant mixture and high dose of calomel On 10th December she had been perfectly cured, and I discharged her from the hospital on that day

2. Rohomotully, a Mahomedan, aged 25 years, a boatman, inhabitant of Chittagong, came to the hospital on 12th December When he came he was perfectly under collapse. His friends stated that on 11th December he was at Dacca, and at Dacca he had been attacked with diarrhœa Next day, when he arrived at the Kartick Baroni Fair, he purged thirty times and vomited also some four or five times I treated him also with stimulant mixture and high dose of calomel He got cured after seven days, and I discharged him from the hospital on 19th December

3. Bhogoban Das, a Hindu aged about 70 years, inhabitant of Dorooaga, came to the Kartick Baroni Fair as a common merchant He was attacked with cholera on 31st December, and came to the hospital on 1st January. Before he came to the hospital he purged about thirty times, and vomited five or seven times He was also in a perfect state of collapse when he came to the hospital I treated him as I treated the other two cases, but without any effect He died on 3rd January

Statement showing the amount received and disbursed on account of the Kartick Baroni Fair held during the months of November and December 1874, and January 1875

Receipts

	Rs	A.	P.
Baboo Ram Narain Poddar	150	0	0
Baboos Shorot Chunder and Bhooban Mohun Roy	25	0	0
Total	175	0	0

Expenditure.

	Rs	A.	P.
Hospital charges . ..	22	0	0
Contingencies for purchasing articles, such as bamboos, twine, &c., &c . ..	25	14	0
Salaries of mehters ...	164	2	0
„ of a dhooli bearer	4	0	0
Total	*216	0	0

* Of this Rs 175 has been realised from the zemindars and Rs 41, which was advanced from the permanent fund of the Magistrate's office, is in the course of realisation

Dacca Magistracy, the 31st January 1875. D R. Lyall, *Offg. Magistrate.*

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th February 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 22nd* Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather getting warm. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Cholera appearing in Burdwan and Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 20th " "	Nil	Fine and seasonable weather. Sugarcane and mustard being reaped. The prospects of the other crops continue favorable.
	3	Beerbhoom, 20th " "	Nil	Weather bright and cool. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 20th " "	Nil	Weather cool and clear; no change since last report. No crops to speak of on the ground. Cholera still severe on the coast.
	5	Hooghly, 20th " "	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north, south, and north-east during the week. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped. Yield pretty fair.
		Howrah, 20th " "	Nil	Clear, and not warmer than last week. No crops to report on.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 22nd† Feb. 1875.	Nil	Clear and warm weather. Harvest of cold-weather crops commenced. Cholera decreasing, with the exception of, in parts of the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour. Fever diminishing in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 20th Feb. 1875	Nil	Very warm for two days early in the week, but cold afterwards. All cold-weather crops progressing favorably.
	8	Jessore, 20th " "	Nil	Fair weather. Favorable reports of all crops from all sub-divisions.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 20th Feb 1875.	Nil	Fine and seasonable weather, gradually getting hot. Occasional clouds. Cold-weather crops generally progressing most favorably. Wheat far advanced in ear; mustard is being cut. Slight injury to linseed by insects in Gokurn. Ploughing for future crops still going on. General health good. Some cases of small-pox in Monsurgunge and other parts of Assanpore Thana; cholera in Kandi outpost circle not virulent.
	10	Dinagepore, 19th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather colder in the latter part of the week. Cold-weather crops doing well.
	11	Maldah, 20th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather fair, with a strong westerly wind. Except in the Nowabgunge thana, where the prospect of peas and *mushur* pulse are not good, the accounts of the crops are satisfactory.
	12	Rajshahye, 20th " "	Nil	Clear and fine weather, without rain, during the week. The prospects of the crops continue to be good. Sowing of *boro* or spring rice has been commenced. A few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior.
	13	Rungpore, 19th " "	Nil	Weather becoming warm. Winter crops are being cut.
	14	Bogra, 20th " "	Nil	Weather fine. Cold-weather crops promise to be very abundant; mulberry is doing well.
	15	Pubna, 20th " "	Nil	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. The spring season crops are all in good condition and promise well. Sowing of *cheena* millet completed. The seedlings are above ground, and the prospects of the crop are fair; and sowing of *jully* and *boro* or spring paddy going on rapidly. Harvesting of turmeric finished, and that of sugarcane going on. No sickness reported.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 19th " "	0·55	The weather is still bleak and cold; on Tuesday, the 16th, it was very stormy, and there was a smart shower of hail and rain with high wind. Scarcely any crops of importance on the ground; what there are, are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing seed.
	17	Julpigoree, 20th " "	Few drops of rain.	On Tuesday night some few drops of rain fell, but too little to be measured. Mornings cool and rest of the day hot. Prospects of crops excellent. Ploughing going on everywhere.
		Cooch Behar, 18th Feb. 1875.	Nil	On the 16th the sky threatened rain and there was distant thunder, but only a few drops of rain fell. The cold-weather crops are tolerably good; wheat in particular looks very well.

* Telegram of the 22nd February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd February received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(Contd.)		*Eastern Districts*		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca 22nd* Feb 1875	Nil	Weather fair and getting warm State and prospects of the crops continue good
	19	Fureedpore 20th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather bright clear and cool State of crops everywhere favorable Price of common rice has fallen at Fureedpore, but in all other places it continues the same as before General health of the district good
	20	Backergunge, 18th Feb 1875	Nil	The state of the country, both in respect to food supply and health, is satisfactory
	21	Mymensing 19th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather fine and clear also warmer There is but little on the ground Ploughing commenced for millet and similar crops
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong 18th Feb 1875	Nil	Mornings and evenings still pleasantly cool mid day hot State of crops favorable General health good. Some cholera at Pattea and small pox amongst cattle in three or four villages
	23	Noakholly 18th Feb 1875	Nil	The hot weather is setting in cloudy on the 11th, no rain or fogs during the week The cold weather crops are progressing fairly
	24	Tipperah 19th Feb 1875	Nil	Slight rain here and there the weather beginning to get hot and fair *Aous* or early rice sowing has commenced in a few places Sugar is still being got in
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts 16th Feb 1875	Nil	Nights and mornings foggy and it has become very hot during the last week Mustard is being gathered the hillmen have commenced to cut their joom
		Hill Tipperah 12th Feb	04	Weather getting warmer there was a little rain on Tuesday Mustard is being gathered and the outturn is expected to be a good one
BEHAR				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna 22nd* Feb 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather Prospects of the cold weather crops are most favorable Health good
	27	Gya 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather The cold weather crop is splendid everywhere, a heavy outturn is anticipated Health of the people good
	28	Shahabad 20th „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy, winds variable, attended with dust storms Mornings cool The peas on high land are being harvested the *deyma* crop has been somewhat injured by frost and caterpillars Prospects of crops in general are excellent Health good
	29	Durbhunga 20th „ „	Nil	Cloudy at times but generally seasonable, rain reported from several parts of the district Prospect of crops satisfactory
	30	Mozufferpore, 20th Feb 1875	Nil	Fine weather The prospects of the winter crops continue fair Mustard harvesting has commenced in some places Public health good
	31	Sarun 20th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather fair, and is getting warm The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favorable, wheat and barley are ripening poppy in flower, peas and mustard are being gathered *rahur* pulse doing well sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground Indigo fields are ready for sowing Prices stationary General health good
	32	Chumparun, 19th „	Slight showers	Warm during the early part of the week since showers fell, cold and clear Westerly winds Opium in flower cold weather crops coming into ear, lands prepared for indigo All crops promise well
Bhaugulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr 20th „ „	Nil	Strong west winds, and two cloudy days Prospects of crops good
	34	Bhagulpore, 22nd* „ „	Nil	Very strong west wind for two days Cold weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years General health very good
	35	Purneah, 20th „ „	Nil	Much warmer 0 10 rain is reported to have fallen at Araria on the 16th instant The state and prospects of the cold weather crops are very good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th Feb 1875	Nil	In the beginning of the week warm nights and blistering days, with very hazy horizon In the end cold nights and clear still days State and prospect of crops continue excellent
ORISSA				
Orissa Division	37	Cuttack, 13th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather hot Cold-weather crops doing well.
	38	Pooree 19th „ „	Nil	Weather generally fine, with slight cold at night The main rice harvest has been completed with three fourths of average outturn, and tillage for the next crop has commenced The pulses are generally indifferent White *moong* is growing well *Koolthe* is ripening Mustard is being gathered with an indifferent outturn Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn Cotton plants have grown up *Dalua* rice is coming on Mango is very indifferent.
	39	Balasore, 19th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and clear Miscellaneous crops only being harvested. Prices [illegible] Cholera still prevails to some extent in the north of the district

* Telegrams of the 22nd February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South West Frontier Agency		
40	Hazareebaugh 19th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather fine clear and cold Ryots generally employed in ploughing all over the district Small pox on the decrease
41	Lohardugga 20th Feb 1875	Nil	Bright and clear weather in the Sudder division but changeable at Palamow The prospects of the crops still continue good From Palamow the reports show that there is fear of blight if the cloudy weather continues but up to date no harm has occurred General health good
42	Singhbhoom, 19th Feb 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather State and prospect of crops are favorable
43	Maunbhoom 20th Feb 1875	Nil	Favorable weather State and prospect of crops good

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT
The 23rd February 1875

R. KNIGHT
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 15 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 15 8	15 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 8	19 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 16 0	16 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 14 0	14 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 23 8	16 8 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	..	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5 to 14 8	13 8 to 18 0	10 8 to 10 10	E 16 0 to 18 14	18 0	16 0	F 8 0	7 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	16 0	12 5	...	.	19 0	14 8	14 8	11 7	G 16 0	16 0	11 10	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 12 12	12 0	11 0	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 12	18 12	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 19 0	19 0 to 20 0	13 0	E 14 0 to 25 0	14 0 to 25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0 to 12 8	9 8	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	11 8	E 31 0	31 0	15 0
10	Dinagepore	14 0	13 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	18 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0 to 24 0	23 8	11 12	26 0 to 27 0	25 0	12 4	24 0	25 0	15 8
12	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0 to 18 12	12 0	..	..	...	21 0	18 12 to 21 0	11 4	21 6	22 8 to 24 6	13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 6	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	..	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	7 14	26 4	28 8	13 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	0 0	...	...	..
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 6	24 0	25 0	11 4	.	...	..
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 0	14 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	..
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	21 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 12 12	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	..

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Stat[illegible] 18-8 seers) 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers. and gram 10 to [illegible] per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 10 seers, common rice 12-4 to 19-8 seers, and gram 13-4 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-2 to 8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th February 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 0	13 0	240 0	220 0	110 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	13 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17 0	16 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	14 8	16 8	13 5	120 0	115 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 10	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 4	11 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 to 20	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0	17 0	16 8	12 8	200 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 8	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1½	12 12	11 13	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 10	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	14 0	14 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	N ...	16 0	15 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	15 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0 to 11 0	...	...	..
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	..	..	16 0	20 0	11 4	23 0	22 8	16 8	..	...	..
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 15 0	16 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	..
28	Shahabad	Q 16&17	16 8	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 8 and 14 0	11 0	11 8	16&17	16 0	12 8	...	..	...
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	14 0	11 8	E 16 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 30 0	11 8 to 13 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	..	...
30	Sarun	15 0	15 4	14 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	23 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	..
31	Chumparun	S 14 8	14 0	11 12	E 15 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	13 0 to 17 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	21 8	21 8	11 12	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	19 9	13 6	23 1	21 0	21 0	13 6	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	12 6	..	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 5	18 5	12 10	20 3	20 3	17 11	20 3	21 7	9 7	21 7	22 12	12 10	...	..	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	.	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 16 0	16 0	11 0	E 19 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	20 0	21 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	..	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	24 15	24 15	26 4	...	..	...
37	Pooree	15 12	17 1	13 2	...	.	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	23 10	24 15	23 10	.	...	...
38	Balasore	11 0	12 0	11 0	..	.	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	..	.	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0		10 0	10 0	7 8	21 0	20 0	12 8	...	..	...
40	Lohardugga	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	.	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0		.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	U 12 0	12 0	10 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Returns for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

N In the interior prices range as follow.—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 24 seers, and common rice 18 to 27 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20-12 to 29 seers, maize 24 to [illegible]2 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to [illegible] seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 23-8 to 29 seers, common rice 25 to 35 seers, lesser millet 35 to 41 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd February 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 20th February 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	11 8	9 0	280 0	280 0	.	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	.	...	..	8 8	8 8	7 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	..	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		10 0	8 8	8 0	...	..	...	8 0	7 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah.*
																		BEHAR.
28 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
...	...	.	E 27 0 to 35 0	26 0 to 45 0	13 0 to 28 0	26 0	26 0	13 8	18 8	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya
23 0	23 0	17 0	...	..	...	22 8	23 8	17 0	21 0 and 22 0	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	26 4	26 0	13 4	25 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	West Tirhoot.
25 0	25 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	25 4	25 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 8	30 8	30 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	14 1	21 7	22 5	14 7	147 0	168 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	12 0	31 9	29 0	14 8	18 5	21 7	16 7	151 8	151 8	170 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	.	...	...	40 0	40 0	17 0	E 14 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 15 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	.	...	17 1	19 11	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	18 6	18 6	23 10	105 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	8 0	8 0	12 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	17 4	25 8	24 0	..	14 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	44 0	44 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 12 8 to 22 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 32-8 seers, and gram 16-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 20-4 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 33 seers, maize [illegible] to 35 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow.—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of December 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
4	Paddy ...	4[illegible]9	205	5[illegible]8	21	691	7 6 0	...
2	Rice ...	124	12[illegible]	22[illegible]	8	24[illegible]	2 0 0	.
2	Salt ...	115	575	232	8	128	1 0 0	.
6	Cotton ...	623	6,2[illegible]	1,146	41	656	5 12 0	...
1	Jaggery ..	1,899	8,975	8,61[illegible]	129	2,256	17 6 0	...
8	Bricks ...	3[illegible]9	24	5[illegible]8	21	[illegible]72	5 8 0	...
1	Ba[illegible]s ..	95	665	126	5	80	1 4 0	...
1	Straw ...	51	16	68	2	32	0 8 0	...
9	Jute ...	1,317	6,785	2,438	87	87	20 8 0	...
8	Hides ...	301	3,[illegible]10	40[illegible]	14	336	5 1[illegible] 0	...
2	Spices ...	3[illegible]	780	474	17	520	6 12 0	...
1	Castor seeds ..	4	14	15	1	24	0 6 0	...
1	Turmeric ...	20	100	27	1	24	0 6 0	...
36	Empty ...	..	......	2,851	102	2,094	23 12 0	.
4	Passenger ...	..	......	290	10	...	2 12 0	.
96	Total	5,4[illegible]5	27,5[illegible]3	13,100	467	8,723	100 14 0	...
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.							
32	Paddy ...	3,290	1,645	7,251	...	...	93 12 0	...
48	Rice ...	12,615	12,615	21,505	...	...	327 6 0	.
5	Jaggery ...	238	1,190	476	...	...	6 12 0	...
2	Tobacco ...	161	755	304	...	...	3 2 0	...
2	Cotton ...	211	2,110	358	...	...	4 14 0	...
1	Chillies ..	48	676	97	...	...	1 2 0	...
3	Rosin ...	463	3,054	709	...	.	10 3 0	...
1	Salt ...	200	1,000	270	...	...	3 12 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
1	Goyles ..	101	51	202	7	112	1 0 0	...
2	Empty	..	...	7,477	267	8,446	108 2 0	...
27	Total	101	51	7,679	274	8,55[illegible]	109 2 0	..
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.							
1	Shooting Lime	398	75	870	...	...	12 12 0	...
2	Milestone .	409	205	1,044	...	..	15 0 0	...
28	Laterite stone	10,[illegible]99	168	18,796	...	...	275 0 0	...
6	White stone ...	2,302	[illegible]6	4,[illegible]36	...	...	58 8 0	...
1	Bamboos ..	35	4	70	...	...	0 12 0	...
7	Empty ...	...	...	3,423	...	...	51 0 0	...
2	Passenger ...	...	...	170	...	...	2 5 8	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.						
96	Local ...	5,415	27,503	467	8,723	100 14 0	...
27	Govt. stores	101	51	274	8,580	109 2 0	...
123		5,516	27,554	741	17,283	210 0 0	...
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.						
35	Local ...	37,381	1,59,050	3,245	1,36,290	1,299 6 0	...
47	Govt. stores	13,843	48[illegible]	1,015	42,627	415 9 8	...

REMARKS.—of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice and paddy having ceased.

1	Timber ...	486	1,580	972	...	...	14 14 0	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	.	...	...	...
1	Sundries ...	56	168	113	...	.	1 8 0	...	.	......	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...	...	.	...	...	...
1	Hides ...	400	4,000	544	..	...	7 14 0	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	......	...	..	...	...	...	...
38	Spices ...	7,801	81,320	13,358	...	...	195 0 0	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	......	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	Nuts ...	45	450	90	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	...	.	...	..	...	...
4	Turmeric ...	600	3,015	866	...	..	12 6 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Gingelly ...	2,719	10,876	5,415	...	...	78 12 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Castor seeds .	240	840	430	...	...	6 0 0	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	..	...
2	Bamboos ..	60	8	155	..	...	1 14 0	...	...	......	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	......	..	..	...	...	...	...
5	Laterite stone ..	1,255	20	2,098	.	...	31 14 0	..	...	......	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	......	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sâl planks ..	238	235	586	..	...	5 12 0	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gram ...	210	315	352	...	...	4 14 0	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	..	...	..	...	...	...
7	Dry fish ...	405	2,025	763	...	...	10 8 0	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Iron ...	6,250	31,250	10,778	..	...	153 6 0	...	..	......	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Empty ..	...	...	19,084	...	...	257 4 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	..	...	...	...
19	Passenger ...	...	...	4,258	...	...	65 8 0	...	...	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		37,981	1,59,050	9[illegible],860	3,245	1,36,290	1,299 6 0	...	47	......	13,843	488	28,4[illegible]9	1,015	42,827	415 9 8	.	40[illegible]	... ..	51,824	1,59,5[illegible]8	4,26[illegible]	1,78,917	1,714 15 8	...
49	Total ...	43,396	1,86,553	1,03,960	3,712	1,45,013	1,400 4 0	0 1 8	74	......	13,944	539	36,088	1,289	51,187	524 11 8	0 1 9	523	......	57,340	1,87,092	5,001	1,96,200	1,924 15 8	0 1 8
26	Total of same month last year.	...	4,38,571	1,34,253	4,794	1,92,647	1,815 10 7	0 1 8	7	......	...	60	3,022	108	3,795	39 2 0	0 2	533	.....	...	4,38,631	4,902	1,96,442	1,854 12 7	0 1 8
	MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.*																								
1	Timber (7) ..	...	28	...	...	...	1 14 0	...	.	.. ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	..	...	3	Local ..	...	76	...	..	11 2 0	...
2	Bamboos (3,800)	...	48	...	..	...	9 4 0	..	...	......	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Govt. stores	...	...	...	..	...	...
3		...	76	...	...	...	11 2 0	...	..	..	...	...	Nil	...	..	.	...	3	......	...	76	...	...	11 2 0	...
	TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																								
10	Timber (55) ..	...	220	..	...	...	21 0 0	...	10	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	Local ...	..	341	...	...	45 2 0	...
2	Bamboos (9,650)	...	121	...	...	..	24 2 0	.	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		..	341	..	...	...	45 2 0	...	10	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	22	......	...	341	...	...	45 2 0	...
15	Total ...	...	417	...	...	..	56 4 0	...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	......	...	417	...	...	56 4 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	174	...	...	...	14 5 0	...	.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	174	...	...	14 5 0	...
64	Grand Total ...	43,396	1,86,970	1,03,960	3,712	1,45,013	1,456 8 0	..	84	..	13,944	539	36,088	1,289	51,187	524 11 8	...	548	......	57,340	1,87,509	5,001	1,96,2[illegible]	1,981 3 8	...
26	Grand Total of same month last year.	.	4,38,745	1,34,253	4,794	1,92,647	1,829 15 7	...	7	... ..	...	60	3,022	108	3,795	39 2 0	..	533	...	..	4,38,805	4,902	1,96,442	1,869 1 7	...

The tollage under "Private Traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 373 as compared with the corresponding month

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of December 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Salt ...	1,325	5,125	1,859	66	3,129	26 3 7	...
4	Timber ...	885	[illegible]	1,193	43	1,449	19 [illegible]	...
34	Straw ...	1,921	60	4,122	147	898	19 6 3	...
6	Castor seeds...	558	1,953	744	27	856	10 6 6	...
3	Cotton ...	486	4,860	638	23	787	9 0 0	...
1	Bamboos ...	190	24	378	14	311	3 12 0	..
3	Provision ...	72	72	235	8	295	3 7 1	...
1	Gunchy ...	202	808	270	9	328	3 12 0	...
1	Drilling machine ...	80	100	182	7	221	2 10 0	...
4	Jaggery ...	240	1,200	541	19	233	2 9 2	...
7	Paddy ...	162	81	520	18	59	2 7 6	...
3	Copper ...	125	3,750	226	8	186	2 3 1	...
2	Sundries ...	55	55	183	7	308	2 8 9	...
3	Turmeric ...	65	325	190	7	333	2 11 2	...
1	Rosin ...	82	656	109	4	132	1 8 0	..
2	Firewood ...	169	17	337	12	184	2 8 0	...
1	Bamboo mats.	20	100	50	2	61	0 12 0	...
4	Yarn ...	40	98	133	5	60	0 9 4	.
1	Salt fish ...	25	312	38	1	71	0 7 2	...
1	Rice ...	34	34	59	2	13	0 4 0	..
1	Waggons ...	15	1,500	45	2	55	0 9 7	..
1	Clothes ...	10	200	27	1	33	0 4 9	...
68	Empty ...	...	...	4,350	155	2,158	29 5 2	...
8	Passenger ...	...	...	984	35	1,238	15 15 9	...
166	Total ...	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 12 10	0 2·3
66	Total of same month last year ...	1,691	5,343	4,171	149	3,102	38 11 4	0 2·2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Stores ...	200	210	512	18	622	7 8 0	...
1	Brick [illegible]	120	1,200	439	16	534	6 6 0	...
1	Firewood.	544	51	1,056	38	453	5 0 0	...
2	Glue [illegible].	357	67	,029	37	242	5 0 0	...
1	Indigo Plants ...	50	25	130	5	158	1 14 0	...
3	Empty ..	...	...	1,164	42	608	5 12 0	...
9	Total	1,271	1,546	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	0 2·4
20	Total of same month last year	2,316	241	7,639	273	4,244	50 2 8	0 2·2

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
168	Local	6,480	24,779	622	13,374	162 12 10	0 2·3	The falling off of the tollage on Government stores is due to reduction of works.
9	Govt stores	1,271	1,546	156	2,516	31 8 0	0 2·4	The falling off in the tollage under "Private Traffic" is due to the opening of the Janapore Lock.
177	......	7,751	26,325	778	15,890	194 4 10	0 2·3	
86	.....	4,007	5,584	422	7,346	86 13 7	0 2·2	

											MISCELLANEOUS.															
..		...	...	...	.	...	..	...	164	Boats passed free..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	164	Local ...	...	..	...		.....	...	The increase of Rs. 122 in the as remarked in the last return.
...	Total ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	164	.....	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	164	... ..	...	...	...	...	......	...	
5	Total of same month last year ...	..	25	...	...	...	3 15 1		..	.....	.		...	...	...	...	...	5	......	...	25	...	...	3 15 1	...	
168	Grand Total..	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 12 10	...	173	...	1,271	1,516	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	...	341	.....	7,751	26,325	778	15,890	104 4 10	...	
71	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,691	5,368	4,171	149	3,102	40 10 5	.	20	.. ..	2,316	241	7,630	273	4,244	50 2 3	...	91	......	4,007	5,609	422	7,346	90 12 8	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of December 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy ...	332	200	510	18	200	1 4 5	...
1	Dry fish ..	60	100	84	3	33	0 3 4	...
1	Bamboos ..	2·4	20	382	14	148	0 15 3	...
1	Timbers ..	223	40	405	14	160	1 0 3	...
1	Tundy grass ..	248	20	450	16	176	1 2 0	...
15	Empty ..	...	...	991	36	710	3 3 1	...
20	Total ..	1,067	380	2,822	101	1,427	7 12 4	0 1 2
17	Total of same month last year ...	1,657	108	3,934	140	1,734	9 13 4	0 1
...	13,600 Bamboos	...	140	...	...	...	11 5 4	...
...	73 Timbers ..	...	450	...	...	...	16 2 0	...
...	20 Passengers for 12 miles...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	...
...	2 Boats' demurrage for 4½ days ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...
...	Total ...	...	590	...	...	...	28 14 4	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Row	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Paddy	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Dry fish	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Bamboos	50	Rubble	19,918	592	29,850	1,066	8,528	74 9 11	...
Timbers	35	Empty ...	...	...	6,784	242	1,453	16 15 1	...
Tundy grass	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Empty	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total	85	......	19,918	592	36,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	0 1·3
Total of same month last year	50	......	11,278	391	21,658	773	10,359	54 2 4	0 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Row	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
13,600 Bamboos	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
73 Timbers	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
20 Passengers for 12 miles	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
2 Boats' demurrage for 4½ days	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Row	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Paddy	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Dry fish	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Bamboos	20	Local ...	1,067	380	101	1,427	7 12 4	0 1·2	
Timbers	85	Govt. stores..	19,918	592	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	0 1·3	
Tundy grass	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Empty	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Total	105	......	20,985	972	1,409	11,408	99 5 4	0 1·3	
Total of same month last year	67	......	12,935	499	913	12,093	63 15 8	0 1	
13,600 Bamboos	...	Local ...	...	590	...	...	28 14 4	...	
73 Timbers	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
20 Passengers for 12 miles	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
2 Boats' demurrage for 4½ days	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	
Total	...	......	...	590	...	...	28 14 4	...	

...	Total of same month last year ...	...	144	...	...	...	13 3 4	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	144	...	...	13 3 4	...
20	Grand Total...	1,067	970	2,822	101	1,427	36 10 8	...	55	......	19.918	592	36,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	..	105	......	20,985	1,562	1,409	11,408	128 3 8	...
17	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,657	252	3,934	140	1,734	23 0 8	...	50	......	11,278	391	21,658	773	10,359	54 2 4	...	67	......	12,935	643	913	12,093	77 3 0	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of December 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats: Maunds.	Tonnage of boats: Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Coal	1,225	385	2,300	...	...	12 4 0	...
17	Cotton	3,050	57,400	6,100	...	...	36 12 0	...
4	Firewood	500	166	1,410	...	...	5 10 6	...
33	Grain	3,500	8,195	8,755	...	...	45 4 3	...
17	Hides and horns ...	1,785	28,225	4,025	...	...	28 10 0	...
14	Jaggery and sugar	2,375	9,487	4,855	...	...	30 5 6	...
4	Metal	560	11,950	1,200	...	...	6 1 6	...
79	Miscellaneous ...	3,422	13,873	11,400	...	...	68 2 0	...
16	Oil and oil-seeds ...	2,330	6,790	5,525	...	...	28 3 6	...
3	Paddy and rice ...	190	385	450	...	...	3 1 0	...
29	Piece-goods ...	2,495	83,320	6,585	...	...	47 0 3	...
10	Thread	1,000	32,840	2,675	...	...	12 8 6	...
29	Garden produce ...	1,360	4,735	4,865	...	...	40 8 6	...
8	Pottery	125	106	1,680	...	...	6 7 6	...
60	Salt	13,847	55,212	27,015	...	...	168 5 6	...
46	Silk and indigo ...	1,715	8,17,300	7,530	...	...	39 8 6	...
8	Jute	710	2,840	1,695	...	...	6 5 6	...
8	Straw	1,054	399	3,125	...	...	13 5 0	...
9	Tobacco	1,280	8,780	2,840	...	...	16 6 0	...
5	Tiles	550	87	1,175	...	...	8 13 6	...
1	Sand	50	20	125	...	...	1 1 6	...
290	Empty boats ...	...	...	26,350	...	...	124 9 9	...
741	Passenger boats ...	...	...	41,520	...	...	277 2 3	...
1,436	Total ...	42,783	11,42,495	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,036 8 6	0 2·8
2,256	Total of same month last year	87,780	9,94,745	2,94,350	10,512	1,32,815	2,603 1 0	0 3·7

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats: Mds.	Tonnage of boats: Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Total...	29,126	6,428	50,500	1,803	36,969	681 4 0	3 5

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
1,436	Local ...	42,783	11,42,495	6,183	70,353	1,026 8 6	2·8	11 miles during the month, whereas in December 1873 the average was 12. A snchkorah was closed throughout the month for repairs.
1,436	Total ...	42,783	11,42,495	6,183	70,353	1,026 8 6	2·8	
2,317	Total ...	1,16,906	10,01,173	12,315	1,69,784	3,284 5 0	3·7	

										Miscellaneous.															
1	Rafts of timber, Log 1 ...	......	30	......	...	......	0 2 0	...	...	......	......		..	...	...	......	...	...	......	......	... ...	...	......	......	...
1	Rafts of Bamboo, No. 500. ..	......	40	......	...	......	1 4 0	...	.	.. ..	... ..	..	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	... ..	... ..	...	......	......	...
...	Passengers, No. 5,206	......	......	......	...	......	69 6 6	...	...	....	......	...	...	...	...	.. .	..	15	Local ..	... ..	70	...	......	89 11 6	...
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	.....	...	......	18 15 0	..	..	......	......	..	..	..	...	......	..	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...
13	Boats, free passed...	......	......	... .	.	......	. ...	...	..	.....	.. ..	..	.		...	.. .	...	..	......	......	......	...	......	. ...	...
15	Total ...	......	70	......	...	.. .	89 11 6	..	...	... .	.. ...	...	.	...	...	. .	.	2	Total ...	......	70	...	......	89 11 6	...
39	Total of same month last year	......	2,989	... ...	...	......	249 4 2	...	...	......	... .	...	..		.	. ..	...	39	Total ...	......	2,989	...	......	249 4 2	...
1,451	Grand Total ...	42,783	11,42,565	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...	..	......	... ..		...	..	...	.. .	...	1,451	Total ...	42,783	11,42,565	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...
2,295	Grand Total of same month last year...	87,780	9,97,734	2,94,350	10,512	1,32,815	2,852 5 2	...	61	Total ..	29,126	6,428	50,500	1,803	56,969	681 4 0	...	2,356	Total ...	1,16,906	10,04,162	12,315	1,69,784	3,533 9 2	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average miles. The canal between Midnapore and

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of December 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
156	Paddy ...	11,946	14,176	23,495	...	...	302 11 3	..
61	Rice ...	1,818	3,849	4,420	...	.	43 0 3	...
1	Skins ...	60	400	125	...	...	2 4 3	
0	Hatal-wood ..	30	521	2,845	..	...	20 4 6	...
19	Hemp ...	421	1,770	1,360	..	...	11 7 3	..
1	Radish ...	25	18	50	...	...	0 9 0	...
65	Passenger boat	......	......	4,020	...	...	48 11 9	...
398	Empty boat ..	......	......	25,642	...	...	252 10 0	...
10	Salt ...	1,091	6,534	4,200	...	...	29 12 0	
11	Tobacco ..	148	602	860	...	...	10 4 6	...
11	Pottery ...	152	208	1,355	..	...	11 11 6	...
2	Cocoanut ...	12	75	200	...	...	1 5 0	...
22	Timber boat ..	......	......	6,395	...	...	28 7 6	...
4	Straw ..	220	68	825	...	...	5 14 6	...
1	Paddy bundles	40	10	80	...	...	0 8 0	...
23	Sand ...	7,130	383	13,875	...	...	95 9 0	...
8	Bamboo ..	160	466	625	...	...	11 13 6	...
2	Jaggery ...	54	213	145	...	...	0 15 9	...
1	Jute ...	5	20	30	...	...	0 3 3	...
1	Mats ...	100	1,000	450	...	..	3 1 6	...
3	Cloth ...	41	2,450	655	...	..	3 12 6	...
75	Miscellaneous	2,684	15,428	8,071	...	...	118 2 [illegible]	...
9	Mustard ...	172	631	640	...	...	6 4 6	...
49	Tamarind ...	703	737	2,385	...	...	31 1 6	...
1	Stone lime ...	400	400	725	...	...	4 15 9	...
1	Spices ...	150	1,500	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
1	Onion ...	13	18	75	...	...	0 8 3	...
12	Bettle ...	194	550	705	...	...	5 5 9	..
3	Oil-cake ...	155	149	375	...	...	2 9 3	
1	Coal ...	50	12	100	...	...	0 11 0	...
1	Gorupile ...	1,100	200	850	...	...	5 13 6	...
1	Tile brick ...	......	......	600	...	...	4 2 0	...
2	Plank ...	60	30	150	...	...	1 0 6	...
1	Ganges water	200	20	375	...	...	2 9 3	...
2	Sugar ...	12	108	110	...	...	1 1 0	...
959	Total ...	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2
1,909	Total of same month last year ...	64,214	140,366	1,83,698	6,560	1,90,240	1,888 13 9	0 1·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. and **ABSTRACT.**

Nature of cargo (Private Traffic)	Stores: Number of boats.	Stores: Nature of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Weight of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Value of cargo.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Stores: Ton mileage.	Stores: Tollage.	Stores: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Abstract: Number of boats.	Abstract: Nature of traffic.	Abstract: Weight of cargo.	Abstract: Value of cargo.	Abstract: Tonnage.	Abstract: Ton mileage.	Abstract: Tollage.	Abstract: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	Local..	29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hatal-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Radish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Passenger boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Empty boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy bundles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Onion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bettle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorupile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tile brick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ganges water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	...	29,964	52,736	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2	16·4 miles during the month.
Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,909	...	64,214	1,40,366	6,560	1,90,240	1,888 13 9	0 1·8	

													MISCELLANEOUS.												
	Timber Rafts (No. 899)	...	...	...	...	...	116 10 0	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	Local	..	...	...	...	128 3 6	...
	Passengers (No. 453)	...	...	...	...	...	11 9 6	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	. .	...	. .	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	128 3 6	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	128 3 6	...
	Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...		..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
959	Grand Total	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	.	959	...	29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...
1,909	Grand Total of same month last year ..	64,214	1,40,366	1,83,698	6,560	1,90,240	1,888 13 9	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	1,909	...	64,214	1,40,366	6,560	1,90,240	1,888 13 9	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75. During the month.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75. To end of month.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1873-74. During the corresponding month.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1873-74. To end of corresponding month.	REMARKS.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	1,951 3 8	* 9,447 10 4	1,869 1 7	11,409 10 0	* The falling off in the tollage is due to the decrease in the transport of food-grains and of Government stores.
High Level, Section I. ...	194 4 10	1,777 5 10	90 12 8	1,472 3 11	
Taldandah	128 3 8	* 531 5 6	77 3 0	698 15 3	
Total ...	2,303 12 2	11,756 5 8	2,037 1 3	13,580 13 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	1,116 4 0	36,984 9 7	3,533 9 2	21,908 1 5	
Tidal	1,199 12 3	50,458 5 6	1,888 13 9	10,315 0 9	
Total .	2,316 0 3	87,442 15 1	5,422 6 11	32,223 2 2	
Grand Total ...	4,619 12 5	99,199 4 9	7,459 8 2	45,804 0 1	

The 12th February 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·15	0·17	1·59	13th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·30	3·49	ditto	
		Culna	Not rec.	0·17	1·37	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·43	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·23	0·65	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·02	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·22	0·30	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·32	0·96	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·18	0·78	2·76	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·11	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·30	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0·20	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·18	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	0·50	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·01	0·14	1·53	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0·20	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	0·26	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	0·23	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	0·50	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	0·46	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·17	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	0·04	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	0·35	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·51	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·04	0·16	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·33	2·19	ditto	
		Choondangah	0·03	0·20	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	1·12	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·17	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·12	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	0·03	0·03	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·04	0·02	0·69	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·21	0·86	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·23	0·51	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·59	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·17	0·48	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·68	1·54	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·20	0·27	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·34	0·60	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·13	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·28	0·10	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·15	Nil	0·96	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·42	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	0·10	Not rec.	2·80	6th Feb	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	13th Feb.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·16	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·11	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·03	0·40	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·29	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	...	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	0·10	0·30	1·98	13th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·02	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Not rec.	Nil	0·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·04	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·12	Nil	4·13	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·02	0·05	1·94	13th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	0·03	0·08	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	0·10	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0 27	0·14	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·01	0·21	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·21	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	4·46	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1 75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	0·16	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	0 35	[illegible]	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	0 30	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·06	0·05	3·21	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2 55	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·02	Nil	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	0·12	2 67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·04	0·03	3·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·40	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	0·29	0·26	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	0·20	Nil	0 62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·53	0·57	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·50	0·20	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	0·60	0·83	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·29	0 13	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·30	0·05	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	0 54	30th Jan.	Not recd. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar	0·13	Nil	0·[illegible]2	13th Feb.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	0·33	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec	Not rec.	1·11	23rd Jan.	
		Durbhunga	ditto	ditto	0·56	ditto	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	ditto	1·58	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra	0 31	Nil	0·93	13th Feb.	
		Sewan	0·38	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	Nil	0·47	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bettiah	0·20	Nil	0·40	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·30	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·30	Nil	0 55	ditto	
		Jamooee	0 60	Not rec.	0·60	6th Feb.	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·29	0·16	1·14	13th Feb.	
		Soopool	Not rec	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·05	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·06	Nil	0 69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·07	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Not rec.	Nil	0·96	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Arrareah	0·04	Nil	0·54	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	0·59	0·57	2 86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·60	0·14	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	0·33	1·30	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District	Station	Rain from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·10	Nil	1·00	13th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	0·10	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·50	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·35	ditto	
		False Point	0·50	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	0·15	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	0·28	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	1·13	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0·62	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·21	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·54	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·05	Nil	0·80	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
South Western Frontier Agency.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail	0·13	1·68	3·55	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary	0·16	1·63	3·45	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·22	0·59	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·15	1·51	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	0·30	0·42	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	0·92	1·23	3·44	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Puruha	0·47	0·82	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·75	2·12	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	Nil	0·21	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·08	Not rec.	1·66	6th Feb.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	2·13	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·09	ditto	1·79	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·11	ditto	2·84	ditto	
		Deopanee	Nil	ditto	2·62	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	2·26	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·16	ditto	2·15	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	2·51	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·14	ditto	1·95	ditto	
		Benares	0·90	ditto	1·44	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·50	13th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Cal[illegible]	Feb. 14th	10	30·037	30·056	75·0	64·5	53	W N W	3·1	..	......	b
		16	29·893	29·911	85·2	68·5	38	N W	3·8	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30·017	30·035	77·0	68·0	63	S W	3·4	...	.....	b
		6	29·859	29·877	87·7	71·2	41	S by W	8·7	..	C	
	16th	10	29·971	29·981	79·0	67·0	50	S W	5·3	...	C	
		16	29·836	29·854	8[illegible]·0	66·0	29	S	11·3	..	C	
	17th	10	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	7[illegible]·7	60·0	50	N N W	8·0	..	.....	b
		16	29·868	29·886	80·0	6[illegible]·7	29	N W	10·5	...	... ..	b
	18th	10	30·[illegible]63	30·082	72·3	61·5	49	N E	4·3	..	C	
		16	29·930	29·957	73·5	64·0	41	N E	6·3	..	... ..	b
	19th	10	30·014	30·063	72·5	63·0	66	N E	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·914	29·932	80·0	63·3	45	E N E	4·3	.	... ..	b
	20th	10	30·052	30·071	74·8	65·0	65	E N E	2·4	...	... ..	b
		16	29·931	29·940	82·4	66·0	37	E by N	6·5	..	......	b
Saugor Island.	14th	10	30·054	30·060	76	66	58	N N W	...	...	......	b, v
		16	29·914	29·9[illegible]0	81	71	60	S	...	.	...	
	15th	10	30·027	30·033	77	71	73	S W	...	.	.. ..	b
		16	29·90[illegible]	29·907	81	71	60	S	...	...	C	b
	16th	10	29·9[illegible]9	29·995	77	73	81	S	...	..	C	b, m
		16	29·867	29·873	79	71	65	S S E	...	..	C	b, m
	17th	10	30·[illegible]05	30·011	73	62	50	N N W	...	...	C	b, v
		6	29·873	29·879	80	64	37	S	...	...	.. .	b, v
	18th	10	30·063	30·069	75	60	36	N	...	...	C	b
		16	29·941	29·917	79	64	40	S S W	...	...	.....	b, m
	19th	10	30·051	30·057	74	65	69	N W	..	...	C	b, m
		16	29·923	29·929	79	67	60	S W	..	...	C	b, m
	20th	10	30·0[illegible]9	30·[illegible]15	75	70	76	N N W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29·936	29·942	80	70	68	W S W	...	..	.. .	b, m
Chittagong.	14th	10	29·969	30·063	73	64	58	N N W	6·3	...	....	b, m
		16	29·840	29·933	81	65	38	W S W	7·2	...	.....	b, m
	15th	10	29·956	30·050	77	60	54	N N E	4·8	...	..	b, m
		16	29·834	29·923	84	67	43	W	6·6	..	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29·948	30·[illegible]39	78	69	61	N	5·4	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·802	29·894	84	71	60	W S W	4·1	.	CS	b, m
	17th	10	29·800	2[illegible]	74	68	72	N N W	2·4		.. ..	b, m
		16	29·792	29·885	79	67	60	W	8·1	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29·914	30·038	73	62	60	N	6·3	...	...	b, m
		16	29·895	29·919	77	64	45	W	8·4	...	.. ..	b, v
	19th	10	29·938	30·030	74	62	47	N	4·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·845	29·938	80	68	51	W	6·2	...	......	b, v
	20th	10	29·956	30·050	73	62	60	N	3·7	...	.. ..	b, m
		16	29·830	29·923	82	67	42	W	10·7	..	..	b
Madras.	13th	10	30·030	30·069	83	72	59	E N E	5	...	.....	o
		16	29·904	29·9[illegible]4	84	73	58	N E	9	...	.....	c
	14th	10	30·011	30·071	83	72	56	N E by N	7	...	......	b, o
		16	29·9[illegible]3	29·943	82	71	55	E N E	11	...	..	b, o
	15th	10	30·031	30·061	83	71	52	E N E	5	...	......	b, o
		16	29·895	29·925	8[illegible]	70	52	E N E	7	.	......	b
	16th	10	30·007	30·[illegible]37	82	73	63	E N E	5		.....	b, o
		16	29·885	29·915	83	74	63	E	9	.	... ..	b
	17th	10	29·961	29·991	84	[illegible]	64	S E by S	4	...	... .	b, o
		16	29·854	29·884	81	[illegible]	64	E N E	9	...	......	
	18th	10	29·988	30·018	84	77	71	E N E	4	...	.. . .	b, o
		16	29·879	29·909	83	74	63	E	10		.. ...	b
	19th	10	30·007	30·037	83	72	63	S E by E	5	...	......	b
		16	29·886	29·916	83	75	62	E N E	10	..	B	
Cuttack.	14th	10	29·974	30·057	77	67	58	N N E	0·7	..	......	b
		16	29·833	29·915	89	69	30	E S E	2·6	...	. ...	b
	15th	10	29·969	30·052	79	65	43	S W	0·8	...	C	b
		16	29·819	29·900	90	66	22	S W	5·3	...	C	b
	16th	10	29·9[illegible]1	30·04	79	67	50	W	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·872	29·954	88	69	34	S	8·2	...	... .	b
	17th	10	29·924	30·007	79	65	53	N	2·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·788	29·870	83	6[illegible]	42	N N E	2·1	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29·964	30·047	76	67	60	N E	1·6	...	K	b
		16	29·831	29·913	83	68	42	E N E	3·3	...	K	b
	19th	10	29·961	30·044	77	68	60	N N E	1·0	..	K	b
		16	29·815	29·897	8[illegible]	69	36	N	2·9	...	C	b
	20th	10	29·989	3[illegible]·072	7[illegible]	71	60	E N E	0·9	...	CK	o
		16	29·815	2[illegible]·827	[illegible]	70	41	N	2·9	...	CK	b
Akyab.	14th	10	29·913	30·015	70	66	47	N	2·8	..	......	b
		16	29·856	29·877	83	71	52	N W	7·8	...	...	b
	15th	10	29·985	30·007	81	66	41	N	4·3	...	......	b
		16	29·851	29·872	83	70	49	N W	10·1	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·968	29·990	73	60	61	E	4·5	...	....	b
		16	29·830	29·857	83	72	60	W	7·1	...	.. .	b
	17th	10	29·955	[illegible]·977	81	71	60	N W	2·4	..	......	b
		16	29·826	29·848	81	72	62	W N W	8·8	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·972	29·993	83	73	71	N W	4·6	.	.....	b
		16	29·898	29·920	80	65	40	N W	0·1	..	..	b
	19th	10	29·968	29·990	78	65	46	N	4·8	..	......	b
		16	29·874	29·895	80	68	51	W N W	7·0	..	.. .	b
	20th	10	29·975	29·997	79	67	59	E	3·5	..	... ..	b
		16	29·872	29·894	81	69	51	W	6·5	.	B	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	15th	29·038	87·7	65·6	132·6	75·3	65·9	60·3	0·60	S W & S	..	9·3	..	...	Clear & cirri.
	16th	·899	88·0	66·0	135·0	75·5	66·0	59·3	·69	S S W, S W & W S W	...	43·0	..	.	Cirri & clear.
	17th	·922	80·0	63·5	127·0	71·1	61·3	53·5	·56	N N E & N	...	132·1	...	..	Clear.
	18th	·970	78·5	61·8	123·3	69·0	61·6	55·0	·61	N & N E	...	62·4	...	.	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	19th	·963	80·0	62·5	122·7	70·8	63·2	57·1	·64	N W & E N E	.	22·4	..	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at midnight, 1 A.M., from 8 to 11 P.M.
	20th	·986	82·5	62·5	127·5	72·2	63·9	57·3	·61	E N E & E by N	.	14·4	...	○	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 2 A.M., & 9 to 11 P.M.
	21st	·076	84·4	63·5	131·5	73·3	65·2	58·7	·62	E N E	.	15·8	..	..	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	86·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	..	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·16
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·34

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd February 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th February 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	31,154	24,881 5 8	2,230 15 9	1,61,237 0	34,705 8 8	3,191 6 10	5,462 2 7
Or per mile of railway	197	157 3 8	14 8 3	1,019 0	219 4 11	20 2 1	34 10 4
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	146,392¼	95,911 10 9	8,791 18 0	5,82,649 0	1,26,988 15 8	11,640 13 0	20,432 11 0
Total for 6 weeks ..	177,546¼	1,20,793 0 0	11,072 13 9	7,43,886 0	1,61,694 8 4	14,821 19 10	25,894 13 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	28,123¼	26,669 13 7	2,444 14 8	1,91,665 3	40,002 10 8	3,666 18 3	6,111 12 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	178	168 6 6	15 9 0	1,211 0	252 12 6	23 3 5	38 12 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	170,511½	1,31,767 6 3	12,078 13 6	10,83,369 18	2,19,650 5 3	20,134 12 4	32,213 5 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th February 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs A. P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,449	1,357 0 0	135 14 0	20,667 0	703 0 0	70 6 0	206 0 0
Or per mile of railway	373	48 8 0	4 17 0	738 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 7 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	51,720	6,495 0 0	649 10 0	83,392 0	2,762 0 0	276 4 0	925 14 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	62,169	7,852 0 0	785 4 0	1,04,059 0	3,465 0 0	346 10 0	1,131 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,681	1,284 6 9	128 8 10	24,282 0	844 2 0	84 8 3	212 17 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	346	45 13 11	4 11 9	867 0	30 2 4	3 0 3	7 12 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	63,888	8,426 14 0	842 13 9	1,13,017 0	4,068 11 9	406 17 5	1,249 11 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th February 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs A P	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	123,791	1,80,973 12 7	16,589 5 3	10,50,614 20	4,06,909 3 9	37,307 8 9	53,896 14 0
Or per mile of railway . .	.	141 6 7	12 19 3		318 0 5	29 3 1	42 2 4
For previous 5 weeks of half-year..	564,188	8,57,267 15 3	78,582 17 11	48,34,743 10	20,51,303 12 3	188,036 3 7	266,619 1 6
Total for 6 weeks ...	687,879	10,38,241 11 10	95,172 3 2	58,85,357 30	24,58,294 0 0	225,343 12 4	320,515 15 6
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	112,069	1,61,019 4 3	14,760 2 0	15,10,661 10	6,52,437 10 0	59,806 15 8	74,566 17 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.. ..	125 13 1	11 10 8	. ..	509 13 1	46 14 8	58 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year . ..	676,168	10,56,314 8 11	96,831 11 8	88,94,536 30	37,85,661 2 9	346,835 12 2	443,667 3 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th February 1875, on 223¾ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A P.	£ s. d.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	5,082	16,852 2 0	1,544 15 7	1,10,155 20	32,911 8 0	3,016 17 9	4,561 13 4
Or per mile of railway	..	75 5 1	6 18 1		147 1 5	13 9 8	20 7 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	29,587	91,757 7 3	8,411 2 0	5,30,018 30	1,39,974 13 0	12,831 0 6	21,242 2 6
Total for 6 weeks ..	34,669	1,08,609 9 3	9,955 17 7	6,40,174 10	1,72,886 5 0	15,847 18 3	25,803 15 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,799	14,915 11 3	1,570 0 5	1,16,631 20	30,029 9 3	2,759 2 7	4,129 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	66 12 9	6 2 6	......	134 8 4	12 6 7	18 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,811	1,01,091 10 3	9,266 14 8	6,21,536 0	1,69,836 13 6	15,568 7 7	24,835 2 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 13*th February* 1875, *on* 27½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,479	771 0 0	77 2 0	8,519 0	710 0 0	71 0 0	148 2 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway	54	28 0 0	2 16 0	313 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	5 [illegible] [illegible]
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	7,079	5,979 0 0	597 18 0	37,614 0	3,023 0 0	302 6 0	[illegible]
Total for 7 weeks ...	9,458	6,750 0 0	675 0 0	46,133 0	3,733 0 0	373 6 0	1,048 6 [illegible]
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,080	1,181 15 7	118 4 0	11,352 0	720 11 6	72 1 5	190 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	62	43 6 0	4 6 9	416 23	26 7 2	2 12 11	6 19 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,506	7,201 8 0	726 3 0	47,220 10	3,451 13 6	345 3 8	1,071 6 8

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

EDUCATION OF THE POORER CLASSES OF EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS IN CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 25th February 1875.

THE educational means available for the poorest classes of Europeans and East Indians in the provinces under the Government of Bengal generally, and the Presidency Town of Calcutta particularly, has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The subject was prominently brought to the notice of the local Government by a despatch from the Government of India dated 9th March 1874. It has subsequently undergone much public discussion. After consulting the authorities most conversant with the matter, I desire, first, to state my opinion in respect to the Presidency Town of Calcutta, which, in many respects, differs from all other places in these provinces, leaving the questions relating to the provinces for subsequent consideration. With this view I have obtained from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta (the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg), a complete statement of existing institutions in Calcutta, which statement affords a statistical basis for my proposals. The return is appended to this minute, together with other papers marginally noted.

Letter from the most Revd. Archbishop Stiens, dated the 20th February 1875.
Letter from Revd. W. C. Bromehead, dated the 15th February 1875.
Notes of a conference held by the Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Woodrow, and Mr. Clarke.
Letter from Revd. P. J. Jarbo, dated the 27th February 1875.

There seems to be an opinion entertained in many quarters that in some classes of poor Europeans and East Indians the children are growing up in ignorance; that this state of things is calculated to be detrimental to the public interest, and to bring discredit upon the Government in this country. How far this opinion is founded on fact may be seen from the return appended. Among other classes of Europeans and East Indians concerned, that is, classes receiving less than Rs. 300 per mensem, or £360 per annum, there are now 2,549 children at school or under tuition, 1,503 too young for school, and 1,275 not at school, but who might and ought to be there. Here, then, we see the precise extent of the evil in Calcutta There are 1,275 children of a school-going age who are not at school. This number is made up of the following proportions :—

EUROPEANS—		
Boys	...	122
Girls	...	132
	Total ...	254
EAST INDIANS—		
Boys	...	422
Girls	...	599
	Total ...	1,021
	Grand total ..	1,275

If a numerical comparison be made between those who are and those who are not at school, it will have been seen above that out of 3,824 children of a school-going age (*i.e.*, 2,549+1,275) about two-thirds are at school and one-third not at school. In other words, one child out of every three children may be said to be growing up in ignorance. Whether this fact, as regards Calcutta, entirely bears out the strong views which (if I understand aright) are sometimes entertained, may be a matter of opinion. At all events, the fact is sufficiently serious to attract the immediate attention of the Government of Bengal.

The first point which demands my consideration is the question as to what may be the cause or causes of the fact that among these children one out of every three fail to go to school. There are (as will be seen from the return) no less than forty-three institutions in this capital City specially for the education of European and East Indian children—a considerable number as compared with the European and East Indian population. These are all belonging to various religious bodies, and various denominations of Christians, supported wholly or chiefly from private resources, receiving, in most though not in all cases, assistance from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid. It would certainly appear *prima facie* that these comparatively numerous institutions are, or ought to be, sufficient to supply the educational needs represented and measured by the fact that out of about 3,000 children of school-going age, 2,000 do go to school and 1,000 do not.

How comes it, then, that about one thousand children of poor Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta fail to go to school?

They do not go, as I believe, because, in many instances, the schools or branch schools are too far off from their homes, they being unable to walk any distance in the hot weather or to afford any sort of conveyance, the parents, too, being unwilling to trust them too far away from home by themselves; because the fees and schooling charges though very moderate or even low, are still more than the parents can afford to pay; because the existing institutions, though for the most part assisted in some degree by Government, are seldom receiving the full amount of grant-in-aid to which they might be entitled under the existing rules, and are therefore unable to establish as many branch schools as they might otherwise have established; because, in some of the very poorest of the classes concerned, the parents do not see fit or do not care, for various reasons, to send their children to school.

I state the last cause with some sorrow; but its existence is believed in by many well-informed authorities; and it should be stated frankly now,

inasmuch as we may find, after having done everything that is needful, and having offered every reasonable facility, that some children of a school-going age still remain out of school. The unwillingness of some parents to educate their children is a circumstance which appears in some sections of all nations and of nearly all societies; and its appearance among some of the classes now under consideration need not excite surprise.

Under the above view of the case, and after consulting Mr. Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Clarke, inspectors of schools, three gentlemen who combine the largest and best experience available on the subject, I propose first to invite the co-operation of the existing bodies and private societies interested in education, and to allow them grants-in-aid, on application being made by them, within the limits, and under the conditions of the existing rules. These additional grants-in-aid would be given for the express purpose of affording education to the children of Europeans and East Indians with incomes below Rs 300 per mensem, and on the express condition of this object being attained to the satisfaction of the Government Inspectors. We believe that this will be found nearly, perhaps quite, sufficient for the object in view. The private societies whom I have consulted believe themselves able to extend their operations if they receive full grants-in-aid under the rules. If some such extension be undertaken by so many societies, it seems to me almost incredible that, with their combined efforts and with all their zeal and benevolence, they would fail to gather in all or nearly all of the one thousand poor children who remain to be brought under education Be this as it may, I am clear and decided that the old established and normal plan ought to be worked to its full power first, before any new, perhaps abnormal, plan be attempted. If, when thus fully worked, the old plan should prove insufficient, it will then be time enough to try some other plan; but I trust that such will not practically be the case.

Further, if, despite our efforts, some children, through default of their parents, shall still remain absent from school, we can reckon that the pastors of the religious community to which the children belong will feel additional responsibility for such absence. By giving grants-in-aid upon their application, Government signifies its reliance upon the pastors to do all that is possible to ensure attendance; and they probably will be willing to accept the responsibility.

The adherence to the old plan, if it can be made to suffice, will *per se* afford many advantages. There will be no question of setting up Government schools for Europeans and East Indians, either with or without religious instruction; there will be no question of affording gratuitous education by the State to these classes, or education to them by the State separate from that of other classes; there will be no relaxation for them of grant-in-aid rules, already liberal; there will be no undertaking by the State of duties which ordinarily pertain to private benevolence and to religious bodies. All the above difficulties which will in this case be avoided, might indeed have to be encountered and overcome in other places beyond Calcutta; but if we can avoid them in Calcutta, it is very desirable to do so.

The grant-in-aid rules, to which I would now appeal to, are those which are common to all individuals, all corporations, and all classes, both European and Native.

I cannot state precisely the additional sum which will be needed in the shape of grants-in-aid under the above ruling; but I estimate that it will not be large, not larger than our provincial finance can afford. After consulting the Director of Public Instruction, I anticipate that the extra allowance can be provided within the aggregate amount of the existing educational budget.

I have duly attended to what has been urged regarding the grants-in-aid being regulated by the plan known as "payment by results." On consideration, I would prefer not to clog the concession above proposed by a condition relating to the introduction of this plan, which is for the most part new to Calcutta. But I should be glad if the Director of Public Instruction would endeavour to introduce it for the particular purpose now in view, so far as the circumstances of the several institutions may admit of it.

It may be that some of these private institutions may desire to train schoolmasters and mistresses to afford instruction to the children of poor Europeans

and East Indians. This sort of training does indeed constitute a most desirable object. If it be desired to apply a portion of the grants-in-aid to this object, I should willingly accede.

Also, I would afford the ordinary assistance for the construction of schoolhouses or branch schoolhouses.

There then arises the question, whether, while we are about to do more than heretofore for the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta, we ought not, by parity of reasoning, to do something of a corresponding nature for the poorer classes of Natives in the same city. At present no assistance is given by Government to primary education among the Natives within the limits of Calcutta. Yet there are within the city numerous little schools, like, in their way, to the pathsalas and village schools in the surrounding districts. There is no reason why they should be excluded from the benefit which is extended to all other village schools in Bengal. To these, then, I would afford Government aid under the same rules and conditions as those which relate to the provinces.

A copy of this minute, with a transmitting letter, should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will endeavour to give immediate effect to these instructions and report the result to Government by an early date.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE BENGAL POLICE REPORT FOR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 2ND MARCH 1875.

READ—

The Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1873, by Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector-General of Police.

Read again—

The Report for 1872.

THE value of the voluminous report on the working of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1873 is, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe, very much impaired by the extreme delay which has attended its preparation. The main cause of this delay is no doubt the pressing avocations which affected, during 1874, the district officers in so many parts of Bengal. But the Lieutenant-Governor must impress upon all officers concerned that no such delay can be permitted to recur in ordinary times; and he will expect the next report to be submitted with punctuality.

The system introduced by Sir George Campbell, by which the collection of information regarding crime and police administration, the collation and comparison of returns, and reporting on the subject to Government were specially entrusted to the Inspector-General of Police, was adhered to during the year under review. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Colonel Pughe for the regular submission of quarterly reviews of the state of crime in these provinces (except Calcutta), which have kept Government informed, at an early date, of all occurrences deserving attention in the various districts, and have shewn clearly the fluctuations, according to season, of the chief classes of heinous offences. Colonel Pughe now has, with considerable care and skill, summarised the various divisional reports, presenting the results of the year as a whole, and in a series of very careful analytical tables brought out clearly the more important features in connection with the administration of his department. The Lieutenant-Governor has particular satisfaction in acknowledging the assiduity with which the Inspector-General has laboured in behalf of his department in these important respects.

At one time the police department was believed to be often and unnecessarily at variance with the local magistracy. The Government then adopted measures to secure to the magistrate of the district the position which it was always intended that he should hold in relation to the police, and to ensure that, whatever might be the success or the failure attending the police work of his district, he should in no way be permitted to hold himself aloof from it, or to avoid the responsibilities justly attaching to his position as chief of the administration in his district. All the reports which have been before Government, both regarding the general administration of the various districts, and in regard to special crime which may have been reported, there is not a single instance of complaint either on the part of the magistrate that there was no assistance to be had from the police, or on the part of the police that in the discharge of their arduous duties there was no support to be had from the magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the magistrates and the police officers heartily unite their energies to secure the efficient administration of their districts, which desirable result is due to the tact and moderation with which district officers have exercised the powers pertaining to them, and to the loyalty with which the officers of the police have accepted the position which is allotted to them.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that many authorities seem to consider that for the police work more use than heretofore might be made of the services of the sub-divisional officers. Instructions have already been given to them to deal promptly on the spot with serious cases which may be reported to them, and to take into their own hands the conduct of the police enquiries. Though instances are not wanting, even in the present report, where these officers are said to have been of assistance in the administration of the department, their services are not utilized to the full extent possible. Constant inspection is an essential to success in police administration. It has been found necessary, with a view to meet expenditure in other directions, to curtail the number of Assistant District Superintendents allowed in these provinces, and it may happen that an assistant may not be available for a sub-division which can ill do without one. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish, therefore, to try, in some of the larger districts, if the Commissioner and district officers concur in thinking it advisable, the plan which has before been suggested of investing the officers in charge of a few of the more important sub-divisions with the power of an Assistant District Superintendent.

Similarly, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it a matter well worthy the consideration of the heads of the Police and of the Jail Departments, whether a like change could not with advantage be introduced with respect to jail guards. His Honor observes that Colonel Pughe perseveres in his opinion that the reduction of these guards, with a view to the substitution of warders, is a mistake. The measure has never been regarded by Government as more than a make-shift. Warders are undoubtedly required for the internal management of the prisons—a matter in which police interference is inadmissible. Financial reasons only have hitherto stood in the way of a larger staff of men being allowed, and it was as a compromise only that finally this was granted on the understanding that there would be a corresponding reduction in the police. At the same time there has hitherto been a want of co-ordination between the powers without the jail and those within the jail. Escapes have been frequent, and charges and counter-charges of inefficiency and neglect result. A measure, then, which was calculated to place more and more of the responsibility on the department whose interests were chiefly at stake seems not inadvisable, especially when carried out, as directed, with the concurrence of the local authorities. It has occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, that were Superintendents of Jails vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and put in charge of the police guards attached to these several jails, it might be unnecessary to push the reductions in these guards quite so far as has hitherto been done. The responsibility of maintaining discipline and securing watchfulness on the part of the guard would then fall greatly to the share of the jail officer, but would not be greater than what he now incurs when entertaining separate guards of his own under the name of warders; a diminished number of whom would then be sufficient, owing to the increased efficiency he would be able to secure on the part of the police on duty at the jail.

There has been little change in the strength of the regular police force entertained in these provinces during the year under report. On the 31st December 1873 it included 95 superior officers and 22,449 inferior officers and men. Of the latter, 1,617 were employed in Assam and 621 on the Chittagong frontier. The number of men serving in the Garo Hills was slightly increased, and the reserve in the 24-Pergunnahs was strengthened with a view to meet the heavy demands for escorts. Some slight reductions made were due to the warder system having been introduced at several lock-ups. The distribution of the rank and file of the force as regards the nature of its employment was as follows:—

General police duties	17,312
Jail guards	2,133
Magazine guards	255
Treasury, salt, and opium guards	1,623
Frontier guard	1,444

The total expenditure on police during the year was Rs. 43,69,296, representing a net saving on the estimates of Rs. 1,25,312. The cost of the force employed on purely police duties Rs. 37,43,819, or 11-2 pie per head of population. The proportion of police to area was one man to 11·6 square miles, containing, on an average, a population of 3,694.

The strength of the municipal police, excluding Calcutta and its suburbs, was 6,497 officers and men, who were entertained at a cost of Rs. 5,35,690, or slightly more than in the previous year. From one cause or another 24 per cent. left the force, against nearly 25 per cent. in 1872; many cases were doubtless due to transfers to the district police force. The Lieutenant-Governor is not desirous that men should be tempted to leave the service of municipalities without the consent of the municipal commissioners. While he is aware that it may in certain cases be an advantage to a municipality to have recruits taken from among its police to fill the ranks of the district police, a better class of men being thereby induced to accept service, still there are countervailing disadvantages which may render the practice inexpedient, and he trusts that every care will be taken to see that it is not adopted in any town without the consent of the municipal commissioners.

The enquiries recently made whether, with a view to lighten the burden of police expenditure on the inhabitants of municipalities, it might not be advisable to reduce the status of the police employed to that of village chowkeedars, has elicited a considerable variety of opinion from different local officers. Sir Richard Temple entirely accepts the view that in a metropolitan city like Howrah, or among a large and excitable population such as that at Patna, such a step would be a great mistake, nor does he think that it was ever intended. In other important towns, where section-houses have been built, the cost of maintaining them is but small, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not insist on their abandonment. Still the returns received continue to show considerable inequality in the strength and cost of the police employed in the several larger municipalities, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to entertain favorably any proposals which may be made with the concurrence of the municipal commissioners for the purpose of introducing economy where the charges may appear to be excessive. In several instances lately he has sanctioned, in the case of rural towns, a scale of charge sufficient only for the maintenance of chowkeedars whom it was proposed to employ, and he will consider the cases of other similar towns individually as definite proposals regarding them are submitted. He begs the local authorities to remember that whatever monies can be saved (consistently with efficiency being maintained) from the police service in towns can be devoted to sanitation and other improvements.

Throughout the country the rural police has continued in the same state as heretofore—a state which all local authorities seem to regard as incomplete. Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, though passed after much consideration, has been little used, and the suggestions of various Commissioners for the introduction of some alternative method of realizing the chowkeydaree dues, without any violent change in their present status, are not so easy of attainment as they appear on paper. The subject is under the Lieutenant-Governor's immediate consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that although the landholding classes are gradually doing more and more to assist the police in detection of crime, yet in some places complaints are still made of shortcomings on their part in this respect. Whenever such shortcoming is apparent, the magistrate should earnestly address the landholder concerned. It is to be hoped that on receiving such remonstrance the landholder will perceive the strength of the obligation for the due discharge of which he is by law liable.

The result of the steps which were taken to remodel the railway police have hitherto been satisfactory; there was no change made in their strength during the year. The total monthly cost of the force employed was Rs. 8,683, of which Government paid Rs. 2,552 only.

The question of constituting a body of police separate from the ordinary civil police, for the protection of the Eastern frontier of Bengal has been considerably advanced by the experience of the year. Colonel Baker has, however, been recently employed in arranging details so far as regards the remaining districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the questions involved will be submitted at an early date for his final decision. A considerable amount of attention was during the year bestowed on the Chittagong frontier police; enquiry being particularly directed to the question of its cost, present and prospective. Colonel Raban, who inspected the force, was generally satisfied with its condition, but made some recommendations with regard to commissariat arrangements which have been accepted. The Lieutenant-Governor has for the present been compelled to withhold his consent from any large expenditure on buildings, but has sanctioned a moderate provision for what appears to be absolutely necessary. He was well satisfied with the appearance of the portion of this force which came under inspection during his recent visit to Chittagong.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the practice of quartering police upon villages as a punitive measure has been but little resorted to. He hopes that in every instance great carefulness and consideration may be shewn before this extreme remedy is adopted. If indeed the measure were to be inconsiderately adopted, much hardship to the people would result. The amendment of Act V of 1861, which was pressed for with a view to a more equitable adjustment of charges incurred on such occasions, has been deferred with a view to the consideration of other points in the law which experience in other places may shew to require correction. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor is ready to consider proposals for the enforcement of the law as it stands in cases where real necessity may exist. The question deserves the particular attention of the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Patna in connection with the mail robberies which have been so frequent there of late, and of the Commissioner of Chittagong in connection with the epidemic of incendiarism in that district which has recently attracted attention.

The number of officers and men of the regular police dismissed during the year was 916, against 873 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in most cases misconduct was judicially established before the extreme step of removal from the force was adopted, so that there can be little room for any charge of harshness against the department. The number of departmental punishments otherwise inflicted shew little diminution, the number of men suspended, fined, and degraded in 1873 having been 4,542, against 4,596 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon the exercise of more moderation in regard to the practice of fining, and hopes that the matter will continue to have the attention of the Inspector-General. How little advantage is gained by punishments which merely worry the men and indirectly foster currupt practices is shewn by the fact that in consecutive years the same districts head the list where recourse is had to such a system of punishment.

The comparative infrequency with which cases of torture or extortion on the part of the police now occur is so far matter for satisfaction In 1873 but three cases of the former class and eight of the latter were established, and in none were the circumstances very aggravated. But the Lieutenant-Governor must remind all persons concerned that the occurrence even of a single case of this grievous and shocking nature causes concern and regret to the Government,

and he must insist on efforts being persevered in unremittingly until this dreadful practice shall be finally rooted out.

At the same time, the frequency with which false complaints continue to be brought against officers engaged in the conscientious discharge of their duties is a serious evil, and one which deserves the careful attention of district officers. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, while those officials who are disposed to do ill may be deterred by the fear of just complaints being promptly listened to, those who do well may not be deterred by fear of false complaints, and may place reliance on the discrimination of superior authority.

The number of men whose conduct was found to justify their advancement, or the grant of pecuniary rewards or honorary distinctions, was considerably greater than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a greater amount of discretion might well be observed as regards the distribution of good conduct stripes. Cases have come under his notice of very indiscriminate action in this respect. He would be glad to have in future reports some information as regards the extent to which occasion has arisen for rewarding village chowkeedars, to whose aid, as a rule, the police in their investigations owe so much.

The decrease in the mortality in both the regular and the municipal police during the year amounted to 2 per thousand of the total strength. The varying rates at which the deaths take place in the different districts is very remarkable. It amounted to 53 per thousand in the past year in Hooghly, while in the contiguous district of Howrah, which is similar in climate and in almost every other respect, it was only 7 per thousand. Dinagepore and Rungpore, both notoriously unhealthy in the case of foreigners, come out, as was to be expected, very badly. On the other hand, Dacca, which has never been a choice district, appears as one of the healthiest of all.

From the decrease in the number of resignations and the increase in the number of educated men who come forward as recruits, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to infer that service in the force is becoming more popular and attractive. He trusts that the efforts of District Superintendents to raise the standard of intelligence of men in the force, by encouraging them to attend school, will not be relaxed owing to any temporary discouragement connected with the falling off in the strength of the reserves.

The total number of summonses and warrants served by the police during 1873 was 4,29,651. The effect of the rules which have recently been sanctioned under the Court Fees Act, for the entertainment of special establishments of peons for the service of process in non-cognizable cases, should greatly reduce the excessive burthen which has hitherto been imposed on the police unaided. Magistrates are no doubt alive to the undesirability of entertaining, as cases of hurt, petty assaults, and the like, and should insist on the exercise of a like discretion on the part of the police, who should not as a rule interfere at all in cases of hurt, unless serious, but should merely report the matter for orders. If it be thought desirable, a circular to this effect may be prepared by the Inspector-General and submitted for the approval of Government.

In 1871 and 1872 the operations in connection with the census threw on the police a vast amount of extra labour. The extent to which their services were utilized was nowhere more apparent than in the return of the number of "other orders" served by them. In 1873 there was little decline in the enormous number of these, which amounted to 2,32,588. In the case of some districts, as Tirhoot and Sarun, this is probably due to the famine, then impending; and in these cases the returns may be accepted as a proof of the assistance which has been afforded by the police in the carrying out of measures for the alleviation of distress. In other districts, however, such as Backergunge and Noakholly, it is not apparent what the occasion has been for throwing on the police, who are already overworked, so much extra labour, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Inspector-General will look into the matter and submit, for the orders of Government, any question which his enquiry may show to require its decision.

The Inspector-General and his deputies have shown much industry in the inspection of the various stations in these provinces during the year. Of Bengal Proper, Tipperah is the only district of importance left unvisited; an early opportunity should be taken of inspecting the police there and also in Noakholly. It is satisfactory to find that in most of the more important districts the

inspection of police stations by local officers has been constant. Failure in this important duty is most prominent in light districts like Pooree and Balasore. It is observable that in Moorshedabad, Purneah, and Shahabad, where there has also been neglect in this respect, there is much reason to fear that the police are inefficient, crime being frequent and unsuccessfully dealt with. The Inspector-General must insist on the Superintendents moving freely about their districts.

Crime.—In the closing months of 1873, when the general failure of the crops in many districts gave too much reason to expect that distress would be widely prevalent, and that the poor would be driven by distress to evil courses, the local officers were naturally apprehensive that there would be a large increase of crime. Arrangements were made for the temporary increase of jail accommodation, and grain was stored in anticipation of the wants of a large prospective increase in the number of inmates of various prisons. Happily these fears were not realized. As the Lieutenant-Governor has already said in reviewing the Jail Report, there was no epidemic of crime in 1873, when the effects of the famine had not yet been fully felt; nor does he believe that there was any epidemic in 1874. These inferences are fully borne out by the present report. On a comparison of the results of the past with those of the previous year, the number of cognizable offences reported, together with the results of arrests made, were as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
Cases reported	112,883	119,046
Number of persons arrested	88,821	87,478
Finally convicted	48,139	50,540
Acquitted	32,563	32,493

Deducting cases expunged as false, the whole number of true cases cognizable by the police in 1873 was 90,886, against 85,645 in 1872. The net increase of 5,241 cases, small as it is, is not entirely the direct result of the scarcity. Colonel Pughe has presented a careful analysis of the figures, and shows that there was a satisfactory decrease of crime apparent in Bankoora, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore, all districts where scarcity prevailed to a greater or less extent; while, on the other hand, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Balasore, Dacca, and Fureedpore, which were not within the famine tracts, show a large increase.

An increase in the crime returns of a district may indicate either greater efficiency of administration by which offences, which otherwise would have been undetected, have been brought to light; by which the landholders and chowkeydars have acted up to their duty of reporting crime; or by which people are encouraged to come forward with complaints who otherwise would have failed to seek redress. To all these causes may be attributed in some measure the results noticed in the returns of 1873. The duties of landholders and of the rural police have been more clearly defined and explained to them; more free use has been made of the sub-divisional system; a large addition has been made to the staff of judicial officers by the investment of selected sub-deputies with magisterial powers; honorary magistrates have been appointed, and benches have been constituted for the speedy disposal of complaints. Still in some districts there has been a real increase of crime, which has not in all cases been successfully dealt with. In all the districts of the Patna division, except Sarun, Chumparun, and Patna, there has been, the Commissioner points out, a real increase in offences against property. In Rungpore there was a marked increase, especially in the more serious offences against property. In Bogra, crime in 1873 was nearly double that in 1872. In Moorshedabad the police are deteriorating, and the effect is visible in the crime returns. In the Dacca division there has been a large increase, chiefly in minor offences against person and property.

Comparing true cases to area, the results observable are very much the same as those remarked in 1872. In Assam the proportion is much increased owing to the large proportion of the population who live subject to special penal laws. Burdwan now comes before the Presidency division, where, in 1873, crime considerably decreased.

The number of cases struck off as false were, His Honor observes, slightly more in 1873 than in the previous year. Compared with 1871, a much

greater increase is observable, amounting to 8,384 cases in all. Of a total of 119,046 cases reported in 1873, 28,160 were expunged, or 23·7 per cent. In 1872 the percentage was 24·1, 27,238 cases having been declared false out of 112,883 reported. The ratios differ so widely even in adjoining districts, that it is not possible to avoid attributing the results in some measure to peculiarities in the procedure of various officers. Making every allowance for this however, it is abundantly clear that in every district in Bengal we have still to contend with the evil of persistent and malicious attempts made to pervert the machinery of justice, and to involve innocent persons in ruin. In the quarterly reports on crime and otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to notice the bad faith with which charges of the most serious character were instituted; and he apprehends that the extent to which the courts of justice allow such cases to pass unchecked tends in no small measure to encourage the practice. Magistrates have already more than once had impressed upon them the necessity of adequately dealing with offences of the kind, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon active steps being taken to bring to justice those who groundlessly and maliciously imperil their neighbours' liberty, or even their lives, by the fabrication of false cases. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every care will be taken to avoid anything like wholesale imputation of perjury. He is not without apprehension that the enormous percentages of cases annually declared to be false in the districts of the Chittagong, Dacca, and Assam divisions are indicative of haste on the part of the magistrate, and of some inattention to the directions issued by Sir George Campbell, insisting on the exercise by them of an independent judgment in the matter. On any other supposition it is incredible that one-half and more of the cases reported in Chittagong, Backergunge, and Mymensingh should be returned as false. The miserable failure which has attended the prosecution of persons for giving false evidence and making false complaints supports this view. Nothing can be further from the Lieutenant-Governor's wish than that indiscriminate prosecutions on such charges should be instituted, one failure undoing the benefit to be anticipated from many convictions; but he would wish to see cases for prosecution selected with judgment, and then prosecuted effectively. Touching the general question which has been raised regarding the expunging of cases as false, he would wish it to be understood that no case must be expunged unless, after sufficient enquiry to ascertain the fact, there are, in the magistrate's opinion, good grounds for considering it false. These, if called upon, he should be able to assign with sufficient distinctness. With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, quoted in paragraph 117, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he should have distinctly to repeat, what is already a standing rule, that no police officer is on any account to be permitted to take the initiative in declaring a case to be false. It is the simple duty of the police, when on enquiry they find no sufficient evidence to substantiate a charge, to state, for the information of the magistrate, the nature of the enquiry they have made, the nature of the evidence forthcoming, and any facts discovered which may be material to form a judgment on it. It is for the magistrate then to come to a conclusion, which must be final, for the purposes of the returns, as to its truth or falsity

Of the 119,046 cases reported, 13,417, or 11·2 per cent. were not enquired into by the police. The percentage in the previous year was somewhat less. The inconsistencies observable between the procedure of various districts, to which prominent attention is invited by the Inspector-General, are certainly very noteworthy. The question how far a police enquiry should be pressed in every case reported, still seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one which should be determined very much according to local circumstances, and with regard to which much discretion should be left to district officers. Where the amount of work to be got through, compared to the staff of officers available, is very great, or when many important cases are pending, it may be inadvisable to divert the energies of the police in directions where little success is to be anticipated. On the other hand, while it is futile to pursue cases where little harm has been done, and the injured party does not wish an enquiry, there is always the danger of such a rule, if adhered to, being abused by complainants concealing the true nature of their losses. An

enquiry then, even though made at an interval of some months and unexpectedly, would have its advantages, and should be made whenever an opportunity offers. An opposite course, if persevered in, may end in failure of justice. In Sarun only 38·9 per cent. of cases reported were enquired into. Some reform is necessary here, and the Lieutenant-Governor must direct the personal attention of the Commissioner to the circumstances of a district the police of which are characterized as being below the general average of efficiency.

Excluding cases not enquired into, and cases declared by the judicial authorities to be false, and including 1,754 cases which occurred in previous years, the total number of cases brought before the courts was 79,223, against 74,954 of the previous year. In 30,018, or 38 per cent. of these, convictions were obtained. This is slightly inferior to the result obtained in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was, on the contrary, slightly better than in 1872, the figures being 57·8 per cent. against 54·2 per cent. The number of persons actually put on trial during the year amounted to 83,538, of whom 50,045, or 59·9 per cent., were convicted, and 32,493, or 41·1 per cent., were acquitted. These ratios, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, are very similar to those of the previous year. There has been a considerable improvement in the percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial, which were mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor last year as showing very badly. The results are still far from satisfactory in Purneah; and they are quite as bad in Bogra, Noakholly, Goalpara, and Sylhet.

There has again been, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, an improvement in the percentage of acquittals to persons tried at the sessions. In 1872 this amounted to 49·4 per cent., and in 1873 to 43·6 per cent. The results, however, continue to be very bad in certain districts, as Maldah, Dinagepore, and Chittagong.

The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 11,09,028, of which Rs. 2,78,904 were recovered. The percentage of recovery was 25·1 per cent, against 28·4 in 1872 and 38·8 in 1871. The Lieutenant-Governor does not attach much importance to any inferences which can be drawn from this with regard to the working of the police. In the district of Gya, property of the value of Rs. 1,04,197 was stolen, to which no clue was obtained, and this alone disturbs the ratio of recoveries for the whole province.

Turning now to the various classes of crime under which offences are arranged in the returns, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that while there has been a diminution in offences against the State, and in miscellaneous offences (Classes I and VI), there has been an increase in the other classes, and especially in Class III, offences against the person and property, and Class V, minor offences against property. As regards Class I, the only offence calling for special notice is that of rioting. This, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, has decreased, while there is considerable improvement observable in the percentage of cases detected, 6,186 persons having been convicted against 5,957 in the previous year. The crime is of the most frequent occurrence in the districts of the Dacca division, in Pubna, Jessore, and Tipperah. It is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, a matter of just congratulation to the authorities of the Presidency Division, where the crime was once so rife, that it is now unfrequent, except in Jessore, where cases, though numerous, are now of a comparatively mild character. The agrarian disputes which had for some time existed in Pubna culminated in the month of June in a series of outrages in which the ryots chiefly took an aggressive part. A large number of rioters were arrested. Of 422 persons brought to trial, 266 were convicted and 156 acquitted. All the investigations were concluded in the month of July. The excitement spread to parts of Bogra and Rajshahye, but did not result in acts of open violence there, the prompt measure taken in Pubna having had the desired effect. In Midnapore one serious case of riot, attended with murder, occurred owing to a collision between rival processions during the Churruck poojah. A still more unfortunate case occurred in Tirhoot during the Mohurrum, in which 16 lives were lost. On such occasions, where there is risk of a disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see the power given by law to magistrates of appointing special constables freely made use of, in case the district police is found to be insufficiently strong for the purpose of maintaining order.

The number of murders of all kinds shown by the quarterly returns to have been committed during the year was 484. The returns appended to the present report show an excess of three cases, which is not explained. Adding 19 cases shown to have been committed in previous years, but brought under enquiry in 1873, the total number to be dealt with was 506. Of these, 105 are now shown to have been declared to be false, against 98 such entered in the quarterly returns. Accepting this figure, the number of true cases to be accounted for was 401, or 7 more than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 145 cases, or 30·6 per cent. of the whole. This is a result slightly worse than in the previous year, when 40·5 per cent. of the cases were detected. The number of persons shown to have been arrested in murder cases in the quarterly reports was 797. This figure the Lieutenant-Governor now finds to have been most misleading, representing, as it appears to do, only those persons arrested by the police of their own motion. By adding 105 persons who are now shown to have been arrested by order of the magistrate, and by excluding altogether from the calculation 149 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, and one person whose case was transferred, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that 902, the figure adopted by the Inspector-General as representing the total number of arrests, is obtained. The percentage borne to these by the convictions, which amounted to 304, was 33·9 per cent., against 29·8 per cent. in 1872. This shows some improvement; but a slightly more favourable ratio of 35·8 per cent. is obtained by comparing the convictions with 849, the balance remaining after deducting from the total number of persons to be accounted for, those who died, were transferred, or were under trial at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with those officers who point out that in murder cases general inferences are not to be drawn as to the efficiency of the police from figures of this kind, as there is much difference in the degree of difficulty attendant on the investigation of cases of the kind. Of the 382 true cases reported to have occurred in 1873, 11 were cases of murder by dacoits, 19 by robbers, 28 by poisoners, while the rest were ordinary cases. The want of success which has attended the inquiry into the dacoity cases attended with murder is very marked in Backergunge, and in less degree in Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Purneah. It is equally a matter for regret, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that only four cases of murder by robbers out of 19 should have been detected. In Moorshedabad and Dacca the results obtained were eminently unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the skill and perseverance with which inquiries were pressed in the 24-Pergunnahs were rewarded with considerable success. The practice of adorning children with ornaments of value is still the cause of a large proportion of the cases which occur. The amount of success with which poisoning cases have been dealt with is far from encouraging, but one out of four having been detected. The old story is repeated of wives murdered by their husbands and husbands by their wives; of women and their paramours falling victims to the fury of parties dishonored by their intrigues; and of disputes about land eventuating in riots and murder. The districts where the best results have been obtained are Chittagong, Backergunge, Sylhet, Nuddea, and Monghyr. In Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Midnapore, Jessore, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah there has been, on the contrary, a lamentable want of success. Culpable homicide, committed under the influence of passion, or upon sudden impulse, is not, as a rule, so difficult to deal with as murder, which is perpetrated generally after every precaution to ensure secrecy. In the past year convictions were obtained in 97 cases out of 229 true cases, or in 42·4 per cent. of the whole. 154 persons were convicted out of 540 who were under trial.

Under grievous hurt there were 734 true cases against 760 in the previous year. The agrarian disturbances in the Rajshahye division are said to have led to an increase of the crime there. The number of convictions obtained continues to be good with regard to this offence as well as hurt by dangerous weapons, of which there were 745 true cases, against 684 in the previous year.

It is a matter for congratulation that no such thing as professional kidnapping now exists in the Lower Provinces. Complaints of kidnapping and abduction are, however, common, and result chiefly from the very low esteem in which the marriage tie is held by many classes of the community.

Omitting consideration for the present of house-breaking and house-trespass, the number of serious offences against property (Class III) was 1,358, against 1,379 in the previous year. The number of cases detected shows a falling off, having been 319 against 383 in 1872. While under other heads of the class there was a decrease of crime in 1873, under that of dacoity there was an increase.

As regards dacoity and gang robbery, increase was marked in all the districts of the Rajshahye division, except in Rajshahye itself; while there was a decrease in all the districts of the Burdwan division, except in Beerbhoom. On the whole, there was a great improvement in the number of cases detected and of convictions obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Behar, although there was a decrease in the number of cases, the number of convictions nearly doubled. In Bengal the results were fair. In Chota Nagpore there was room for improvement. The Inspector-General has carefully analysed the increase and decrease in this crime and the success with which it has been dealt district by district. Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore had together 86 cases, in 26 only of which were convictions obtained. In Rungpore much has been done to break up the gangs of dacoits, but the result of the action taken in Moorshedabad have been far from satisfactory. It seems almost incredible that in Mymensingh 18 cases should have been reported, of which 17 were false. Cowardice on the part of the villagers themselves is one great cause of failure in many districts. In the tracts north of the Ganges, in Sarun, Tirhoot, and Chumparun, where the people are ready to defend themselves, dacoity is almost unknown. In Purneah and Hazareebagh difficulty has been found in dealing with the crime, and, as a special measure, the police of both districts has been temporarily strengthened. As some criterion of the success which has attended the administration of late years, the Inspector-General points to the returns of the Presidency division, where twenty years ago dacoity was practised openly and most frequently with impunity. In Jessore and Nuddea there were but two cases. In the 24-Pergunnahs but seven, out of which the police may be said to have got at the bottom of four. The decrease in river dacoity is very satisfactory; there having been but 15 true cases against 28 in 1872.

Cases of arson are said to arise chiefly from feelings of personal ill-will and revenge. In Chittagong there has been quite an epidemic of the crime, and the ordinary means at the disposal of the magistrate have been found quite inadequate to enable him to cope with it. An attempt was made to burn down one of the chief bazars of the town, and there has been no little apprehension among the merchants for the safety of their goods in the godowns on the riverside.

An increase, similar to that noticed in the previous year, is again observable under Class IV (minor offences against the person). The number of cases reported was 7,043, of which 2,917 were declared to be false. The number of true cases was thus 4,126, against 3,994 in 1872. The mass of the complaints made consisted of charges of wrongful restraint and confinement in connection chiefly with disputes between ryots and their landlords. A very large proportion of these were declared to be false. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the conclusion of the local magistracy in this matter. It appears that the practice of imprisoning and kidnapping recusant ryots, so prevalent even in recent times, has nearly disappeared in almost all districts.

Adding to Class V (minor offences against property) the more serious cases of house-breaking and house-trespass omitted in considering Class III, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the total number of offences reported to have been committed during 1873 was 83,757, of which 20,297 were declared to be false. The comparative results as regards the manner in which the balance of true cases was dealt with during the past three years were as follows :—

	True cases reported.	Not enquired into.	Cases detected.	Number of persons convicted.
1871	48,763	9,864	10,141	15,310
1872	57,632	6,149	12,508	19,812
1873	63,460	13,301	13,862	21,760

These figures would show some improvement in the number of cases detected and in convictions obtained beyond what was due to the mere increase

of crime which has occurred chiefly under the heads of thefts and burglaries. The total number of these offences shown by the quarterly returns to have been reported was 69,514, of which 16,207 were false. The gradual increase was very marked in each quarter of the year, but especially in the last, when the true cases had risen—

In Rajshahye division	to	2,648	against	1,841	in 1st quarter.
„ Cooch Behar	„	254	„	126	„ „
„ Patna	„	5,186	„	3,150	„ „
„ Chota Nagpore	„	825	„	534	„ „

These figures may to some extent be taken as representing the effects of the scarcity which had begun to be felt at the close of 1873 on the criminal classes. In the Chittagong division, where there was no distress, there was a remarkable decrease of crime, the number of cases of the description under notice having been 423 only in the last quarter of the year, against 1,335 in the first. In the Bhagulpore division there was a sudden decrease from 1,093 cases in the third quarter of the year to 689 in the last, but this was fully met by the increase to 1,304 in the first quarter of 1874. It is not explained how exactly the figures given in the quarterly returns come to differ from those in paragraph 230 of the present report. The latter show, however, that, excluding cattle thefts, the number of true cases of lurking house-trespass and of theft in 1873 was 50,450, or 4,456 more than in the previous year. In the Rajshahye and the Patna divisions the increase in the number of true cases was 1,818 and 1,281 respectively. In the Dacca and Bhagulpore divisions a slight decrease in the number of true cases is explained by an increase (in the former division a very large one) in the number of those rejected as false which, together with those not inquired into, formed no less than 55 per cent. of the whole number reported in the former division and 50 per cent. in the latter. In the Dacca division the rates of convictions to cases reported was only 11 per cent., and this would seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate that there had been a want of discretion exercised in the rejection of cases and some want of energy in following up those accepted. In the Cooch Behar and Orissa divisions the percentage of conviction was the highest, yet even there it is clear the police fail to cope adequately with what forms a most important branch of crime. The practical measures which the Inspector-General advocates, and which are generally admitted to be required, are the careful watching of bad characters, the breaking up of disreputable gangs, and the close surveillance of receivers of stolen property. To the success of these measures nothing is so essential as that the honest co-operation of the village police should be secured. To effect this it is indispensable that their position should be improved, and this the Lieutenant-Governor will endeavour to secure. Meanwhile, he is glad to observe that in some districts efforts are made to obtain a punctual realization of their wages, and that they have been engaged actively in the suppression of crime. As regards the system pursued by Major Gordon in Bhagulpore, however, the Lieutenant-Governor must express his dissent from that part of it (as explained at paragraph 112 of the report) which seems to him to mean that the chowkeedars, merely because they fail to detect cases, are subjected to harassment. The Commissioner is alive to the danger that such a system may directly encourage the concealment of crime. In the conclusion that it has not done so in Bhagulpore, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree. In His Honor's opinion the result is inevitable, and in the case of this district plainly manifest in the fact that there the number of burglaries reported suddenly fell from an average of 1,139 in the previous year to 343 in the year under report, while the season was favourable to an increase of this crime, and while in the neighbouring districts of the Patna division, which were similarly situated, it actually occurred. Considering the class of men of whom the village police is composed, any pressure which might tempt them to press charges against innocent men cannot be too carefully avoided; and on this ground also he thinks Major Gordon's scheme objectionable.

The whole number of cases of theft of cattle reported was 3,223, against 2,702 in 1872. In 1,094 cases only were convictions obtained, the number of persons punished being 1,709. These figures, the Lieutenant-Governor

thinks, but faintly represent the extent to which this crime is prevalent in these provinces. In 1872 a large number of cases which had occurred in Monghyr and Bhagulpore were brought to light by the Tirhoot Police. In the past year similar discoveries were made in Moorshedabad and Gya. There, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think, something has been done to break up an organized system of crime. In Julpigoree it is admitted that but a small proportion of cases are reported, and this detracts from the value of the large percentage of convictions recorded in the Cooch Behar division.

The miscellaneous offences (under Class VI) reported in 1873 were 13,765, against 14,498 in the previous year. In each case on an average one person was convicted. This result is due chiefly to the inclusion of nuisance cases, in which, of 8,742 persons put on trial, 7,956 were punished. The number of persons imprisoned for vagrancy or bad character in default of giving security was 1,976, against 1,821 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the change in the law allowing the imprisonment to be rigorous has produced a good effect. He trusts that, after all that has been said on the subject, district magistrates will realize the necessity for a strict supervision over the bad characters of their districts, and will cause frequent inquiries to be made as to their means of livelihood. The plan of having these made by the magistrates while on tour and of holding the trials in the neighbourhood of the defendant's dwelling especially commends itself to His Honor as likely best to secure the ends of justice, and he trusts that it will be found possible to adopt it freely.

The increase in the number of offences reported against the excise and opium laws is attributed to the greater activity of the authorities. In Bhagulpore and Purneah, however, the Commissioner thinks that the police have not been as vigilant as they ought. Salt cases have decreased: this is in part ascribed to the instructions the police have received to abstain from interference in petty cases. It rests with the magistrate-collectors to exercise a discretion as to the class of cases which should be prosecuted. Whilst the number of persons convicted of breaches of the salt law was only 894, against 2,059 in the previous year, the amount of fines realized was Rs. 19,316, against Rs. 13,854. This the Lieutenant-Governor considers satisfactory, as it is, he thinks, better to inflict a few sharp penalties than many almost nominal ones. The quantity of salt attached also exceeded that of the previous year by 1,721 maunds; and the proportion of it finally confiscated shows that the police generally refrained from unnecessary seizures.

Considerable success has attended the prosecution of offences committed on railways, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that convictions have been obtained in some of the 15 cases of theft of spikes and railway fencing which occurred during the year. These crimes are very serious as endangering the safety of persons travelling by rail; and the Lieutenant-Governor has, by separate orders, called the attention of magistrates to the necessity of dealing with them severely when proved.

The number of non-cognizable cases instituted during the year, whether on complaint or on the mere motion of the magistrate, was 118,766 against 107,676. The issue of process was granted in 85,673 cases, against 79,573 in 1872. Of 87,795 defendants who actually appeared in court, 12,329 were discharged, 28,663 were acquitted, and 45,255 were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with those officers who think that a very large proportion of the cases, which though process issues, never come to trial owing to the absence of the plaintiff, are true cases, the defendant preferring a compromise out of court to the risk of conviction. This fact to some extent accounts for the small proportion borne by defendants who are finally convicted to those who actually appear. The whole number of cases where this was refused was 33,093, against 28,103 in the previous year. The analysis, however, which has been submitted by the Inspector-General shows that the proportion of cases thus rejected to the whole number instituted varies very much in different districts, and the matter is one which deserves the attention of district officers with a view to checking the issue of process unnecessarily, and especially in cases brought, not on account of any injury sustained, but with a view to obtain a decision in the criminal courts bearing indirectly on matters in dispute properly cognizable by

the civil courts. The instructions which have been issued in this matter to the magistrate of Nuddea by the Commissioner of the Presidency division are worthy of the attention of other district officers. The Commissioner of Patna has very appropriately pointed out to the magistrate of that district that it is not sufficient for him to complain that the magistrates subordinate to him have issued process indiscriminately. It is for him to supervise their action and to check at once anything in which error is apparent.

The increased extent to which, during the year under review, the police were employed to investigate crime not properly cognizable by them is not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, entirely satisfactory. The whole number of cases was 6,944, against 4,934 in 1872. Under the head of offences against public justice, forgery, and the use of false weights and measures, where a considerable increase is observable, some good may have been secured by the intervention of the police ; but it can hardly have been necessary to employ them to investigate 1,216 cases of assault, 695 cases of simple mischief, and 161 cases under the Pound Act. As the matter is one in which inexperienced magistrates are the most likely to err, it behoves district officers to exercise a strict supervision over their work in regard to it.

The Inspector-General has little to add to the account of the criminal tribes contained in his report on the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the stringent supervision which has been exercised over the Bedyas of Jessore has been effective in reducing the number of burglaries in their neighbourhood. The question of the expediency of extending the provisions of the Criminal Tribes' Act to these and to the Muglya Domes of Behar was postponed pending the famine, but will have the early consideration of Government. The latter tribe, it is stated, have been driven for the most part to seek refuge in Nepal, and little crime has accordingly been traced to them of late. Early notice should be given to Government in case their depredations commence again.

The tables which Colonel Pughe has prepared to show the relative criminality of the various districts in these provinces are interesting, and deserve the careful study of the officers to whose charge they are entrusted.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the numerous extracts from the reports of district officers and commissioners which the Inspector-General has submitted, showing that the general conduct of the police has been satisfactory.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Colonel Pughe for his careful administration of the Department, and would ask him to convey to the officers mentioned in the 97th and 98th paragraphs of his report an expression of the approbation of Government.

As Colonel Pughe is about to relinquish, for a considerable time, the office he has held so long, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate him on the degree of organization which the police in the Lower Provinces has reached, and the considerable improvement which has of late years been effected in dealing with and suppressing crimes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE COOCH BEHAR ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1875.

READ—

A letter, No. 2951, dated the 21st November 1874, from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, submitting his Annual Administration Report on the Cooch Behar State for the year 1873-74.

Read again—

The Administration Report for 1872-73.

WHILE the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Sir William Herschel for a full report on the administration of the Cooch Behar State during the year 1873-74, he observes that it is received at a very late period. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Sir William Herschel did not join his appointment till towards the close of the year under report, and that almost immediately after he had joined his time was much occupied with the arrangements necessary to meet the impending scarcity.

2. *The weather and the crops.*—In Cooch Behar, as elsewhere in Bengal, the chief characteristic of the year under report was the early cessation of the autumnal rains, and the consequent absence of the usual inundations. In this State three-fourths of the food supply of the people depend on the outturn of the *aous* and *amun* crops of rice, and these were seriously affected by the drought. The north and west parts of the State escaped, but not so Dinhatta and part of Matabhanga, where the *bitai* crop, reaped in August, failed and the *amun* was ruined. There the prices of grain in ordinary use among the people, which throughout the district ruled higher than for ten years past, rose rapidly, till in the early months of 1874 they reached famine rates; and in Dinhatta less than eight seers of rice could only be had for the rupee. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Smith, was early alive to the impending danger, and under the orders of the Commissioner prompt measures were taken by him to avert the threatened distress. Rice was purchased in the northern part of the State, and stored where required without any interference with private trade; loans were granted to the tenantry to enable them to tide over their difficulties; new roads were laid out; tanks were dug; a system of relief was organized for those who were able to work, and the indigent infirm were cared for. Success attended all these operations: and though among the old and feeble a few deaths may have been accelerated by the scarcity, there was no death from starvation even among the poorest classes of society. The abundance of the crops gathered in April and May, and the luxuriant promise of the ensuing early rice crop, put a speedy term to the anxieties of the season, and the Deputy Commissioner was able to close the relief works with the satisfaction of knowing that his people had been saved from any special hardships by the stores of food which were exported from those parts of his district which had escaped the misfortunes of the scarcity.

3. The services of Baboo Kasi Kant Mookerjee, the Superintendent of education in the State of Cooch Behar, and of Baboo Rama Kant Mazoomdar, a pensioner of the State, during this trying period, are deservedly eulogised by the Commissioner. It was due to their energy and influence, under the active Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. Smith, that the effects of the famine were so successfully averted, and it is gratifying to find that many of the public works of utility planned and carried out under their auspices during the pressure are likely to be very serviceable to the State

4. *Finance.*—In reviewing the report for 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that against an ordinary income of Rs. 10,02,132, the ordinary expenditure of the State had been Rs. 11,45,136. Against this excess of expenditure of Rs. 1,43,004, the Commissioner now reports that the deficit in the past year was only Rs. 21,008, the income having increased by Rs. 68,581, and the expenditure decreased by Rs. 52,435. The entire outlay on relief operations

in the Cooch Behar State is said to have been about one and a quarter lakh, and the net cost chargeable to charitable relief Rs. 60,547. It was unavoidable that the accounts should have been to some extent deranged by the arrangements necessary to meet this unforeseen contingency, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner considers the estimates, though nearly a lakh wrong on each side of the account, to have been a satisfactory forecast of the final results. His Honor concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner that more of the attention of the Deputy Commissioner should be given to the finances as a whole, and requests that instructions may be issued accordingly. He observes that the Commissioner, while stating that he has gone into the subject in some detail at Cooch Behar itself, regrets that he has not had time to examine the items of miscellaneous receipts and expenditure (amounting to upwards of 16 lakhs on each side of the books) which are not brought under the head of ordinary income and expenditure. Sir Richard Temple thinks it important that an early opportunity should be taken to do so, and he would wish to receive from the Commissioner, in his next report, a statement of the results of his enquiry, more especially as regards the manner in which they affect the assets and liabilities of the State. This question is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Cooch Behar treasury has to deal with funds belonging to Government as well as with those belonging to the State. His Honor observes that of an invested balance of Rs. 15,75,900 standing in the name of the Rajah, 1⅓ lakhs will have to be realized at once owing to a call by the Accountant-General for an adjustment of accounts: and he considers it of importance that future reports should shew distinctly what part of the entire accumulations at the credit of the State really belongs to it, and how much is liable to refund on demand. It almost seems, from the present state of the Account Department, that a special officer might be deputed to the duty with advantage; and if the Commissioner concurs in his proposal, arrangements will be made to give effect to it.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The current demand for the year on account of mal and debuttar lands, excluding the Rungpore zemindaries, was Rs. 4,84,205, or more by Rs. 48,835 than in the previous year. The collections, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,82,317, against Rs. 4,48,293 in the previous year. The success which attended the realization of the demand of the year, notwithstanding the failure of the crops, is very satisfactory. Without any undue pressure, payments in full were obtained from the great mass of the tenants on the rent-roll, who now number over 12,000. It is gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe the testimony borne by the Commissioner to the continued success of the system of khas tehsil which was introduced under the orders of Sir G. Campbell in 1871-72. The fact that in not a single instance has it been found necessary under this system to sell up a tenure for arrears of current revenue, attests the moderation of the demands made upon the people. It is an unfavorable feature in the present returns that for the past four years there has been a gradual accumulation of arrears due on account of previous years. These now amount to Rs. 1,06,562, against Rs. 1,00,631 outstanding at the close of 1872-73. It was not to be desired that in a year of scarcity any extraordinary pressure should be brought to bear on the people to make them liquidate old demands; but their failure to pay may in no small degree be due to their being kept in uncertainty as to the amount due from them. The arrangements for keeping the collecting department advised of the operations of the settlement department would certainly seem to be defective, when it is shown that out of 12,532 jotes on the rent-roll the jummas of only 3,117 have been corrected as yet according to the settlements concluded. If necessary, the strength of the establishment at the Dewan's disposal should be temporarily strengthened for the purpose of enabling him to bring the rent-roll into accordance with the pottahs issued by the settlement officers; and where this has been done, no time should be lost in clearing up the ryots' accounts, taking from them what is due and can be realised, and expunging irrecoverable balances. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Commissioner's next report will show that considerable progress has been made in this matter.

6. *Settlement.*—Sir Richard Temple learns with satisfaction that the field operations in connection with the settlement of Cooch Behar, which have now extended over several years, are approaching a termination. The total

area of the State is about 25,00,000 beeghas, while the measurements already executed show slightly over 26,00,000, and some small patches of land still remain to be dealt with; this discrepancy is not considered excessive. Of the 7,56,835 beeghas measured in the year under report, Messrs. Moran and Renny overtook more than half, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable mention made of their work. No less than 4,53,674 beeghas were assessed during the year, with the result of an addition to the revenue of the State of eventually Rs. 1,15,000. The final result of the settlement operations, which have cost up to date Rs. 5,92,805, will, if present anticipations are realised, double the land revenue. In the year under review the Lieutenant-Governor observes that they are credited with causing an increase of only Rs. 58,173. He desires that early arrangements may be made to utilise the results of the measurements which have now been nearly completed, and he will await with interest the submission of Mr. Beckett's final report on the settlement proceedings. Proper attention has been given to a very useful measure in the rules framed for the maintenance of boundary marks of talooks. The rules should be strictly enforced.

7. *Zemindary.*—The Lieutenant-Governor would have wished for a more detailed account of the administration of the Rungpore zemindaries. Sir George Campbell, in reviewing the last report, had characterised this as inefficient in the last degree; and the Lieutenant-Governor would have wished to have had some information as to the extent to which improvements had been effected, and in which his predecessor's instructions have been carried out. The receipts under this head, amounting to Rs. 2,37,237, were better by Rs. 10,626 than in the previous year, but they are still much below what was usual in former years. There was a diminution in expenditure of Rs. 3,056, notwithstanding the famine, which occasioned an unforeseen demand on the funds at the manager's disposal. The Government revenue payable on account of the estates amounts to Rs. 1,17,150, and the net profit to the Rajah in the past year's term amounted only to Rs. 54,279. The next report must enter more fully into the question of the management of these zemindaries and of the reasons for its past want of success.

8. *Excise.*—The excise receipts for the year were Rs. 36,727, against Rs. 34,619 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to learn that the progressive income derived from this source is due not to the increased consumption of intoxicating liquor, but to the introduction of more stringent excise rules. The duty on country spirits was increased by no less than 33 per cent. during the year, with the result of a large diminution in the amount of liquor consumed, concurrently with an increase in the amount of duty realised. Dealings in opium, ganja, and madad, appear to be under proper restrictions, and call for no special remark. Drunkenness is said to be very prevalent in the town of Cooch Behar, especially among the relatives of the young Rajah. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly approves of the measures taken by the Commissioner to check the sale of inferior imported spirits there.

9. *Education.*—The total number of schools in the State on 31st March last is said to have been 199, of which 117 were in the receipt of State grants. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 133 and 73 respectively. The number of pupils similarly shews an increase of from 3,164 to 4,605. Considering the circumstances of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts these results as satisfactory. He trusts that the educational authorities will give their attention to securing an improved attendance on the part of the boys, 26 per cent. of whom are said to be in the habit of absenting themselves. The department is under the very efficient direction of Baboo Kasi Kant Mookerjee, and has shown during the year a very steady and healthy progress under depressing circumstances. It is clear, however, that very much still remains to be done, when it is seen that out of a population of 5,33,000 there are only 4,605 pupils. The increase of private contributions to the cause of education, and success of two students, one of whom is a native of Cooch Behar, in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, are prominent features of the year's report.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 2,433, against 2,201 in the previous year. In cases of the latter class there has been a slight decrease, and some increase in

those of the former. The inclusion of false cases and cases of a trivial character, in which no clue was obtained, has tended to swell the returns somewhat; but the scarcity also would seem to have had some influence in increasing the number of petty thefts. Convictions were obtained in three only out of nine cases of dacoity, and in two out of eleven cases of robbery. The latter were, however, of a very petty description. Out of 1,791 persons brought to trial, 1,134 were convicted—a result creditable on the whole to the police, whose attention is said to have been much distracted from their ordinary duties. The result of the 110 appeals was creditable to the officers whose orders were appealed against, these having been reversed in nine cases only. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Deputy Commissioner himself tried but few Magistrate's cases.

11. *Civil Justice.*—There was a slight increase of 42 in the number of suits instituted during the year, which amounted to 1,997; including pending cases, the number disposed of was 2,018, and the number pending at the close of the year was 192. There was a large increase of Rs. 1,02,148 in the value of the suits instituted, which, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, is attributed to the accident of several suits on bonds for large sums coming up for trial. The increase shewn in the number and amount of decrees executed is satisfactory. The result of the numerous appeals preferred from the decisions of the dewany ahilkar is very creditable to him. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting the explanation that the time of the sub-divisional officer at Matabhanga was much occupied with famine duties, desires that the Deputy Commissioner will impress upon him the necessity for expedition in the decision of suits which come before him for trial. In the courts of the other officers the duration of suits has not been excessive, but is, perhaps, capable of reduction.

12 *Rent Suits.*—The total number of rent suits to be disposed of during the year was 1,734, of which 1,614 were decided and 120 remained pending at the close of the year A slight decrease in the number of fresh suits instituted during the year is attributed to the scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the increase in litigation, which is anticipated from the issue by the Settlement Department of pottahs with retrospective effect, may be averted. The matter should have the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. Of 80 appeals from the decision of subordinate officers which came up for disposal during the year, 22 were decreed by the Dewan and 5 only by the Deputy Commissioner. The result of the cases, especially before the latter officer, is not unsatisfactory.

13. *Public Works.*—In reviewing the expenditure during the year 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor requested that prominent notice should in future be given to that incurred on public works, and ordered that the two chief roads passing through Cooch Behar should be fully completed. The Commissioner now reports that the total length of roads maintained from the revenues of the State is 112½ miles. It is more than ever important that the road from Cooch Behar towards Julpigoree should be put in order, forming, as it does, an important link in the chain of communication which it is an object to open up for emigration purposes from the western confines of Behar to Dhoobree. The account given by the Commissioner of its present condition is far from satisfactory. Money appears to be spent on bamboo bridges, which the first flood must wash away, and which under no circumstances can last for more than a very short time. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see the matter taken in hand in earnest, and efforts made to supply the necessary funds by retrenchment in other departments. The Dhoobree road is in a slightly better state, but here, too, much evidently remains to be done. The Rungpore and Buxa roads are also capable of much improvement. The other roads mentioned are comparatively unimportant. The total expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 83,000, or half a lakh less than was intended, the famine having caused expenditure to be restricted. Of the whole sum, Rs. 35,730 were spent on original works, including boundary pillars, an enlargement of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house, a library, and a dâk-bungalow. No less than Rs. 14,841 were spent on town improvements, including a large tank in the bazar, the earth from which has been used to fill up holes and prepare a site for a town market. All these works are indicative of useful progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the next report of the completion of these measures.

14. *Medical.*—The health of the district is reported to have been good, but there was an increase of attendance at the dispensary, where 4,988 patients were treated. As regards the jail, the conclusion which has been arrived at, that the previous high rate of mortality may have been partly due to insufficiency of food, reflects very seriously on the management of the district officer, who should have been alive to the necessity of careful enquiry on the subject at an earlier period. During the past year the death-rate was only 30 per thousand, against 94 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the grant of a more liberal diet, there was a considerable diminution in the cost of maintaining the prisoners, due to more careful administration.

15. *Conduct of Officers.*—In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the favorable mention of Mr. Smith and of his subordinate officers made by the Commissioner, to whom the acknowledgments of Government are due for the care with which he has supervised their administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar for information and guidance; also that a copy, together with that of the report, be sent to the Revenue Department of this Office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXACTION OF ILLEGAL CESSES BY ZEMINDARS FROM THEIR RYOTS.

No. 351, dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 326, dated the 24th April 1874, the answer to which has been unavoidably delayed until the Lieutenant-Governor could by travelling see and learn something of the country for himself. This delay is not altogether to be regretted, as the occurrences of 1874 can hardly fail to have contributed towards the settlement of the question upon which the expression of his opinion is called for.

2. Complaints of the excessive levy of illegal cesses by zemindars from their ryots were first made in the district of Orissa, and the inquiries which were instituted in those districts were afterwards extended to the other districts of the Lower Provinces. It was the conclusion of Sir George Campbell, after full consideration of the evidence adduced upon the subject, that in Orissa some special measures were necessary for the protection of the ryots, and for the punishment of those zemindars who were shown to have most flagrantly violated the law. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Bernard's letter, No. 821, dated the 5th March 1873. The policy which Sir George Campbell desired to pursue in the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces was set forth in a Resolution recorded on the 30th May 1873, and communicated to the Government of India by Mr. Bernard's letter, No. 1483 of that date.

3. The Governor-General in Council, while approving the policy indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873, declined to sanction the special measures recommended by the late Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of the Orissa ryots. Your letter under reply conveys an expression of the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the decision of the Government of India regarding the action proposed to be taken in Orissa, and draws attention to the 6th paragraph of the despatch, in which it is intimated that a further communication from the Governor-General in Council is awaited on the subject of the measures which may be ultimately deemed necessary for dealing with cases of gross oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars.

4. I am directed to say that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the evidence leaves no room for doubt that cesses unauthorized by law have been very generally levied; that in many—perhaps in the majority of cases—they have been levied with the assent of those concerned; but that in some cases, and in some parts of the country, they have been exacted in an oppressive manner.

5. At the same time, Sir Richard Temple recognizes the fact that in many districts of Bengal cesses not authorized by the law have been demanded and paid by a kind of tacit composition between landlord and tenant in lieu of any enhancement of rent. This is specially the case in the Eastern and East Central districts, where rents are in general extremely low; and though on some estates they have been raised during the last few years, they have nowhere been enhanced in a degree corresponding with the rise of general prices and the increased value of agricultural produce. In these districts, 8 annas and 12 annas per beegha are still common rates of rent for lands of good quality, producing valuable crops. The agricultural classes in Eastern Bengal are in a very prosperous condition, and the zemindars might reasonably claim some share of the increased returns from the land. Rents, however, in these districts, are regulated rather by custom than by competition; enhancements are rare, and ejectments are almost unknown. The increased payments by the tenantry consequently took the form of cesses,—a form not recognized by the law, but in harmony with native ideas; and the amount of them was seldom more than the landlords might equitably have claimed in the shape of enhanced rent.

6. Under such circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any active and general interference on the part of the officers of Government to prevent the payment of these cesses, would not only bear harshly upon the landholding class, but might lead to consequences greatly to be deprecated. There would be a general rise of rents; and in the end the law would perhaps make the ryot liable for as much as he is now paying, while large sums would have been spent in litigation; and the embittered feelings which the contest would have produced would tend to make a lasting breach between landlords and tenants.

7. It is not contended that the social condition described in the two foregoing paragraphs obtains generally throughout the districts of the Lower Provinces. The evidence before the Lieutenant-Governor tends to show that in particular places in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions exorbitant cesses have been levied from ryots who were already paying the full value of their land as rent, and similar cases have been brought to light in some parts of the province of Behar. If there were reason to fear that these evils would be permanent; if it were likely that the power and influence of the landlords would be greater than at present, and that the ryots would remain ignorant of their rights and helpless to enforce them, it would be necessary that Government should be prepared to interfere in certain classes of cases. But the tendency of affairs is in the opposite direction to this. Education is spreading among the ryot class, and there is much of legal protection for probably the majority of ryots; while tenant-right is being more widely recognized, apparently with the tacit acquiescence of the zemindars. Many circumstances have helped to disseminate among the ryots a knowledge of the distinction between the legal dues which they are required to pay, and the illegal cesses which no one has a right to exact from them. In these districts, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any action on the part of Government is required beyond such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. In that Resolution Sir George Campbell expressed a doubt whether any general or very stringent interference by the officers of Government was desirable. District officers were directed to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression, where inordinate cesses were levied, or where violence was used to enforce the collection of them; but beyond this matters were to be left to adjust themselves, as the people should get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and maintain their own rights and position. Sir Richard Temple concurs in these opinions, and desires to carry out this policy. He hopes, however, that the cases which call for interference under the above rule will gradually decrease till they almost cease to appear.

8. The circumstances of the province of Orissa are in some respects exceptional. The ryots there are in general poorer and more ignorant than those of Bengal or Behar; and the inquiries made by local officers in 1871, brought to notice numerous instances of high-handed oppression and excessive exactions on the part of the zemindars. These considerations induced Sir George Campbell to recommend the adoption, in Orissa, of special measures for the effectual protection of the people. It has been already remarked that these proposals were not approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that if interference is not to be exercised in Orissa, in the direction and to the extent which Sir George Campbell desired, no other action need be taken than such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. An action of this kind, Sir Richard Temple is inclined to think, will now supply all that is necessary. I am to point out that the conditions of the questions have somewhat altered since the inquiries on the subject were held in 1871. The peasantry of Orissa are probably still in a more backward state than the ryots of other districts in the Lower Provinces; they are imperfectly acquainted with their rights, and are but little disposed to claim the protection of the law. But from recent reports from the local authorities, and from what the Lieutenant-Governor himself saw of the condition of the province during his recent visit, it appears certain that the ignorance, obstructiveness, and timidity which formerly characterized the people, are steadily, though it may be slowly, giving place to a spirit of intelligence and independence. The last administration report of the Commissioner of Orissa contains some striking remarks upon the advance which the province is making, not only in material wealth, but in social and intellectual progress; while there is a noteworthy absence of the complaints which were formerly rife, of oppression on the part of the zemindars towards their tenantry. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor finds reason to believe that in Orissa the question

of zemindary cesses is tending towards a natural and peaceful solution, and consequently he does not think it necessary to recommend that any specia. measures should be adopted in that province.

10. Finally, I am to represent that the events of 1874 have exhibited the zemindars in a very favourable light. Throughout the distressed listricts the great majority of the zemindars have not merely exhibited the passive chaity of forbearing to press their ryots for rent, but they have displayed an active benevolence, : readiness to assist and to contribute, which the Lieutenant-Governor has already publicly cknowledged, and without which he feels that the utmost efforts of Government might hae failed to wholly avert the impending calamity. Sir Richard Temple hopes and believes tht the occurrences of the past year will not be without their permanent fruits; that the zemidars will persevere in moderate courses towards their ryots; and that the questions still usettled between them will be approached by both parties in a spirit of mutual kindliness and orbearance.

11. I am therefore to say, with reference o your letter under reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no further suggestions to fer than those which have been already submitted to the Government of India in the Rolution of this Government, dated the 30th May 1873. He concurs with his predecessor ininking that while cases of the extortion of illegal cesses by violence should not be sufred to go unpunished, and while District Officers may properly interfere in instances : clear oppression (if such instances should unhappily occur), the question may in genal be left to adjust itself in the manner which will naturally result from the gradual spreadof education, intelligence, and independence among the classes from whom these cesses h e hitherto been levied.

12. Although, as seen above, the Lieutenant-Governor is hopeful that both parties concerned, landlord and tenant, will seehat their true interest lies in respecting each other's rights, still he is prepared to atch for and note any indications of a contrary tendency, to collect and compare from ti to time the best informed opinion in the interior of the country, and to adopt any protecve or preventive measures which may appear necessary, and which may be within the competency of executive authority. If in any case or cases the zemindars were to really oppss the ryots, or if the ryots were to combine to resist the lawful requirements of the zemdars, the Governor-General in Council may depend upon prompt action being taken by Government of Bengal.

No. 169, ded Calcutta, the 20th February 1875.

From—C. J. Lyall, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,

To—The Secretar the Government of Bengal.

In reply to your lett No. 351 of the 12th instant, I am directed to s... Governor-General in Cil concurs in the views of His Honor the ... as to the manner in cases of oppression and illegal ... Lower Provinces of gal should be dealt with.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 14 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	[illegible] 0	19 0	19 8	19 0	11 12	20 8	20 0	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 15 8	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	14 0	12 8	19 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 15 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	..	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 14 0	14 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	[illegible] 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 8	..	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	..	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5 to 14 8	13 5 to 14 8	10 8 to 11 10	E 16 0 to 16 7	16 0 to 18 14	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	E 13 4	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	12 12½	...	.	...	14 8	1[illegible] 8	11 0	G 16 0	16 0	11 3	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 14 8	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 [illegible]	12 0	19 8	18 12	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 17 0 to 18 0	19 0	13 0	E 14 0 to 25 0	14 0 to 25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	[illegible] 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 21 0	11 12	E 31 0	31 0	16 0
10	Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	[illegible] 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 0 to 24 0	11 12	2[illegible] 0	26 0 to 27 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	18 0	12 0	...	.	.	18 12 to 19 8	21 0	11 4	23 [illegible] to 25 5	24 0	13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 1	14 0	11 2	.	..	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	22 [illegible]	11 4	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	26 4	26 4	13 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 & 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	[illegible] 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 [illegible]	.	..	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	8 0	..	..	...	16 0	1[illegible] 0	10 0	20 6	24 0	11 5	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 5	14 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	...	..	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	..	...	...	L ..	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...		
21	Mymensingh	M 12 12	12 12	11 4	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20-14 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.*	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 12	12 8	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	18 8	16 0	15 8	13 2	180 0	150 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 0	13 8	11 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
E 16 0	16 0	.	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	15 8	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 14½	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 1½	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	16 0*	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	12 8	14 8	13 5	14 4	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	12 2	22 0	22 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 8	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 17 8	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16 0	16&17	14 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	13 8 to 15 0	11 8 and 14 0	11 8	16 8 and 17 0	16&17	12 8	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 13 0	14 0	12 0	E 23 0 to 26 0	17 0 to 27 0	16 4 to 17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr	16 8	17 8	14 7	23 1	23 1	..	9 4	12 6	8 6	18 9	19 9	12 3	...	...	...
33	Bhaugulpore	17 11	18 5	13 10	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	21 7	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	9 8	23 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	S 16 0	16 0	11 0	E 19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	24 15	24 15	27 9	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	18 6	27 9	28 10	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 4	12 0	10 8	E 20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Maunbhoom	T 13 0	12 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Returns for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Returns not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 19 to 20 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers, and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, maize 22 seers, and gram 21 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	8 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	8 0	...		...	8 0	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	16 8	24 8	25 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	26 0 to 35 0	27 0 to 35 0	14 8 to 28 0	26 4	26 0	13 4	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
23 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	19 8	19 0 to 21 0	22 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	14 0	2[illegible] 0	26 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	West Tirhoot.
25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	25 8	25 4	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun
																		Chumparun.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	14 7	21 0	21 7	17 8	147 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	7 8	7 5	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 35 0	45 0	12 0 to 34 5	29 0	31 9	14 8	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	330 0	320 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 11	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
																		Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	12 0	14 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	44 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	12 4	14 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18-12 to 27 seers, maize 22-8 to 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 35 seers, maize 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th February 1875.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	No change in the weather or prospects of the crops. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Cholera has appeared at Culna.
2	Bankoora, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather fair and getting warm. Some *boro* or spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Wheat and gram coming to maturity.
3	Beerbhoom, 27th „ „	Nil	Bright and cool for the season. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
4	Midnapore, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather dry, and rapidly getting hot. No change in the prospects of the crops. Cholera continues bad both in the south and north-east of the district.
5	Hooghly, 27th „ „	Nil	Clear throughout; wind chiefly from south. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped; yield pretty fair. Water rather scarce. Small-pox and cholera in places.
	Howrah, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather bright and warm No crops.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
6	24-Pergunnahs, 1st† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather rather warm. Cold-weather crops are being gathered. Cholera still prevailing in Thanas Muthurapore, Sultanpore, and Bankipore. Fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore.
7	Nuddea, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Very hot early in the week, but cooler the last day or two. Crop prospects generally good. Indigo very promising in Ranaghat. Prices much as before. Cholera reported in Bongong and Ranaghat.
8	Jessore, 27th „ „	Nil	Clear weather. All *boro dhan* plantings finished under favorable circumstances. All spring crops have given a fair return.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.			
9	Moorshedabad, 27th Feb 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warmer. State and prospects of the crops good.
10	Dinagepore, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warm. State and prospects of crops good. Lands in some places begun to be broken up for *bhadoi* or early crops.
11	Maldah, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	The days are warmer with occasional westerly winds; nights are still cool. A fair harvest of cold-weather crops is expected, but the mustard crop has in some places fallen short. *Boro* or spring rice is being sown.
12	Rajshahye	.. ...	Return not received
13	Rungpore, 26th „ „	Nil	Very little change in the temperature. The two last days there has been a strong west wind during the great part of the day. The winter crops are being cut. Mustard does not turn out as well as last year, and the other crops are good.
14	Bogra, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
15	Pubna, 27th „ „	Nil	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of mustard finished, and the outturn is tolerable. The prospects of *motore*, *khesarie*, &c., pulses continue good. Sowing of *cheena* millet completed; and in some places the seedlings are above the ground. Small-pox reported from Pubna police station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.			
16	Darjeeling, 26th „ „	Nil	The weather still continues unsettled; there have been two or three bright days, but the rest of the week has been misty, and rain is now threatening. The few unimportant crops on the grounds are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing seed.
17	Julpigoree, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather getting warmer. Prospects of crops are satisfactory.
	Cooch Behar, 25th Feb. 1875	Nil	The weather is beginning to be hot in the noon. The cold-weather crops are tolerably good; wheat in particular looks very well.

* Telegram of the 1st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 1st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—(Contd.)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather, rather cooler than usual. Crops very favorable
	19	Fureedpore, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather bright and clear: mornings and evenings cool; days rather hot. Crops progressing favorably everywhere. Price of common rice has risen slightly at Fureedpore on account of imports falling off. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	The condition of the district is generally favorable both as respects food-supply and the health of the people.
	21	Mymensing, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather: high winds are reported in some neighbourhoods. *Boro* rice crop flourishing; rain wanted for sowing the *cheena* and *kaonee* millets.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine, and getting much closer and hotter. State and prospects of cold-weather crops good Small-pox prevails amongst cattle to some extent.
	23	Noakholly, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	The hot weather is setting in; the mornings of the last three days of the week were foggy. The cold-weather crops are progressing fairly.
	24	Tipperah, 26th Feb. 1875	Nil	Very warm for the time of the year; clear and dry atmosphere. Sugarcane being cut. Prospects of the early spring rice good.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd Feb 1875.	Nil	Latter part of the nights and the mornings foggy and cool; days clear. No signs of the spring rains yet. The hill people have commenced to cut their jhooms. Mustard being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 24th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Fair weather. No crops on the ground except chillies and onions.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	Mornings and evenings still cool, but hot in the day. The harvestings of the cold-weather crops have now commenced, and the yield is expected to be considerably above the average. Health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil*	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. In some places peas are being gathered. Health of the district good.
	28	Shahabad, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Cool in the mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are very good Cold weather crops promise to yield a full harvest. Opium is being extracted from the pods; the yield will be good this year.
	29	Durbhunga, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops generally favorable.
	30	Mozufferpore, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather fine, clear, and seasonable. West find (favorable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable. Wheat and barley are fast ripening; peas, mustard, and *moosoor* pulse are being harvested. *Rahur* pulse doing well; poppy heads are being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices fluctuating. New peas, *moosoor*, and *khesaree* pulses are coming into the market in small quantities. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 26th „ „	Nil	Hot during the day; morning and evening cool. Cold-weather crops growing well, and if there be no hailstorm for a month, or even a fortnight, there is every prospect of the cultivators reaping more than an average harvest. The lancetting of poppy pods at several places has commenced, and the cultivation of opium is estimated at 14 annas. The season is also good for all the other crops, and indigo sowings
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather fine, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 1st* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fair, but little hot during the day. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent.

* Telegrams of the 1st March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 20th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather growing hotter every day. Cold-weather crops now being reaped with fair outturn. Sugarcane and tobacco promising well. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 26th „ „	Nil	Weather generally fine and cool. Tillage for the next rice crop has commenced, and requires rain to soften the ground. The pulses are generally indifferent. Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. Cotton is growing. *Dalua* rice is coming on. Mango is very indifferent.
39	Balasore, 26th „ „ 1875.	Nil	Weather warmer and at times threatening. Agricultural operations at a minimum. Prices steady. Deaths from cholera in the north of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 26th Feb.	0·05	Weather seasonable and cold. State and prospects of the crops excellent and most promising. Small-pox still continues, but the cases are few and far between.
41	Lohardugga, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Cloudy weather during the early part of the week, afterwards clear with strong westerly wind. The crops throughout the district are excellent. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops favorable
43	Manbhoom, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Favorable weather. The burley and wheat crops promise to give a fair yield.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·17	Nil	1·59	20th Feb.	
		Cutwa	0·30	Nil	3·49	ditto	
		Culna	0·17	Nil	1·37	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bood-bood	0·43	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Rancegunge	0·65	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·30	Nil	0·98	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·96	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore .. .	0·78	Not rec.	2·76	13th Feb.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·11	Nil	0·86	20th Feb.	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·30	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	0·50	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·14	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	Central Districts.			Nil			
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0·26	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	0·23	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·50	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	0·46	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	0·17	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·04	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·35	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·51	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·16	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·33	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·20	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·12	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·17	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·12	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	0·03	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·02	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah .	0·21	Nil	0·86	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·51	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut ...	0·59	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·48	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·68	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·27	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·60	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·10	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·06	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·42	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·80	6th Feb.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	20th Feb.	
		Bhowanigunge	0·16	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·11	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·40	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·20	Nil	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	0·36	Not rec.	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·30	0·55	2·53	20th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	0·35	1·00	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·13	4·26	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·05	Nil	1·94	20th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital .	0·08	Nil	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·10	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·14	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore	0·21	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·21	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	4·46	ditto	
	Backergunge ..	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·16	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore	0·35	Nil	2·[illegible]0	ditto	
		Atia	0·30	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·05	Nil	3·21	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail .	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·13	Nil	2·67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·03	Not rec	3·75	13th Feb.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	20th Feb.	
		Behar	0·26	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·57	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·20	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0·83	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·13	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·05	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·54	30th Jan.	Not recd. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	20th Feb.	
		Bhuboosh	0·33	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·11	23rd Jan.	
		Durbhunga	ditto	ditto	0·58	ditto	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	ditto	1·63	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·[illegible]	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	20th Feb	
		Sewan	Nil	0·[illegible]5	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto ..	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bettiah	Nil	0·10	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Not rec.	Nil	0·60	ditto ...	Not rec. 7th to 13th Feb.
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·16	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora .	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Banka . .	Nil	Not rec.	1·31	13th Feb.	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	20th Feb.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto .	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Arrareah	Nil	0·01	0·55	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Nya Doomka	0·57	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·14	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	0·33	Nil	1·30	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb., 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	20th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·28	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Not rec.	2·76	13th Feb.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	0·37	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	20th Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	1·68	Nil	3·55	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	1·63	Nil	3·45	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·59	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	1·51	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	0·42	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	1·23	Nil	3·44	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·82	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·75	Nil	2·12	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·21	Nil	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·86	Not rec.	2·52	13th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·97	ditto	3·10	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·73	ditto	2·52	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·06	ditto	3·90	ditto	
		Doopanie	1·56	ditto	4·17	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·59	ditto	3·85	ditto	
		Mazongah	1·00	ditto	3·15	ditto	
		Suntock	1·83	ditto	4·34	ditto	
		Cherideo	1·39	ditto	3·34	ditto	
		Benares	0·02	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·50	20th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.

Station	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level	Thermometer. Dry	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat =100	Wind. Direction	Wind. * Velocity	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta	Feb 21st	10	30·064	30·082	75·8	66·0	56	E N E	2·9	..	... ..	b
		16	29·917	29·935	84·4	68·0	39	E N E	5·2	..	. ...	b
	22nd	10	30·000	30·018	78·0	69·6	63	S E	2·4	.	..	b
		16	29·867	29·885	86·2	70·6	42	N W	4·0	.	.	b
	23rd	10	29·963	29·981	78·5	71·4	69	S W	4·4	...	. ..	b
		16	29·847	29·865	86·7	70·0	40	W S W	3·5	.	CK	
	24th	10	29·944	29·962	79·7	70·5	61	W N W	3·6		. .	b
		16	29·836	29·85	88·8	70·5	37	W	0·3		K	
	25th	10	30·001	30·019	81·5	68·4	48	N E	4·7	.	.. ..	b
		16	29·889	29·907	87·8	71·0	43	N N E	5·5	.	C	
	26th	10	30·048	30·066	78·5	61·6	32	N by E	3·7	..		b
		16	29·910	29·928	81·8	64·6	28	W	7·5	..		b
	27th	10	29·996	30·014	76·4	62·5	40	W	3·3		.	b
		16	29·826	29·844	85·5	63·5	23	W N W	9·5		.. ..	b
Saugor Island	21st	10	30·070	30·076	76	67	60	N N W	1·3		......	b, m
		16	29·929	29·935	81	69	51	S W	8·8			b, m
	22nd	10	30·018	30·024	79	74	77	W	6·8	.	C	b, m
		16	29·897	29·903	79	74	77	S	8·9	..	..	b, m
	23rd	10	30·010	30·025	78	73	77	N W	7·7	.	. .	b, m
		16	29·867	29·873	83	75	67	S S W	9·0		C	b, m
	24th	10	29·965	29·971	79	74	77	W S W	5·3		.	b, m
		16	29·865	29·861	82	74	66	S S E	11·9		KS	b, m
	25th	10	30·004	30·010	81	71	59	N W	4·2		.	b, m
		16	29·915	29·921	83	75	67	S	8·6		KS	b, m
	26th	10	30·039	30·045	83	63	27	N	12·4		.	b, m
		16	29·919	29·925	85	64	26	N N W	15·2	.		b, v
	27th	10	29·995	30·001	81	66	41	N W	5·3	.		b, m
		16	29·855	29·861	82	70	52	S W	8·5			b, v
Chittagong	21st	10	29·958	30·052	76	66	56	N	3·6			b, m
		16	29·830	29·923	80	68	51	W	7·0			b, m
	22nd	10	29·928	30·022	75	68	68	N N W	4·2	.	.	b, m
		16	29·807	29·900	81	69	51	W S W	5·7		.	b, v
	23rd	10	29·903	29·996	78	69	61	W S W	3·3		.	b, m
		16	29·704	29·886	83	73	60	S W	7·8		..	b, v
	24th	10	29·888	29·981	81	73	66	E N E	3·3		K	b
		16	29·799	29·891	86	73	51	S W	6·5			b, m
	25th	10	29·925	30·018	80	71	62	N N E	3·3	.		b, m
		16	29·832	29·924	84	74	60	S W	6·3	.		b, m
	26th	10	29·950	30·043	78	71	69	N N W	3·3		..	b, m
		16	29·833	29·924	85	68	37	W	6·7	.		b, v
	27th	10	29·963	30·057	77	63	41	N	5·7	.		b, m
		16	29·775	29·868	82	64	32	W S W	6·8	.	.	b, m
Madras	20th	10	30·030	30·080	84	74	60	E N E	6			b
	21st	16	29·908	29·918	81	73	60	E by N	7			b, c
		10	30·014	30·074	84	71	50	N E by E	11			b, c
	22nd	16	29·919	29·949	83	71	52	E N E	9	..	.	b, c
		10	30·001	30·031	84	72	53	N E by E	5	.	.	b c
	23rd	16	29·880	29·919	83	72	56	E N E	10		..	c, c
		10	29·975	30·005	83	70	49	N E by N	7			b
	24th	16	29·860	29·890	82	70	52	N E	11		..	
		10	29·964	29·994	83	70	59	N N E	7			c
	25th	16	29·868	29·898	83	71	52	E	11			b, c
		10	30·023	30·050	82	69	48	E N E	7		.	b, c
	26th	16	29·908	29·938	83	71	52	E N E	10			b
		10	30·037	30·067	81	72	62	N E by E	5			c
		16	29·917	29·947	84	74	60	N E by E	13			c
Cuttack	21st	10	29·996	30·079	80	72	66	N N E	0·7		C	b
		16	29·833	29·916	89	72	40	E N E	2·7		. .	b
	22nd	10	29·923	30·006	81	72	62	S	1·1			b
		16	29·797	29·878	90	72	38	S E	2·9		CK	b
	23rd	10	29·891	29·974	81	69	61	W	2·2	.	C	b
		16	29·765	29·846	91	70	31	N N E	3·3	..	K, CK	b
	24th	10	29·881	29·964	82	68	45	W	1·3		..	b
		16	29·759	29·840	92	71	31	N N W	2·7		C	b
	25th	10	29·946	30·029	80	71	62	E N E	1·6		..	b
		16	29·822	29·903	93	69	26	W N W	2·4		C	b
	26th	10	29·955	30·037	84	63	25	E N E	1·1		...	b
		16	29·835	29·916	90	66	22	N E	3·5		. .	b
	27th	10	29·921	30·004	77	65	49	W S W	0·5			b
		16	29·752	29·833	91	68	25	W	3·5		. .	b
Akyab	21st	10	30·020	30·042	78	68	57	E N E	2·6		.	b
		16	29·888	29·907	83	72	56	W	5·8			b
	22nd	10	29·988	30·010	77	69	64	E N E	2·7			b, l
		16	29·869	29·891	81	71	59	W	5·1	.		b
	23rd	10	29·930	29·951	83	72	56	N N W	2·8		... .	b
		16	29·814	29·835	83	74	63	N W	8·0	..		b
	24th	10	29·940	29·962	81	72	62	E	3·9		. . .	b
		16	29·846	29·867	83	75	67	W N W	5·8		.	b
	25th	10	29·997	30·018	83	71	52	N	4·0			b
		16	29·878	29·899	85	75	60	W N W	9·8	..		b
	26th	10	29·987	30·008	83	71	52	N N W	3·7		..	b
		16	29·848	29·869	84	72	53	W N W	10·5			b
	27th	10	29·934	29·955	83	74	63	N N W	5·8	.	.. .	b
		16	29·824	29·846	82	65	35	W N W	12·5		.	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	22nd	29.932	86·2	65·0	133·5	75·6	67·6	62·0	0·64	E N E & S W	...	12·8	...	...	Clear.
	23rd	·897	88·7	68·5	132·5	77·2	69·3	63·8	·65	S W, W S W & W by N	...	8·0	..		Clear & cirrocumuli.
	24th	·882	88·8	70·0	133·0	78·5	69·4	63·0	·60	W	.	13·8	.	...	Cirrostrati, clear & cirri.
	25th	·933	87·8	70·7	131·4	78·5	68·7	61·8	·58	W	...	54·6	.	...	Chiefly clear.
	26th	·962	84·8	66·8	130·0	75·4	64·0	56·0	·53	W & W N W	.	30·6	...	.	Clear.
	27th	·907	85·5	64·5	131·8	74·1	62·5	54·4	·52	W by S W & W by N	.	18·7	...	...	Clear.
	28th	·854	86·5	65·3	135·0	74·6	64·4	57·3	·57	W S W	..	39·5	...	☾	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88·8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·58
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·13
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 28th February	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·46

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd March 1875.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·966
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 2nd	30·146
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 A.M. on the 19th	29·726
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·420
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·038
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·912
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·126
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	66·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 12th	80·0
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 23rd	53·8
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	26·2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	74·8
Ditto ditto min. ditto	59·8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·0
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	61·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	4·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	8·5
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·488
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·39
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·78
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·75
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	125·0
	Inches.
Rained 8 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·00
Total amount of rain during the month	1·27
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	1·64
Prevailing direction of the wind	N W, S E & N E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th February 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75 COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1874

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1875.

Circle	District	Canal	Supply of Water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second	Supply of Water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month	Dalwa Rabi Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Dalwa Rabi Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Dalwa Rabi Irrigation: Total area leased up to the end of the month	Rabi Cultivation, Winter Wheat and Cereals, Rice: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Rabi Cultivation, Winter Wheat and Cereals, Rice: Area leased during the month	Rabi Cultivation, Winter Wheat and Cereals, Rice: Total area leased up to the end of the month	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased during the month	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Total area leased up to the end of the month	Sugar-cane and other crops: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Sugar-cane and other crops: Area leased during the month	Sugar-cane and other crops: Total area leased up to the end of the month	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17)	Grand total of corresponding period of last year	Rainfall: Inches during month	Rainfall: Inches during Rabi season	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*a*.—The details of Column 18 are—
		High Level Canal Range I	[illegible]	[illegible]		2	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]				
		Taldanda	1	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]				
		Machgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]				
		Total of district			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]	14		14	1		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] years	
	Howrah	[illegible] canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	
		Total of the circle			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4		14	1		1	[illegible]	[illegible]				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		1	[illegible]					
		Grand total of [illegible]			[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					

a.—The details of Column 18 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Rs.	4	1
Ditto	„ 2	16
Ditto	„ 1 8	1,743
Ditto	„ 1 6	12
Ditto	„ 1	10
Ditto	annas 10	4
Total		1,7[illegible]

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 1st March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th February 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,909	25,075 8 9	2,298 11 10	1,45,528 10	33,613 1 8	3,081 14 0	5,380 5 10
Or per mile of railway . ..	195	158 7 3	14 10 6	920 0	212 6 6	19 9 6	34 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ..	177,546½	1,20,793 0 0	11,072 13 0	7,43,886 0	1,61,694 8 4	14,821 19 10	25,894 13 7
Total for 7 weeks ..	2,08,455½	1,45,868 8 9	13,371 5 7	8,89,414 10	1,95,307 10 0	17,903 13 10	31,274 19 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,822	26,719 2 2	2,149 5 1	2,26,622 1	46,714 6 3	4,284 18 1	6,734 3 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	188	168 13 5	15 9 7	1,432 0	295 6 2	27 1 6	42 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	2,00,333½	1,58,456 8 5	14,527 18 7	13,09,901 19	2,66,394 11 6	24,419 10 5	38,947 9 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,278½	1,370 0 0	137 0 0	22,169 0	761 0 0	76 2 0	213 2 0
Or per mile of railway	367	49 0 0	4 18 0	792 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	7 12 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	62,169	7,852 0 0	785 4 0	1,04,059 0	3,165 0 0	346 10 0	1,131 14 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	72,447½	9,222 0 0	922 4 0	1,26,228 0	4,226 0 0	422 12 0	1,344 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,264	1,288 0 0	128 16 0	19,644 0	657 4 9	65 14 7	194 10 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	331	46 0 0	4 12 0	702 0	23 7 7	2 6 11	6 18 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	73,152	9,714 14 0	971 9 9	1,32,661 0	4,726 0 6	472 12 0	1,444 1 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	115,382	1,94,575 3 1	17,836 1 3	9,74,186 10	4,00,712 15 6	36,732 0 5	54,568 1 8
Or per mile of railway	...	152 0 8	13 18 9	...	313 1 11	28 14 1	42 12 10
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ..	687,879	10,38,241 11 10	95,172 3 2	58,85,357 30	24,58,294 0 0	225,343 12 4	320,515 15 6
Total for 7 weeks ...	803,[illegible]1	12,32,816 14 11	113,008 4 5	68,59,844 0	28,[illegible]006 15 6	262,075 12 9	375,083 17 2
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	113,252	1,75,062 1 3	16,102 7 6	14,92,506 26	6,32,054 10 6	57,938 6 10	74,040 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	137 4 2	12 11 8	...	493 14 3	45 5 5	57 17 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	789,420	12,32,006 13 2	112,933 19 2	103,87,043	44,15,715 13 3	404,773 19 0	517,707 18 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,839	30,931 2 8	2,835 12 7	1,13,153 0	35,785 14 0	3,280 7 5	6,116 0 0
Or per mile of railway ..	[illegible]	138 4 0	12 13 5		159 15 0	14 13 3	27 6 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ..	34,669	1,08,609 9 3	9,955 17 7	6,40,174 10	1,72,886 5 0	15,847 18 3	25,803 15 10
Total for 7 weeks ..	39,508	139,543 11 6	12,791 10 2	7,53,327 10	2,08,672 3 0	19,128 5 8	31,919 15 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,756	28,980 2 9	2,656 10 4	1,20,981 10	34,345 5 0	3,148 6 5	5,804 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	129 8 4	11 17 5	...	153 8 0	14 1 5	25 18 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,567	1,30,071 13 0	11,923 5 0	7,42,517 10	2,04,182 2 6	18,716 14 0	30,639 19 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

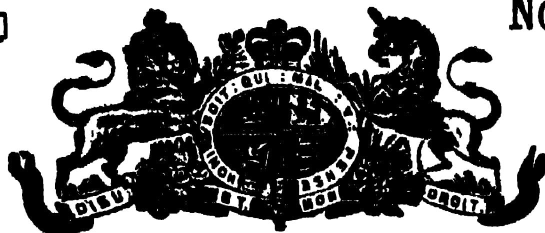
Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 20th February 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,540	1,069 0 0	106 18 0	6,650 0	600 0 0	60 0 0	166 18 0
Or per mile of railway	57	39 0 0	3 18 0	244 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 2 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year .	9,458	6,750 0 0	675 0 0	46,133 0	3,733 0 0	373 6 0	1,048 6 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,998	7,819 0 0	781 18 0	52,783 0	4,333 0 0	433 6 0	1,215 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,878	1,291 0 0	129 2 0	8,250 30	617 3 0	61 14 5	190 16 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	69	47 6 0	4 14 9	302 31	22 10 4	2 5 3	7 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,441	8,552 8 0	855 5 0	55,471 0	4,069 0 6	406 18 1	1,262 3 1

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1875.



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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act No. VI of 1864, and moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG also moved that the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG then moved that the Bill be passed; and in doing so said that the Bill consisted of but one section, which gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor to revoke a boiler certificate already granted, or to be granted, on the ground of the incompetency of the person who had charge of the boiler to carry on his duties as such. The Select Committee, in order to provide against the too arbitrary exercise of the power by such officer as the Lieutenant-Governor might delegate in that behalf, provided that an appeal might be made to some officer appointed by the Government; and if he thought the man was competent, he was authorized to issue a certificate, and then it would be competent to the officer who had charge of the working of the Act either to grant a certificate or to allow a former certificate to remain in force.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARY MARKS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had the honor to move that the Bill to provide for the survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, which had been for some days in the hands of the members, be read in Council. In asking leave to introduce the Bill, he had mentioned to the Council that much of the value of the survey operations in Bengal had been lost owing to the boundaries not being secured by marks on the ground after they had been ascertained and laid down by the survey officers; and sometimes after, in the process of the survey, they had been settled after much dispute. For many years the Supreme Government had pointed out to the Government of Bengal that the provinces under its administration stood alone in that respect; that in all other provinces boundaries were secured by boundary-marks; and that the charge for erecting and maintaining them fell upon the land. The survey officers had long insisted upon the erection of boundary-marks as a necessary measure for the benefit of the landed classes, and the Government of Bengal was entirely in accord with the Supreme Government in the opinion which had been expressed: *first*, that it was a great waste of power making these surveys and letting the results of them be lost by not securing the boundaries by marks; and, *secondly*, that the expense of erecting and maintaining the boundary-marks should fall on the holders of land.

It having been decided to introduce a Bill to supply the want, the opportunity had been taken, in the second Part of the Bill, of declaring the power of the Government to order a survey to be made—either a general survey, as of a district, or a special survey, as of a tract of country, such as that now being carried on in the dearahs south of Goalundo for the identification of property, or such as was required in different parts of the country for irrigation purposes. Clauses empowering the Government to order such surveys had been introduced, because there had been a doubt whether the law, as it now stood, did expressly authorize the Government to undertake such surveys for any purposes except those of a revenue settlement. The clauses now proposed would do away with any doubt on this point.

The third Part of the Bill provided for the erection of boundary-marks. It had always, in making a survey, been necessary to have temporary boundary-marks. The civil revenue officer first ascertained the boundaries, which the professional surveyor following him was to survey, and it was necessary, until they had been surveyed, to secure the recognition of them by the erection of petty mounds of earth,—works not of an expensive nature, but in regard to which the co-operation of the villagers and the people about the land was required. Sometimes, where the survey was unpopular, in consequence of its object not being understood, much difficulty had been caused by the removal of the temporary boundary-marks, the people destroying at night what had been set up in the day. That difficulty had been felt in Behar in the survey operations now going on there in connection with the irrigation works. Such mischievous proceedings could not be tolerated, and the Bill contained provisions which would check obstructions of that sort being put in the way of survey officers. Boundary-marks were, under the Bill, divided into temporary marks, which were

required to be kept up until the survey was completed, or until permanent marks were erected, and permanent boundary-marks. The provisions of Part III had for their object to enable the Collector to get the temporary marks erected as easily and as promptly as possible with the assistance or by the agency of the local holders of land. They were to the effect that the Collector might call upon any occupant to erect such marks as were necessary, and to maintain and keep them in repair until the completion of the survey, or until the erection of permanent boundary-marks. Practically, in any particular length of boundary the Collector would call upon them an who had the greatest influence in the locality and the greatest command of the necessary labour and materials. The use of the term "occupant" was in order to enable the Collector to call upon even a well-to-do ryot to put up temporary boundary-marks. If the ryot happened to be locally the most influential person as regards any particular length of boundary, then the Collector would call upon him rather than upon the absent zemindar, who was perhaps only an annuitant upon the land.

Then, again, on the survey being finished, the Collector might call upon the occupant to put up permanent boundary-marks. As the Bill stood, it provided that the expense neither of the temporary nor of the permanent boundary-marks should rest eventually on the person who had been required to erect them. It was to be refunded to him; and the Select Committee, to whom the Bill would be referred, might perhaps think it proper to go further and to provide for an advance being given to the occupant, so that even in the first instance the expense might not fall upon him.

The Bill, as it stood, provided that, as soon as the occupant had put up either temporary or permanent boundary-marks, he was to give to the Collector the amount of expenses incurred, and the Collector, after satisfying himself that the charges were reasonable, was to pay the amount. As soon as the Collector had ascertained the whole cost of the boundary-marks put up by the occupant in any convenient tract of country, or the amount he had himself disbursed in that behalf, if he had himself erected the boundary-marks, he would proceed to assess the cost upon the different estates, including the lakhiraj tenures, within which any lands had been distinguished by marks, proportionately to the interest which each had in the boundary-marks put up. In making this assessment, much must of course be left to the discretion of the Collector; everything would depend upon the circumstances of each case.

Having assessed the sum which each estate was bound to pay to refund the Government the cost of erecting the boundary-marks, the Collector would proceed to allot the sum so assessed on each estate amongst those who held permanent tenures therein superior to those of occupancy ryots, and the zemindar, who was bound to pay that lump sum to the Government, would have the same powers given to him for recovering the quota due to him by the different tenure-holders as he had in respect to the recovery of rent from them.

The exact mode of assessment upon the tenure-holders was a difficult question; so difficult, that it seemed to MR. DAMPIER impossible to lay down any general rule upon the subject. It appeared to him that the Collector who knew the locality would be the best judge as to what would be a fair proportion for the tenure-holders to pay according to the situation of the tenures themselves. In some cases it would be simple enough: for instance, where a zemindar had let his whole estate in putnee, and the putneedar again let in durputnee, the latter was obviously the man upon whom the chief expense should fall, and not the zemindar or the putneedar, who would probably, however, have to pay a trifling amount, as representing the contingent benefit they derived in virtue of their position as annuitants upon the estate. But other cases would not be so simple: for instance, the adjustment of the proportions payable respectively by the holder, on the one hand, of a small tenure, of which the boundary marched for some length with that of the mouzah or estate, which boundary was therefore actually demarcated by the boundary-marks of the mouzah, and on the other hand by the holder of a tenure which was situated in the centre of the mouzah, and which, therefore, received a less direct benefit from the erection of the boundary-marks.

The fifth Part of the Bill provided that the Collector, if he came across boundary disputes in the course of his survey, should have the same power of deciding such disputes as he had in cases of settlement; and not only would he have such powers if he came across a case of disputed boundary in the course of a survey, but also if, where the boundaries had once been marked, a dispute arose in consequence of the marks having become obliterated, the Collector might, of his own motion, call upon the parties concerned and say—"We have once decided this boundary and secured it by marks, but you have allowed those marks to be obliterated; we shall again identify the boundary and you must again erect marks."

He would next notice the provision contained in section 32. Under the general law of limitation, when an award was made by the revenue authorities in the course of a settlement (survey officers professed to act under setttlement powers), the parties aggrieved need not bring their civil suit to reverse the award of the revenue officer until three years after the date of the award. The result was frequent alterations in survey maps and records of property after they had been completed, and was productive of much inconvenience, which was brought prominently to the notice of the Government by the Board of Revenue. After consideration and discussion, the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being decided that six months would be a sufficient time to allow for the institution of a civil suit to reverse the award of a revenue officer. It might be objected that this Council had not that power in regard to the law of limitation; but MR. DAMPIER thought that if hon'ble members who felt a doubt upon the subject would look into the Limitation Act, they would find that there was specially reserved the power to make special limitations in special cases.

The last point that remained to be noticed was in section 36. The Supreme Government was very decided that the operations now being carried on in Midnapore should be made permanently useful by the erection of boundary-marks, and they agreed to advance the money necessary to erect boundary-marks, *pari passu* with the survey in the field season just past, on the distinct understanding that provision should be made in the Bill which was to be introduced for the recovery of the amount so advanced in accordance with the practice of other provinces.

MR. DAMPIER would repeat what he had said in his previous speech, that there was no idea of going over the old ground which had been already surveyed for the purpose of putting up boundary-marks. It was a great pity that boundary-marks had not been put up; but to go over the old ground again for this one purpose would do more harm than good. Therefore this Bill would only at present come into practical effect in Midnapore, in the survey of which there were about two seasons' work left, and in the dearahs below Goalundo now being surveyed, and probably it would be used for the irrigation surveys which were being carried on in Behar; and also when the Government had a resettlement of their own estates to make, as in Khoorda or in Orissa, it would certainly cause the boundaries, when once ascertained and settled, to be secured by marks. He was not aware that any other operations were now immediately contemplated to which the Bill would apply.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said there were three or four important points involved in this Bill: *firstly*, the erection of boundary-pillars; *secondly*, the cost of erection and its apportionment; *thirdly*, the recovery of the cost; and *fourthly*, the question of appeals. As regards the erection of boundary-pillars, the hon'ble mover of the Bill, both when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill and on the present occasion, had clearly elucidated the necessity of doing so: in fact the survey was incomplete without proper demarcation of plots of ground by boundary-pillars, and it was to be regretted that this idea was not carried into effect whilst the survey was going on throughout the country. Practically, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, the benefit to be derived from this Bill would be limited to one district only, or rather to one-half of it, namely Midnapore. The survey had been completed for the rest of the province, and it would entail enormous cost if the work were to be done over again. The survey operations, as the Council were well aware, had been very expensive, not only to the Government, but to all classes of the people interested in the land, and the re-survey of the country could

not therefore be carried out without calling into being the many evils which flowed from the first undertaking. But where the survey must be made, it was certainly desirable that demarcations should be effected by the erection of boundary pillars: in fact, the erection of such pillars formed part and parcel, as it were, of the survey system. At the same time he should observe that the benefit expected from this Bill could not be realized in all cases: for the minute and frequent sub-division of property in this country was a great obstacle to the permanency of land-marks. What might be considered permanent marks to-day, might in five years have to be changed in consequence of change of ownership in the same property by the natural operation of the Indian law of inheritance. This was particularly the case with small holdings which were not hampered by a cumbrous partition law. As regards large estates, partitions were not so frequent, simply because the *butwarrah* law was an almost insuperable obstacle in the way; but this obstacle would to a great extent be removed by the proposed simplification of the *butwarrah* law. Nevertheless the object of the Bill was good; demarcation of lands by boundary-pillars would be beneficial, and, he hoped, would prevent the frequency of boundary disputes, which at one time use to flood our Courts.

The next point was as to the cost of the erection of boundary-pillars. He confessed that opinions differed on that point. It was urged on one side that the survey was an imperial work; and as the demarcation of lands by the erection of boundary-pillars formed a part and parcel of that work, the State ought to bear the cost of such demarcation and erection. On the other side it was argued that the landholders benefited by the demarcation, and therefore it was but right and proper that they should pay the cost. He submitted that much might be said on both sides of the question. It was true that in all other provinces save Bengal the cost of demarcation was paid by the landholders; but because the Government followed a different principle in other parts of the country, it did not necessarily imply that that principle was right. It should be borne in mind that the State as landlord was interested in knowing how the lands were distributed, and that therefore it ought to bear the cost of demarcation. In private estates in Bengal the zemindar had no power under the law to levy the cost of a survey from the ryots, and the reason was obvious—it was the interest of the zemindar to see how the lands were distributed and parcelled out. Private landholders were undoubtedly interested in the demarcation of the land by boundary-pillars, but the Government was also similarly interested. When estates were sold for default of payment of revenue, if there was not this demarcation of land by boundary-pillars, the new purchaser was put to great difficulty, and the Government was bound to point out to him the land which it had sold. If the Government failed to identify the estate, the sale would become void. He believed there had been some cases of small estates in which the Government could not identify the land, and that consequently the sale became null and void. Then, again, in the case of the dearah lands or alluvial lands, the Government was equally interested as the private landholder. In cases of the formation of *chur* land, the Government had a right to make a fresh assessment; the zemindar also could claim an abatement of revenue where the land was washed away. It not unfrequently became a matter of dispute between the Government and the private landlord in identifying lands so washed away or so newly formed. It was consequently the interest of both in this wise to see proper boundary-marks put up and maintained for the purpose of future identification of the lands, and it was therefore equitable that the cost should be distributed between the private landlord and the Government.

Then the Bill provided that tenure-holders and other ryots having beneficial interests in the land ought to be made to contribute to the cost of the erection of boundary-pillars. The provisions of this Part of the Bill had been taken from the Embankment Act. Now in the case of embankments, the benefit from such works to parties beneficially interested in the land could be distinctly defined, but he did not think that in cases coming under this Bill the benefit could in all cases be so distinctly traced and described. He admitted that where an entire estate had been let out by the zemindar in putnee, and by the putneedar in durputnee, and by the durputneedar in seputnee, and so on, the under-tenure-holders ought to be made to contribute, because the zemindar and the

sub-tenure-holders (except the representative in the last degree) were in such cases mere annuitants; but it was a question for consideration whether all persons, having a beneficial interest in land, however their holdings might be situate, should be made to contribute, though they might not derive any direct benefit from the erection of the boundary-pillars, or though the benefit might be infinitesimal—perhaps more imaginary than real. As hon'ble members were aware, the survey had been made estate by estate, or mouzahwarry. Now there might be numerous tenures or holdings comprised within the estate or mouzah; it might be necessary to erect boundary-pillars at the junctions or borders or parting lines, or where the lands of one estate might be dovetailed into those of another; the only tenures or holdings which might be benefited by the erection of the boundary-pillars would be those which would lie near the boundary line. Would it, under such circumstances, be fair and just to tax all holdings of a permanent nature alike when the benefit derived was not alike? Those whose lands abutted upon the boundary line were directly interested in the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, whilst those whose lands were far away from the boundary-towards the centre of the estate or any other part would have little or no interest in the erection of the boundary-marks. It was therefore worthy of consideration whether all persons having a beneficial interest in lands in the estate so demarcated should be made to contribute. Moreover the rule of proportion laid down in the Bill did not seem to be clear. The hon'ble member said that it was a difficult subject, and he therefore proposed to throw the task upon the Collector. That officer being upon the spot, would be in a better position to adjust the proportion of interest of the persons benefited by the erection of boundary-pillars. He did not deny the truth of this; but he thought the Council ought to consider whether all persons should be taxed for a work the benefit of which they did not share alike, and whether it would be right in principle to leave it to executive officers to vary the rule of proportion according to their varying judgment.

With regard to the recovery of the cost, he observed that it was proposed to recover it as an arrear of revenue, and to authorize the sale of the estate for default in payment. He submitted that it was not proper or reasonable to proceed at once against the land in case of default of payment of such demands as these. If the moveable property of the debtor was not sufficient to satisfy the claim, it would then be right to proceed against the land. His Honor the President was aware how tenderly the land was dealt with in northern India, but here, Baboo Kristodas Pal regretted to say, an opposite feeling prevailed. Almost every demand of Government was converted into a revenue demand, and the land was sold outright for default. He would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee, whether it would not be better to treat this as a State demand and recover it under the certificate procedure, in the same manner as the Council had lately enacted for the recovery of famine advances. It might be easily imagined that the moveable property in cases coming under the Bill would generally be sufficient to satisfy the demand: but if it was not sufficient, then the land might be sold; but he held that it was a questionable policy to sell the land primarily to satisfy a demand which was not, strictly speaking, a revenue demand.

With regard to the question of appeal, he confessed he was not in favour of a multiplicity of appeals, and he entirely went with the hon'ble mover of the Bill in reducing the number of appeals in respect of boundary disputes. At present two appeals were allowed, but under this Bill only one appeal would be allowed from the Collector to the Commissioner; but he was sorry to observe that the Board of Revenue, to whom a second appeal lay, had been deprived of the general power of superintendence and control in proceedings connected with decisions upon boundary disputes. He was of opinion that this general power of control and supervision should not be taken away from the Board. He would not certainly allow parties to appeal to the Board as a matter of right, but leave it optional with the Board to exercise the power in those cases in which they might think fit. There might be cases of peculiar hardship in which the Board might think fit to interfere; but under section 36 the Board would be precluded from exercising such a power.

As for the limitation of time, he observed that the Board of Revenue were divided in opinion. Mr. Money held that it would be amply sufficient to give

parties dissatisfied with the decisions of revenue officers in boundary disputes six months' time within which to institute a suit in the civil court; whereas Mr. Campbell, the other Member of the Board, thought that one year ought to be allowed. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was inclined to support the view taken by Mr. Campbell. He thought six months too short a time, and that it would be quite sufficient to reduce the present period of three years for the institution of a civil suit in a boundary case to one year, as suggested by Mr. Campbell.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the first point he should notice of those which had been brought forward was the argument that the demarcation as well as the survey was a matter of imperial interest, and therefore the expense should fall upon the Government; or, to substitute another word, upon the general tax-payer rather than upon the landholders. Now, he thought there was a distinction in this respect between the general survey and record of the allotment of the land to the different estates to which it appertained on the one hand, and on the other the demarcation by boundary-marks on the ground of those estates and other local divisions of land which came under such survey. The former process was certainly a matter of general interest and of general statistical utility, which gave it an imperial character. For instance, the record of the distribution of the land in Tirhoot among estates and proprietors would be a matter of interest to the statistician, not only in Tirhoot, but in Chittagong; whereas the securing the boundaries between the different estates and tenures on the ground was a question of purely local interest: it concerned only the local landholders. And so it seemed to him that there was a distinction between the character of the survey operations and that of the operations for securing boundaries on the ground, which fully justified the cost of the former being treated as an imperial charge while the expenses of the latter were localized.

The hon'ble member who spoke last had next said that tenures within an estate might be very differently affected and interested in the demarcation of the particular portion of the boundary of the estate; that one tenure might be situated at the heart of the estate at a distance from the boundary, another might abut on the boundary, and therefore in the demarcation of that portion of the estate, the boundary would be *pro tanto* a demarcation of the tenure itself. MR. DAMPIER was not quite certain that he understood his hon'ble friend, but he seemed to say that for these reasons the holders of tenures should not be made to contribute to the expense of erecting boundary-marks. If the hon'ble member's meaning was so, MR. DAMPIER could not follow the argument at all. All that had been said seemed to him to point to the conclusion that the greatest latitude must be given to the authority who was in the best position to make a fair assessment with reference to all the local circumstances. If one tenure might be situated on the boundary of an estate, and another at some distance from it, towards the centre of the estate, the officer making the allotment would find that the holder of the tenure situated on the boundary of the estate was much more benefited and interested in the erection of the marks, and ought therefore to bear a higher proportion of the expense than the owner of the tenure situated in the centre of the estate. But it seemed to MR. DAMPIER that no central authority could possibly lay down rules for these matters. If the Select Committee could devise any lines to guide the Collector in the apportionment of the expense, he should not oppose such lines being introduced in the Bill; but he thought it would be found practically impossible to do so.

The suggestion made that the recovery of these expenses should be dealt with, not as arrears of land revenue, but as demands due to the State, MR. DAMPIER thought was worthy of consideration by the Select Committee, and he should be fully prepared to consider it there.

Then the hon'ble member did not approve of the Board's right of supervision being withdrawn in cases of boundary disputes. The principle upon which the Board acted generally, where a discretional power of supervision was given, was this. Where the order of the revenue authorities was final, as in cases of butwarrah, the Board always went carefully into objections and looked into the cases with a view to correcting any defects which they might discover; but where the award of the revenue authorities was only provisional, and where the law provided a remedy in the Civil Court to upset that

award, the Board were less willing to interfere. Whatever the Board might do, or might not do, a dissatisfied party would still be sure to go to the Civil Court ultimately, and therefore in cases of that description the Board generally refused to interfere with the quasi-judicial award of the Collector and Commissioner. The Bill followed the same principle.

As to six months being too short a period to allow for the institution of a civil suit to contest the award of a revenue authority, he had in this matter followed the recorded decision of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, who passed an order that when a Bill was brought in on this subject, the period of six months should be adopted as the limitation of time for the institution of a civil suit. Personally MR. DAMPIER was inclined to agree with the hon'ble gentleman that one year would be a more proper time to fix. The Select Committee would probably consider the point, and would come to a proper finding.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the mover.

REGISTRATION OF JUTE WAREHOUSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG also moved that the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was agreed to.

Section 2 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that in clause (7) of section 2, below the figures "250," the figures "200" be inserted. This point, he said, was considered in Select Committee, when some of the members were of opinion that the present minimum rate of fee was quite low enough. But there was a difference of opinion, and he therefore thought fit to give notice of the amendment. He submitted that the present minimum was too high. It was not needed for purposes of revenue, because the working of the Fire-brigade Act for the last two years had left a surplus of nearly Rs. 60,000: on the other hand, it pressed very severely and unnecessarily on the proprietors of small warehouses. It was urged that the lowering of the minimum rate of fee might encourage the establishment of small jute warehouses, which would be a source of danger to property in their vicinity; but he believed that the rules for the grant of licenses contained in section 7 would prove sufficiently discouraging to the establishment of small warehouses, and the Justices would have sufficient discretion in licensing places for the storage of jute. So, all things considered, he thought that the minimum rate of fee was too high, and would therefore propose to reduce it to Rs 200.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was decidedly opposed to the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend. The objection to the present minimum rate was that it pressed too severely on small warehouses. He submitted that it was not desirable, especially now, when we were relaxing many of the restrictions which had hitherto hampered the jute trade, to allow small warehouses to exist in the Native part of the town. If a jute warehouse was not sufficiently large to enable it to afford to pay the minimum fee of Rs. 250, he thought it ought not to be allowed to be used for the purpose. We wished to restrict the trade to large warehouses and properly constructed buildings, and on that ground it appeared to him that a fee of Rs. 250 was by no means too large.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he fully agreed with the hon'be mover of the Bill. He considered that all warehouses of the class which would apply for a license of Rs 200 would be a source of great danger to the town, and he would certainly wish to see houses of that kind excluded from the town. There was ample space in the vicinity of the town for the establishment of warehouses of this description, where they were not so much a source of danger, and where the minimum fee at present was Rs. 150, and where also he saw a further

amendment, to be proposed by the hon'ble mover, would enable the Municipal Commissioners to reduce it to Rs. 100. It was better that houses of that class should be driven from the town and confined to the suburbs, where the risk to valuable property was not so great.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he did not think it was a matter of great importance whether the minimum fee were fixed at Rs. 250 or at Rs. 200; but on the whole he thought it better to adhere to the present rate of Rs. 250. It appeared to him that the tendency of the diminution of the minimum amount would be to lower the character of the buildings used as warehouses. It might be said that the Justices were at liberty to refuse a license to a building not constructed on the conditions specified in the Act; but he would appeal to the hon'ble mover of the amendment whether the exercise of that discretion did not place the Justices in an invidious position, by calling upon them to refuse a license to a building the construction of which the action of the legislature had encouraged by the reduction of the minimum amount of fee.

There was one other matter as to the minimum fee on which he thought the Bill was liable to misconstruction. By the 7th clause of section 2 provision was made for the imposition of four specific rates of fee for the grant of licenses, and in a subsequent part of the section it was provided that the Justices might alter the amount of fee to be paid—

[The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg explained that that provision would be modified by an amendment which he intended to propose.]

The HON'BLE MR. Reynolds expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was going to suggest that in the concluding clause of this section, after the words "amount of the fee," should be inserted the words "in accordance with the rates hereinbefore mentioned." As it now stood, the Justices might think that they were at liberty to alter the rates to other rates not in accordance with the rates fixed by the section; and although he was advised that the clause as it stood was hardly open to that construction, it was wise to remove all possible misapprehension by introducing the words which he had suggested. That, he thought, would meet the objection of the hon'ble member who had last spoken.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the objection taken to his amendment was simply this, that the lowering of the fee would encourage the establishment of small jute warehouses—an objection which he had anticipated in his opening remarks. He begged to point to clause 3 of the section under consideration, which sufficiently provided against the establishment of warehouses of the class to which they were referring. That clause provided that space should be reserved on land appertaining to the jute warehouse for the loading and unloading of carts. That provision could not be complied with by the proprietors of small jute warehouses; it would be incumbent on the Justices to see that warehouses were provided with sufficient space for loading and unloading, and the amendment could not therefore be said to have a tendency to encourage the establishment of small warehouses. Strictly speaking, if the lowering of the fee were carried, it would only apply to the small warehouses which now existed; and as it was not the object to suppress these, he did not see on what principle of justice the benefit was denied to them, if it was admitted that these small warehouses were not sufficiently remunerative to enable the owners to pay a fee of Rs. 250. It was true that they did pay the fee at present, but it pressed severely upon them; and he thought that in justice to the proprietors of small warehouses the fee ought to be reduced.

The Council then divided:

AYES—4.	NOES—6.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Asghar Ali.	The Hon'ble Mr. Brooks.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	" " Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
" " Mr. Dampier.	" " Mr. Reynolds.
" " The Advocate-General.	" " Mr. Hogg.
	" " Mr. Schalch.
	" " The President.

The motion was therefore negatived, and the section was passed with the amendment referred to by the HON'BLE MR. HOGG.

Section 3 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL proposed to withdraw the next two amendments in his notice.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he thought it would be desirable for the hon'ble member to proceed with the next amendment of which he had given notice, and which was—

"That in section 3 the following words be added:—

"The Justices may from time to time, as they may think fit, at a special meeting, alter the amount of annual fee, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse for which a license has been heretofore granted."

The Justices, according to the present Act, would have that power with regard to licenses hereafter granted; but as that section would not, he was advised, have retrospective effect, it was necessary in section 3 to add words to the same effect as in section 6, as that would enable the Justices to revise the rate of fee when imposed on existing warehouses. He would therefore adopt the amendment of his hon'ble friend, adding to it the words "in accordance with the rates heretofore specified" after the words "amount of annual fee."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL then moved his amendment with the addition suggested by the HON'BLE MR. HOGG.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 4 and 5 were agreed to.

Section 6 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was willing to reduce the fee in the suburbs, he would move the next amendment standing in his name, namely that in the second paragraph of section 6, the words "and fifty," wherever they occurred, be omitted.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he saw no objection to this amendment, as the objection which applied to small warehouses in the town could not be urged with the same force as regards the suburbs, more especially as the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs had asked to be allowed a latitude in granting licenses at fixed fees.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought a discretion should be given to the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs, and if the amendment was carried, it would be in accordance with their wishes.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 7 and 8 were agreed to.

Section 9 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that the following words be added to the section:—

"Provided that there shall be no double conviction in respect of the same matter both under this and the last preceding section."

His object in moving this amendment was that no two persons should be punished for the same offence. He thought it would be quite sufficient for the purposes of this law if one person were fined for the offence committed, whether he were the occupier of a warehouse, the owner, or any person who infringed the conditions under which the license was granted. This provision was rendered the more necessary by the section of the Bill which declared that where a warehouse was let out in portions, the owner should, for the purposes of the Act, be considered to be the occupier. In such cases the occupier might infringe the law, and the owner might have no control whatever over the occupier's actions. If, however, the Justices could fix the responsibility

on the occupier of the particular portion of the premises in which the offence was committed, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think it would be consistent with justice to proceed against the owner. But if the occupier could not be got at, it would be reasonable to prosecute the owner and punish him. Take another case; a coolie smoked, and he ought to be punished for the offence he committed. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why the owner of the warehouse should be punished for the commission of acts which were not strictly under his control. If there was any neglect on the part of the occupier or the owner, there was provision for the cancellation of his license. He believed the object of the Bill would be sufficiently attained if one person, either the owner or the occupier, or any other person convicted of infringement of the law, were punished; but to say that two persons should be punished for the same offence, was not a provision that could be considered sound and equitable.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was not prepared to accept the amendment. He thought the hon'ble member had in a measure misapprehended the bearing of the section. It was not intended by either section 8 or section 9 to punish the owner. By section 8 the person punishable was distinctly stated to be the occupier, and the object was to guard the owner from the vexatious prosecutions to which he had hitherto been subject. According to the sections as they stood, the occupier was rendered liable to punishment and also the person who actually infringed the law. MR. HOGG did not see that it was at all inconsistent that the occupier, who had the management of the property, should be held responsible for the primary control of the establishment under his charge, and that the person who had actually infringed the law in consequence of the lax management of the occupier, or in opposition to his direct orders, should also be liable to punishment. In that we followed the principle of the Penal Code, where the person actually committing an offence and the abettor were both liable to be punished. A similar provision was to be found in the law for the prevention of gambling. Under that law the owner of the gaming-house was held liable for allowing gambling to go on in his house, and the persons engaged in the gambling were also liable to punishment. MR. HOGG therefore trusted the Council would not relieve the occupier from the very proper responsibility imposed upon him by this section. It was the responsibility of controlling his establishment in accordance with the law passed by this Council; nor should they relieve the person actually infringing the law from being liable to punishment for the offence committed by him. He thought that if his hon'ble friend had examined the sections carefully, he would have seen that it was not intended to impose a penalty on both the owner and the occupier, and he would then, in all probability, not have brought forward this amendment.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that, in reply to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend (Mr. Hogg), he would point to the concluding words of section 4 of the Bill, which were as follows:—

"If any jute warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier."

He had referred to cases coming under that provision. Here the owner was deemed to be the occupier; and as his hon'ble friend had observed that the owner had very little control over the occupier, the responsibility should not be fixed upon him; but where the occupier could not be got at, the owner ought certainly to be held liable. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not relax the provisions of the Bill in the slightest degree, but would only ask the Council to consider whether it was equitable to provide that more than one person should be punished for the same offence.

The motion was negatived, and the section agreed to as it stood.

Section 10 was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG the following words were added to section 11, in order to guard against acts already done being interfered with by that section:—

"Except as in this Act expressly provided, nothing in this Act contained shall affect anything done under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

The rest of the sections, the schedule, and the preamble and title, were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG the following words were added to section 6:—

"For which a license has been heretofore, or for which a license may hereafter, be granted."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that as this Bill had been some time before the Council and also before the public, he would, with His Honor the President's permission, move that the Bill be passed as it had been settled in Council that day.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that as this Bill had been twice before the Select Committee, and as its terms had been very carefully considered by the Council, he thought there could be no objection to the Bill being passed that day, if it were the pleasure of the Council to do so.

The motion was carried and the Bill passed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 13th instant.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 142B, dated Fort William, the 26th February 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

I AM directed by the Member-in-Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 20,66,607-25, against maunds 24,73,224-24-1 in the previous quarter and 19,72,051 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 66,45,702-5-10, against Rs. 79,50,045-8-3 and Rs. 64,09,166 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.						POOREE		24 PERGUNNAHS.
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of						Manufactures of		Manufactures of
	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869 70.	1870-71.	1871-72	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S	Mds.	Mds. S	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S	Mds. S
Balance at close of last quarter	1,376 30	15,218 14	2,893	406 0	951 30	3,982 30 11	6,910 32 11	1,49,812 30 0	.	2,466 20	2,80,839 24	17,580 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter		...		..		...	...	109 12 0	16 30			
Total	1,376 30	15,218 14	2,893	406 0	951 30	3,982 30 11	6,910 32 11	1,49,922 2 0	16 30	2,466 20	2,80,839 24	17,580 0
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter	1,376 30	*1,665 5	2,320	...	. .	275 0 0	132 0 0	32,455 30 0	. ...	1,891 30	62,049 10	7,331 0
Wastage	...	588 14			773 10	782 0 4	2,015 25 0	126 8 2				58 0
Total	1,376 30	2,253 19	2,320	... ..	773 10	1,057 0 4	2,177 25 0	32,581 38 2	..	1,891 30	62,049 10	7,389 0
Balance at close of the quarter	...	12,964 35	573	406 0	178 20	2,925 30 7	4,733 7 11	1,17,340 3 14	16 30	574 30	2,18,790 14	10,191 0

* Of this quantity 1,531 maunds 35 seers was not sold, but represents deficiency on which duty was levied.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review, amounted to maunds 1,09,496-25, against 1,26,363-24-1 maunds in the previous quarter and 93,282 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

II.

Memorandum showing the different kinds of Foreign Salt sea-imported and cleared out on payment of duty at the Port of Calcutta during the 3rd Quarter (October, November, and December) of the following years.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1872-73.		3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	14,02,485	12,67,658	17,28,175	13,61,782	16,93,971	14,67,568
Foreign Kurkutch ..	4,68,102	2,71,422	2,64,006	2,61,810	3,30,717	2,18,201
Indian ditto ...	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906
Total ...	20,51,715	16,93,651	20,87,341	18,22,631	23,77,888	19,08,675

5. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:—

III.

Memorandum showing the Detailed Description of Indian Kurkutch.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1872-73		3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	92,728	1,02,891	67,080	1,49,197	3,53,200	1,57,086
Madras	40,000	51,680	......	46,442	... ..	65,820
Kunore .	......	.....	.. ...	3,400	.....	......
Covelong	48,400	.	28,080	......	. ...	. ....
Total ...	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	4th quarter of 1873-74.	1st quarter of 1874-75.	2nd quarter of 1874-75.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golas	16,08,350	17,19,899	9,63,495	6,56,525	9,21,168
Chittagong Government Golas	1,16,874	1,13,798	1,12,544	81,650	1,56,252
Total ...	17,25,224	18,33,697	10,76,039	7,38,175	10,77,420

7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

V.

PERIOD.	*Viâ* Ballikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewakhalee.	*Viâ* Kidderpore.	*Viâ* Balliaghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1872-73 ...	4,80,760	1,18,159	88,287	77,703	6,87,592	3,63,556	1,648	2,200
Ditto 1873-74 ...	4,03,816	1,01,740	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,326	709	......
Ditto 1874-75 ...	4,80,443	1,20,885	72,180	1,88,260	6,74,804	3,94,382	367	......

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 7,775 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 6,144 maunds in the previous quarter, and 16,854 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October	3,013
November	2,388
December	2,374
Total ...	7,775

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
October	31,673
November	28,296
December	7,945
Total ...	67,914

2,213 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

VI.

Description of Salt.	Prices on 15th October		Prices on 31st October		Prices on 15th November		Prices on 30th November		Prices on 15th December		Prices on 31st December	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873	1874
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	78	88	68	70	71	75	74	85	90	70	95	70
French Kurkutch ...	50	...	40	..	53	...	53		60	71	63	68
Jeddah ditto ...	57	87	57	87	57	87	50	87	61	87	75	87
Bombay ditto ...	37	49	37	56	41	60	41	62	14	60	44	59
Madras ditto ...	58	65	56	65	53	70	55	70	58	71	60	71

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

VII.

Months.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	6,16,340	1,00,000	2,41,156
November	5.66,340	Not recd.	3.69,344
December	5,66,340	3,09,178	3,32,434

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	1,00,598	1,15,492	52,069	47,026
Madras Kurkutch	...	......	926	1,410
Total ...	1,00,598	1,15,492	52,995	48,436

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa Ports.

THE HASTINGS BRIDGE.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8) from a Resolution, No. 1172, dated the 8th March 1875, of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local,—Communications).

REMARKS.—The submission of the proposals for restoring the Hastings Bridge over Tolly's Nullah has been very much delayed, and the Superintending Engineer ascribes this to the great pressure of work that has existed in his Office and in that of the Executive Engineer, which prevented the consideration of projects for a new bridge until the arrival of an additional Executive Engineer at the beginning of December last.

2. The exigencies of carrying on Relief Works in the distressed districts rendered it necessary to take from the remaining districts and divisions every man that could possibly be spared, and these districts have for the last year been left with very insufficient establishments. On all sides much that was required has been necessarily left undone, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanation which has been afforded regarding the delay.

3. The question of keeping up the communication across the mouth of Tolly's Nullah by means of a bridge has been under discussion with the Superintending Engineer.

4. One project contemplated a temporary timber bridge between the abutments of the Hasting's Bridge, but this would have to be closed when the operations for putting up the permanent bridge were commenced, and the convenience to the public arising therefrom could only last for a short time.

5. A floating bridge could be easily put up, but the approaches to it would be very steep, and it would be necessary to open it frequently, at least once a day, at such time as would suit for the passage of boats, with reference to the tide. Heavy traffic could not use such abridge, and the foot traffic is sufficiently provided for at present.

6. The projects for a permanent bridge having now been received, it is expected that, including arrangements with the contractors, the bridge may be completed within a year, and the Lieutenant-Governor has determined on not constructing a temporary bridge. The Superintending Engineer will be directed to push on the arrangements for the new bridge with reference to the instructions in the following paragraphs.

8. The Executive Engineer may at once collect bricks and put the masonry of approaches in hand agreeably to the design which has been submitted, and no time should be lost in arranging with the contractors.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th March 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm. Prospects of crops as before reported. Cholera still prevalent in Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather dry; cool in the morning, but hot in the day. No change since last report; *e.g.* wheat and gram coming to maturity: some spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Rain wanted for indigo.
	3	Beerbhoom, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather somewhat hot. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 6th „ „	Nil	Hot weather coming on rapidly. Winter crops generally fair. Much sickness prevalent owing to the effects of the cyclone.
	5	Hooghly, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather clear throughout, but two or three mornings foggy; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet gathered; yield pretty fair. Ground unusually dry; water scarce. A good deal of cholera about.
		Howrah, 6th „ „	Nil	Bright and hot weather. No crops.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 8th† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather warm with *foggy mornings.* Harvest of cold-weather crops progressing. Cholera prevalent in Thanas Joynagore, Muthoorapore, Sultanpore, Bankipore, and Diamond Harbour. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Warm and sultry with occasionally cool nights. Cold-weather crops generally promising. Cereals yielding a good harvest. Indigo promising. Cholera still prevalent in Bongong.
	8	Jessore, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather clear; mornings occasionally misty. *Boro* or spring rice growing well The preparation of the land for the early rice is commencing.
Rajshahye Divn.	9	Moorshedabad, 6th Mar 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crops are approaching to maturity; some of them are being harvested with fair outturn. Prices almost stationary. There are a few cases of small-pox reported.
	10	Dinagepore, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warm. Nothing to add with regard to the state and prospects of crops, which are good.
	11	Maldah, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather seasonable; days warmer and nights cool. Cold-weather crops are in fair condition.
	12	Rajshahye, 6th „ „	Nil	The weather has been bright and warm throughout the week, and there has been no rain. All the crops on the ground—wheat, barley, millet, gram, and other pulses—are thriving and promise well. Lands are being ploughed preparatory to clearing them for paddy sowings after next month. Few cases of small-pox reported from one or two police stations.
	13	Rungpore, 5th „ „	Nil	Weather becoming hotter every day. Winter crops generally good
	14	Bogra, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
	15	Pubna, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and seasonable. The state of the *chaitali* crops is good and promises well. *Cheena* millet, *jolly*, and *boro*, or spring paddy, seedlings, are well above the ground, but want rain. Harvesting of sugarcane nearly finished. A few cases of small-pox reported from the jurisdiction of Pubna Police station.
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 5th „ „	Nil	The rain that has long been threatening has not yet fallen; the weather still continues hazy. Wheat and barley are in ear and promise well; mustard, too, is doing well; there are no other crops requiring notice.
	17	Julpigoree, 6th „ „	Nil	Days are unusually hot for the time of the year. No change to report in the prospects of crops; *e.g.*, they are satisfactory.
		Cooch Behar, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Rather hot in the noon. The cold-weather crops are tolerably good; wheat in particular looks very well.

* Telegram of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather and getting hot; looked like rain on the 8th. State and prospects of the crops good.
	19	Fureedpore, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable; south winds have set in. Prospects of the crops continue favorable. Price of common rice has risen at Goalundo, from imports declining; at Fureedpore and Madareepore it has fallen on account of imports increasing; and at Bhanga and Gopalgunge it continues the same. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather getting hot; mornings foggy and cool. State and prospects of crops good.
	21	Mymensing, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather somewhat unusually close and warm. State and prospects of crops fair.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather growing hot; slight showers in the north; no rain elsewhere. General health good; there is cholera in the town and also here and there in the district. Cattle disease very prevalent throughout the greater part of the district.
	23	Noakholly, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The mornings of greater part of the week were foggy. The cold-weather crops are reported to be progressing fairly.
	24	Tipperah, 5th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry; wind variable. No crops of any importance on the ground; there is nothing to report under this head. Health of the district not so good as it was; some cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 2nd Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable. The hill people have commenced to cut their *joom.* Mustard gathering is nearly over.
		Hill Tipperah, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather getting warmer; mornings foggy on the 1st and 2nd. South-west wind. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather seasonable; strong west winds. Harvesting of the spring crops going on; yield expected to be very good. A few sporadic cases of small-pox reported, but the health of the district is generally good.
	27	Gya, 6th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crops are all that could be desired. A full outturn is anticipated.
	28	Shahabad, 6th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops excellent. Peas and *mussoor* pulses being gathered.
	29	Durbhunga, 5th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings pleasant; days warm. State of crops satisfactory. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore ..	Nil	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of *surso* (mustard) and *kurao* pulses going on. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Bright, clear, and seasonable weather; west wind (favorable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable and the harvest has commenced. *Rahur* pulse doing well. Poppy heads being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings being put in the ground. Indigo sowing has commenced. New peas, *moosoor*, and *khesarie* pulses are coming into the market. Prices fluctuating. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather becoming warmer with wind from the west. Crops rapidly ripening. Poppy in full bloom. Indigo sowings commenced in places.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather fair and hot. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good all over the district.
	34	Bhagulpore, 8th* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Strong westerly winds set in. Crops all that could be desired. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather; west winds blowing. The cutting of tobacco and mustard well advanced; outturn very good. The cold-weather crops are very good and ripening fast.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 6th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Strong westerly wind during the day, and heat rapidly increasing, and evening very close. There is very little crop of any sort on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is—barley, gram, linseed, and poppy—are doing well. Mustard is nearly all cut.

* Telegrams of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather close and warm. Reaping of the cold-weather crops nearly finished. *Dalua* or spring rice coming on well. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 4th " "	Nil	Weather fair and cool. Rain is wanted for tillage. The pulses are generally indifferent. Cotton is growing well. *Dalua* rice is coming on.
39	Balasore, 5th " "	Nil	Weather warm and rather close. Very little ploughing for next harvest has been accomplished. Cholera very severe in track of recent cyclone, and a native doctor, with medicines, has been sent to that locality
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 5th Mar.	Nil	Seasonable weather, but becoming hot during the day. State and prospects of crops very promising Small-pox diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, 6th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather; traces of rain only. A heavy thunder storm early in the morning of the 5th March. Prospects of the crops throughout the district are excellent. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Favorable state and prospects of the crops.
43	Manbhoom, 6th Mar. 1875.	Nil	No rain Weather getting very hot. Crops on the ground. Wheat and *rahur* pulses good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	(A) 13 8	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	19 8	19 8	11 0	21 0	20 8	14 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	(B) 16 0	15 8	11 12	22 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	(C) 13 0	15 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	10 8	22 0	21 8	12 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	..	...	...	14 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	(D) 15 0	14 0	12 0	(E) 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 8 to 12 8	..	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 0	16 4	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	13 0	..	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	(E) 13 4 to 16 0	13 5 to 14 8	10 10	(E) 16 0	16 0	16 0	(F) 8 0	8 0	8 4	15 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	14 9	...	.	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	(G) 16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	(H) 15 4	14 8	11 0	...	..	..	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	(I) 17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 18 0	16 0		..	...	12 8	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	11 12	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	12 12	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	11 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 0	16 0 to 17 4	12 12	..	.	...	19 11 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	12 0	27 7	23 4 to 25 5	12 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 15	14 1	11 2	...	..	...	8 10	7 7	9 0	22 8	20 0	11 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	26 4	26 4	13 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling*															
17	Julpigoree	(J) 13 0	15 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 6	26 6	11 4	.	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 5	13 5	12 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	(K) 12 0	12 0	11 4	..	..	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	..	..	...	.	(L) ...	17 0	17 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	(M) 11 0	12 12	11 4	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	14 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 21-4 seers, common rice 15 to 28 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-4 to 22-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 13-10 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 14-12 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Kagi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	18 8	18 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	..	..	...	30 0	30 0	18 8	16 8	16 0	13 5	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	14 0	15 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	18 0	17 0	13 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 8	18 0	..	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
E 16 0	16 0		.	..	.	E 20 0	20 0	...	18 12	15 8	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.
..	...	...	...	...	.	...		..	14 8	14 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.
...	..	...	.	...	..	30 0	30 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	13 1	12 1	11 4	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
																		Darjeeling.*
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	11 0	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 1	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	16 8	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 0	7 10	Fureedpore.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
..	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	7 12	Mymensingh.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-7 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26 seers, and gram 17-8 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 11-8 to 28 seers, paddy 30 to 46 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	15 0	16 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	12 0	...	...	..
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 9	..	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	9 6	8 4	...	...	.	13 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	13 9	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 0	18 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	.	...
27	Gya	P 17 8	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4	...	..	..
28	Shahabad	Q 16 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 13 0	13 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 14 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	..	...
30	Sarun	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	S 14 8	14 8	11 0	E 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	.
32	Monghyr	17 8	16 8	14 1	23 1	23 1	16 8	14 7	9 4	8 4	18 9	18 9	12 7	.	..	.
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	17 11	15 2	20 3	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	22 11	11 6	...	...	..
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	10 12	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	26 4	24 15	27 9	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	26 4	...	..	...
38	Balasore	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	..	...	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 12	E 20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	.	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	13 8	23 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	.	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Maunbhoom	U 13 0	13 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Returns for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 to 25 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 20-8 to 22 8 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23-8 to 32 seers, lesser millet 35 to 51 seers, maize 30 to 48 seers, and gram 12-8 to 35 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	16 0	22 0	24 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	E 27 0 to 35 0	26 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	26 4	26 0	13 4	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya
23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad
...		...	29 0	29 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	27 0	25 8	15 8	19 0	10 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 12	30 8	30 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	26 2	14 7	21 0	21 0	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0 to 35 0	35 0 to 45 0	12 0 to 13 0	29 0	29 0	15 2	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	330 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	33 0	30 0	17 4	26 0	25 0	...	11 0	12 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	10 0	24 8	32 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	-	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 to 54 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 37-8 seers, maize 30-8 to 37 8 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow.—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	27th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	3·49	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Not rec	3·14	20th Feb.	
		Hetampore	Not rec	ditto	2·76	13th Feb.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0 86	27th Feb.	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec.	0·12	20th Feb.	
		Gurbeta	Nil	ditto	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	27th Feb.	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2 81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1 83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1 72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	2 37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·06	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Not rec.	Nil	2·80	ditto	Not rec. 7th, 13th and 14th, to 20th Feb.
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	0·55	Nil	2·53	27th Feb	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·36	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·13	Nil	4·26	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches	Inches.		1875	
Dacca	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·94	27th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	2·24	dtito	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	4·16	ditto	
	Backergunge ..	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah ..	Comillah	Nil	Nil	4·43*	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	Nil	2·67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	3·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya ..	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	2[illegible]th Feb.	
		Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	0·56	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan to 6th Feb
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Mudhooburnee	Not rec	ditto	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	20th Feb.	Not rec. 24th, 30th and 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Tajpore	Not rec.	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun ..	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	27th Feb.	
		Sewan	0·55	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	0·10	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr ..	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Not rec.	0·60	20th Feb.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Feb.
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	27th Feb.	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	0·34	20th Feb.	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	27th Feb.	
		Banka	Not rec	Nil	1·31	ditto	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah ..	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·01	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District	Station	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	27th Feb.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ..	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah .. .	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore . .	Nil	Nil	0·31	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh .. Jail .	Nil	0·06	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh .. Dispensary ..	Nil	0·05	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·44	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ..	Seebsaugor	0·74	Not rec.	3·26	20th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·61	ditto	3·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·18	ditto	2·88	ditto	
		Nazeerah ..	0·83	ditto	4·73	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·46	ditto	4·63	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·62	ditto	4·47	ditto	
		Mazengah .. .	0·55	ditto	3·70	ditto	
		Suntock	0·71	ditto	5·05	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·73	ditto	4·07	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·50	27th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th Feb. to 6th March 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	Feb. 28th	10	29·940	29·958	76·0	65·0	49	W S W	4·9	...	... ..	b
		16	29·803	29·821	86·5	65·7	27	N W	9·1	..	.. ..	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·927	29·945	77·0	73·0	81	S W	5·1	..	CS	
		16	29·832	29·850	88·2	67·0	28	W	6·8	.	.. .	b
	2nd	10	29·973	29·991	77·7	73·7	81	S W	4·7	..	K	
		16	29·856	29·874	8[illegible]·0	76·7	63	S W	8·7	.	K	
	3rd	10	29·997	30·015	76·8	73·4	83	W S W	4·5	...	K	
		16	29·842	29·860	88·0	77·0	58	S W	6·0	...	K	
	4th	10	30·003	30·021	81·0	75·5	70	W S W	3·9	...	K, CS	
		16	29·809	29·887	88·6	78·0	60	S W	8·7	.	K	
	5th	10	30·045	30·063	81·2	72·8	64	W S W	5·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·918	29·936	90·0	73·5	42	W S W	10·0	..	... ..	b
	6th	10	30·013	30·031	82·5	71·5	55	S W	7·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·857	29·875	89·8	75·5	49	S by W	10·0	..	... ..	b
Saugor Island.	Feb. 28th	10	29·965	29·971	79	75	82	S W	9·7	...	C	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·821	29·827	81	73	68	S	10·9	.	......	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·949	29·955	79	75	82	S S W	12·9	..	KS	
		16	29·854	29·860	80	78	82	S	16·1	..	.....	b, v
	2nd	10	29·995	30·001	80	75	78	S S W	12·9	..	CK	b, v
		16	29·885	29·891	81	76	78	S	12·3	.	C	b, v
	3rd	10	30·011	30·017	80	75	78	S W	7·9	...	CK	b, v
		16	29·872	29·878	80	76	82	S	1·1	...	K	b, v
	4th	10	30·016	30·022	81	76	78	S S W	11·8	..	C	
		16	29·899	29·905	82	76	74	S	13·1	..	C	b, v
	5th	10	30·050	30·056	81	75	74	S W	12·0	.	......	b, m
		16	29·947	29·953	83	76	71	S	8·6	.	...	b, v
	6th	10	30·029	30·035	82	74	66	S W	1·6	...	. . .	b, m
		16	29·902	29·908	83	76	71	S S W	14·2	..	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	Feb. 28th	10	29·876	29·969	78	70	65	N	4·1	...	......	b
		16	29·790	29·882	83	67	39	S W	7·7	..	... ..	b, v
	Mar. 1st	10	29·903	29·996	79	72	69	E S E	4·1	...	. ...	b, m
		16	29·827	29·920	82	73	63	S	9·1	..	.. ...	b, v
	2nd	10	29·948	30·042	73	71	90	N N W	3·9	...	......	b, f
		16	29·844	29·936	83	69	46	W S W	8·7	...	......	b, v
	3rd	10	29·946	30·040	77	64	45	N N E	5·3	.	...	b, m
		16	29·824	29·916	85	78	71	S W	5·9	...	.. .	b, m
	4th	10	29·960	30·053	80	68	51	N N W	3·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·822	29·914	86	70	41	W N W	7·1	...	......	b, v
	5th	10	29·938	30·031	81	72	62	N	3·6	...	......	b, m
		16	29·882	29·974	84	74	60	S	7·7	...	... ..	b, m
	6th	10	29·975	30·068	81	70	55	N	3·6	...	......	b, m
		16	29·852	29·944	83	74	63	S W	7·3	...	... ..	b, v
Madras.	Feb. 27th	10	30·013	30·043	81	74	70	N by W	5	...	......	hazy
		16	29·854	29·884	83	73	60	E	5	...	......	hazy.
	28th	10	29·982	30·012	84	71	50	N N W	4	...	.....	hazy.
		16	29·558	29·888	84	71	50	E	7	...	... ..	b, c
	Mar. 1st	10	29·955	29·985	82	71	55	N E by N	4	...	......	b
		16	29·855	29·885	83	74	63	E S E	10	..	......	b
	2nd	10	29·967	59·997	84	75	64	N E by E	6	..	......	b
		16	29·880	29·910	82	73	63	E by N	11	...	.. ...	b
	3rd	10	30·007	30·037	84	74	60	E by N	5	...	. ...	b, c
		16	29·873	29·903	83	74	63	E N E	12	...	... ..	hazy.
	4th	10	30·009	30·039	81	74	60	E N E	7	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·886	29·916	85	75	60	E by N	10		......	b
	5th	10	30·056	30·086	83	74	63	E by N	7	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·946	29·976	84	74	60	E by N	9	...	... .	b
Cuttack.	Feb. 28th	10	29·889	29·972	80	66	44	W N W	1·0	...	....	b
		16	29·723	29·804	92	65	17	W	3·7	...	C	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·818	29·930	83	70	49	S S W	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·736	29·817	94	72	30	S E	3·9	.	... .	b
	2nd	10	29·885	29·967	84	73	56	S	2·3	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·774	29·855	91	71	33	S	10·0	...	......	b
	3rd	10	29·923	30·006	80	73	70	N N W	2·6	...	... ..	b
		16	29·762	29·843	93	69	24	S	5·2	..	.. ...	b
	4th	10	29·913	29·995	84	66	31	S S W	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·769	29·850	93	67	20	S W	8·1	..	......	b
	5th	10	29·960	30·042	85	71	47	S S W	2·1	...	.. . .	b
		16	29·842	29·923	92	67	21	S	10·5	...	......	b
	6th	10	29·963	30·045	84	66	34	S S W	2·1	..	...	b
		16	29·809	29·890	94	68	21	S	8·7	...	. .	b
Akyab.	Feb. 28th	10	29·932	29·954	80	66	44	N E	4·2	...	......	b
		16	29·829	29·851	81	69	51	N W	9·0	...	. ...	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·978	30·000	77	66	53	E	3·9	...	......	b
		16	29·829	29·851	83	68	45	W N W	9·0	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·998	30·020	82	67	42	N	4·0	..	......	b
		16	29·886	29·908	82	73	63	N W	10·3	...	......	b
	3rd	10	29·990	30·011	86	70	41	N	4·0	...	......	b
		16	29·858	29·879	86	70	41	N W	7·6	.	......	b
	4th	10	29·992	30·013	84	69	43	E	3·6	...	... ..	b
		16	29·876	29·897	86	70	41	W N W	7·0	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·057	30·079	82	73	52	E	3·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·951	29·973	82	75	70	W N W	7·5	...	... ..	b
	6th	10	30·040	30·062	81	68	48	E	3·2	...	......	b
		16	29·916	29·938	81	74	70	W N W	10·5	...	... .	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	1st	29 867	88 2	67·7	135·2	70·1	68·9	63·9	0 67	W S W	1·0	58·2	...	.	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.
	2nd	·869	87·4	71 3	139·0	77·7	73·4	70·4	·79	W S W & S W	...	78·8	..	..	Stratoni, cumuli and clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	3rd	·912	88·0	71·5	135 6	78·1	78·4	70·1	·77	S W & W S W	...	34·1	..	..	Clear, stratoni & cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 9 A.M.
	4th	·926	89·0	71·5	137·0	78 9	74·0	70·6	·77	W S W & S W	...	66·5	...	..	Clear and cumuli.
	5th	966	91 0	71·3	140·0	79·4	72·1	67·0	·67	S W	.	60·1	..	..	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	6th	930	92·0	73·0	142 0	80·1	72·1	66·5	·65	S W & W S W	..	94·4	..		Clear.
	7th	·840	94·0	73 0	140 0	81·5	74·1	68·9	·67	S W & S S W	0·2	116·5	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Drizzled at 6 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

			°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days		...	26·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		...	94·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	89·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days		...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0·64
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ...	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·68
Ditto ditto	between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·15

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic: Number of passengers	Coaching Traffic: Coaching receipts, Rs. A. P.	Coaching Traffic: Coaching receipts, £ s. d.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Weight carried, Mds. Srs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Receipts, Rs. A. P.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic: Receipts, £ s. d.	Total traffic receipts, £ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,181	30,305 2 0	2,777 17 5	1,30,104 0	29,616 3 0	2,714 16 4	5,492 15 9
Or per mile of railway	229	191 8 6	17 11 1	822 0	187 2 5	17 3 1	34 14 2
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	2,08,455½	1,45,868 8 9	13,371 5 7	8,89,414 10	1,95,307 10 0	17,903 18 10	31,274 19 5
Total for 8 weeks .	244,636½	1,76,173 10 9	16,149 5 0	10,19,518 10	2,24,923 13 0	20,618 10 2	36,767 15 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,954	24,815 9 10	2,274 15 4	2,69,956 2	60,451 13 10	5,541 8 5	7,816 3 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	189	156 13 0	14 7 6	1,706 0	382 0 0	35 0 4	49 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	2,30,287½	1,83,302 2 3	16,802 13 11	15,79,947 21	3,26,846 9 4	29,960 18 10	46,763 12 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Number of passengers	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,537	1,458 0 0	145 16 0	22,805 0	774 0 0	77 8 0	223 4 0
Or per mile of railway	376	52 0 0	5 4 0	814 0	27 8 0	2 15 0	7 19 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year .	72,417½	9,222 0 0	922 4 0	1,26,228 0	4,226 0 0	422 12 0	1,344 16 0
Total for 9 weeks .	82,954½	10,680 0 0	1,068 0 0	1,49,033 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,568 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,178	1,377 7 0	137 14 10	24,810 0	906 2 3	90 12 3	228 7 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	328	49 3 1	4 18 4	887 0	32 5 10	3 4 9	8 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year . ..	82,3[illegible]0	11,092 5 0	1,109 4 7	1,57,501 0	5,632 2 9	563 4 3	1,672 8 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 27th February 1875, on 27¼ miles open

	Number of passengers	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,728	1,282 0 0	128 4 0	7,364 0	575 0 0	57 10 0	185 14 0
Or per mile of railway	63	47 0 0	4 14 0	270 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 16 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year .	10,998	7,819 0 0	781 18 0	52,783 0	4,333 0 0	433 6 0	1,215 4 0
Total for 9 weeks .	12,726	9,101 0 0	910 2 0	60,147 0	4,908 0 0	490 16 0	1,400 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,700	1,305 11 3	130 11 5	10,133 0	874 12 0	87 9 6	218 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	62	47 14 8	4 15 10	371 34	32 1 7	3 4 2	8 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,144	9,858 3 3	985 16 5	65,604 0	4,943 12 6	494 7 7	1,480 4 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY - MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875. on 1,279¼ miles open

	Number of passengers	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	130,313	2,2[illegible],123 1 3	20,636 5 7	10,68,103 0	[illegible] 1 9	39,984 7 5	60,620 13 0
Or per mile of railway . .	.	17[illegible] 14 7	16 2 8		310 13 6	31 1 11	47 7 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year .	803,261	12,32,816 14 11	113,008 4 5	68,59,844 0	28,[illegible],006 15 6	262,07[illegible] 12 0	375,083 17 2
Total for 8 weeks ...	933,574	14,57,940 0 2	133,644 10 0	79,27,947 0	32,95,2[illegible]0 1 3	302,060 0 2	435,704 10 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,776	1,73,170 11 2	15,873 19 7	16,56,651 0	7,13,055 0 8	65,363 7 7	81,237 7 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . .	....	1[illegible] 5 1	12 8 1	..	557 2 11	51 1 6	63 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	895,196	14,05,177 8 4	128,807 18 9	1,20,43,604 10	51,28,770 13 11	470,137 6 7	598,945 5 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,322¼	21,914 14 9	2,011 12 4	92,590 0	28,512 13 0	2,613 13 6	4,625 5 10
Or per mile of railway	... .	98 1 3	8 19 10	. ...	127 6 11	11 13 7	20 13 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	39,508	1,39,543 11 6	12,791 10 2	7,53,327 10	2,08,672 3 0	19,128 5 8	31,919 15 10
Total for 8 weeks ...	45,830¼	1,61,488 10 3	14,803 2 6	8,45,917 10	2,37,185 0 0	21,741 19 2	36,545 1 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,070	26,152 10 9	2,397 6 7	1,12,163 10	32,155 13 0	2,947 12 4	5,344 18 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	116 14 1	10 14 3	......	143 11 5	13 3 6	23 17 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,637	1,56,224 7 9	14,320 11 7	8,54,080 20	2,36,337 15 6	21,664 6 4	35,984 17 11

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 13th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to make better provision or the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Profinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal be read in Council. The

Bill, he said, had been prepared in accordance with the permission given by the Council some weeks ago, and had been some days in the hands of hon'ble members. He did not for one moment say that it had been in the hands of the members for the number of days necessary for the careful consideration of its details. The nature of the Bill was such that he should be obliged to tax the time and attention of the Select Committee very much in regard to it. It was a Bill of details, and contained many intricate points which had been the subject of much discussion. He proposed, after the Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee, to call the special attention of those officers to it who were engaged in administering the butwarrah law and had had experience of its working, in order that they might give the benefit of their opinions to the Select Committee. The Committee would then give close attention to the clauses of the Bill, and he hoped by the end of the year to arrive at the end of the journey on which the revenue officers had been travelling for the last thirty years towards the amendment of the butwarrah procedure. It was impossible for him to attempt to explain clause by clause each of the changes in the existing law which was made by the Bill, so as to be intelligible to hon'ble members who were not familiar with the subject. He would therefore merely point out the main features of the changes which were proposed to be made. He said on a former occasion that the two objects of the Bill would be to expedite the procedure and to give a definite expression of what the legislature really intended on the numerous points which had been the subject of doubt and litigation under the existing law.

Section 4 imposed two limitations on the right of applying for partition. The first of those limitations was that the applicant must be under engagement to the Government for the payment of revenue; a recusant proprietor who had refused to engage would not be entitled to apply for partition. That was one of the points which had been under the existing law the subject of difference of opinion. Then in the latter part of the same section it was provided that "no application for separation should be entertained the result of which would be to form one or more separate estates, each liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than ten rupees," unless the proprietor of such small share agreed to redeem his revenue. This provision was new, or rather it was a return, to a small extent, to the principle which was acted on years ago. It was found that estates in Tirhoot and other districts were being so divided and subdivided under the process of butwarrah, that in some cases the cost of the butwarrah was out of all proportion to the value of the estate If the process was allowed to continue, these districts would be cut up into small holdings similar to those of the Sylhet district. There was so much public inconvenience and expense connected with this minute subdivision of estates that it was considered right to place a limit to the extent to which it might be carried, and in doing so a very low limit had been taken. Under the old law to which he referred, no estate could be created by subdivision against which the revenue demand would be less than five hundred rupees. But in framing this Bill he had kept much below that point; and the Bill imposed no restriction upon subdivision as long as no new estate was created against which the revenue demand would be less then ten rupees, and even then the prohibition was not absolute. Any one might have a partition of an estate of which the annual jumma was one rupee if only he would agree to redeem the revenue by a capitalized payment calculated at twenty-five years' purchase.

The fifth section was intended to meet a practical difficulty which had been often found to arise. A, the proprietor of an estate, alienated a specific portion of it to B, with the express condition that B should pay annually one hundred rupees out of the entire Government demand for which A's entire estate had been liable. The contract was clear enough in both its provisions, and B acquired a right to those lands and none other, and he undertook a liability to pay one hundred rupees a year, neither more nor less. Under the butwarrah law as it now stood, when, by the course of time and circumstances the representatives either of the seller or the purchaser found it to be to their advantage to do so, they would come forward and claim a partition with the obvious object of getting the sudder jummas and the lands of the respective

shares redistributed, so as to be in exactly the same relative proportion to one another in spite of the express conditions of the contract. MR. DAMPIER himself believed that under such circumstances an applicant had no *locus standi*. He himself should say to the applicant—"You have made a contract with stipulations in it which are such as to prevent the law being applied, and by doing that you have precluded yourself from taking advantage of the general permission which the law gives to divide estates." However, under the existing law doubts and questions were raised, and Section 5 was intended to make the matter clear. If a private contract stipulated for the payment of such an amount of jumma in respect of the interest transferred as the Government could not accept in view of the safety of the public revenue, then the parties to such contract and their representatives would forfeit their right to claim partition.

Then followed some procedure sections, of which the main object was to oblige persons to come forward with their objections promptly instead of hanging back till the last possible day. When the Deputy Collector or Collector was just about to close his proceedings and to send up the papers, in would come the agent of one of the parties and make objections, and then the whole thing had to be re-opened. Very often that was done with the sole object of causing delay.

A material change made by the procedure sections was as to the position of the Ameen. Under the existing law the Ameen had a definite status: he was the recognized officer, with functions vested in him by law, and especially he had the function, after measuring the estate, of initiating and suggesting the mode of partition. It rested with the Ameen to suggest whether the boundary between the new estates should be made to run from north to south or from east to west, and to prepare the papers accordingly. This was a great and most dangerous power to leave in the hands of an officer of that class, and laid him open to almost irresistible temptation, for this point was often the point of contention and importance in the proceedings.

Under the present law all these and many other important functions were left to the Ameen; but under the Bill the Ameen was reduced to the status of a mere executive officer for the measurement of the land and preparation of the detailed papers in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Collector. The direction in which the estate should be divided, and other matters of importance, were to be initiated as well as settled by the Deputy Collector subject to the approval of the superior revenue authorities. The Deputy Collector would have to take as active a part in the conduct of the butwarrah as he now had to take in a settlement proceeding for the assessment of the Government revenue.

Section 16 laid down the procedure for parties making a separation amicably without the interference of the Deputy Collector, save so far as was necessary for the safety of the public revenue; and then there were a few sections providing for the decision of any point arising in the course of partition which the parties might wish to refer to arbitration.

Section 31 cleared up a doubt as to cases in which a person held neither a joint undivided share in a whole estate, nor certain specific lands only out of the estate, but a joint and undivided share in certain specific lands only. It had been the subject of discussion and litigation whether a person so circumstanced could apply for butwarrah. It seemed to MR. DAMPIER that there was no difficulty in carrying out such a butwarrah, and therefore he had provided a section laying down that the owner of such an interest should be entitled to partition.

Section 32 relat d to the case of what were known as mushtarak lands, where the proprietors of an estate, out of whom one or more applied for butwarrah, held certain lands in common with the proprietors of another estate, of which no butwarrah was contemplated or desired. It was now considered that, where there were such common lands, the fact of the proprietor of an estate not under butwarrah having an interest in such land was sufficient to bar the application for butwarrah of the other estate. That appeared to MR. DAMPIER and others to be an unnecessary restriction At any rate, where

a few fields only were held in common, it would be no great hardship on the proprietors of the estatewho did not seek a butwarrah to be obliged to submit to a partition as regards those fields only.

Section 34 laid down a distinct procedure with regard to disputed boundaries. This and some other sections contained provisions barring persons (even third parties) for ever from asserting claims if they did not do so while the butwarrah was in progress. These provisions would require special attention from the Select Committee.

He might mention here that the Bill as now presented to the Council followed chiefly the draft made by Mr Money two years ago, which again was founded on the North-Western Provinces' Butwarrah Act, passed about twelve years ago for the very purpose of remedying the defects and supplying the deficiencies of the Acts now in force in Bengal. That Bill was very carefully considered in the Council of the Governor-General, and passed for the North-Western Provinces only. As this Council had just then been constituted, the Governor-General's Council would not make its Bill applicable to Bengal, considering it more fit that the Local Council should deal with the matter as regards Bengal.

Section 35 also settled a point upon which there had been much discussion, as to how the tenure-holder would be affected if a butwarrah took place of an estate, one of the proprietors of which, while holding the estate in joint tenancy, had created a lasting tenure, such as a putnee or the like. Section 35 provided distinctly that such tenures would follow the share of the proprietor who had created them, and would be confined to the specific land assigned to the person who had created the tenure. The tenure-holder would have no right to interfere in the lands assigned to other shareholders.

Section 52 was also to meet a practical difficulty, where a butwarrah was found to be absolutely impracticable,—where there was a physical impossibility in carrying it out. Under the present law, a butwarrah proceeding once formally instituted could not be got rid off without the consent of all concerned. There was no procedure by which it could be struck off the file. The Section of the Bill provided that when such practical difficulties arose, a butwarrah might be struck off the file with the sanction of the Commissioner.

Section 61 vested the officer conducting the butwarrah with certain powers as regards pronouncing upon the title to lakhiraj tenures, and other questions, which the Collector already exercised in the course of a settlement. It was absolutely necessary that a Collector should have these powersi n butwarrah cases also, because at every turn some question might arise which it was absolutely necessary to decide before the butwarrah proceeding could be terminated.

With these remarks he moved that the Bill in its present state be read in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he believed he did not exaggerate when he said that this was one of the most important Bills that had ever been laid before this Council. It was a complex subject, still more complicated by the cumbrous machinery of the law. A clear and interesting history of legislation on this subject was given by the hon'ble mover of the Bill when he asked for leave to introduce it. The partition law dated from 1793, the birth-year of the permanent settlement, and he might say of the reign of law in this country. Modifications were made in it from time to time, when the law was as it were consolidated by Regulation XIX of 1814. That law had not been since materially changed. Slight alterations were made in it by Act XX of 1836 and Act XI of 1838. Such had been the course of legislation on the subject. The working of the law had been most unsatisfactory. It had been most harassing, dilatory, and expensive. The difficulties of the work had arisen chiefly in connection with the apportionment of the Government revenue to different parts of the estate sought to be separated. It necessitated elaborate inquiries, and the Council knew well what a wide door it opened to chicanery, corruption, and extortion. Not only was money squandered away like water, but sometimes serious breaches of the peace were committed, and even blood was shed. Years and years would elapse, and yet the battle of partition would not come to an end. If the law ever helped the strong to prey over the weak, it

did notably in this case: and, be it remembered, the fault did not lie with the executive, but with the law. So far back as in 1848 a most vigorous protest was made against the present state of the law, as stated by the hon'ble mover, by Mr. Forbes, the then Collector of Rajshahye, and since then the volume of official opinion against it had gone on increasing. He therefore hailed with pleasure the proposed Bill to amend and simplify the law of partition, and he thought it could not be placed in better hands than in those of his hon'ble friend, who possessed a rare knowledge of the working of the revenue laws of Bengal.

A simplification of the law of partition would be in unison with the improved ideas of the people regarding the possession and management of property. Many were the social advantages of the joint-family system in vogue in this country; but the modern idea of individualism, fostered by western education and example, was sapping the foundation of that patriarchal state of society. There was now a spirit abroad that each should take care of himself; that each should employ his own talents, energies, and resources to the best advantage; and that each should enjoy the fruits of his own capital and labour. We did not feel called upon to discuss here the moral aspect of the question—whether the changed feeling would make men more selfish and tend to destroy the many amiable virtues which the joint-family system undoubtedly engendered and fostered. But it could not be denied that society would greatly gain by the dissemination of a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise, which was a natural sequence of the idea of individualism, struggling for mastery over the native mind. The spread of this idea was a broad social fact, which nothing could gainsay and nothing could resist; and it was therefore meet that the legislature should second it by simplifying the law of partition.

The present Bill, as had been remarked by the hon'ble mover, was a Bill of details, a discussion of which would find a proper place in the sittings of the Select Committee. Too much care and attention could not be bestowed upon the settlement and elaboration of those details. Many important and complicated interests hinged upon the details of the Bill, and he was glad to receive the assurance of the hon'ble mover that it would not be passed in haste. This was only a preliminary stage of the measure the object being to elicit public discussion of its provisions.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal and the mover, with instructions to report in six months.

The President directed that the Bill be published in the *Gazette* in English and in the vernacular.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Honor the President having declared the Rules suspend—

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier then moved for leave to bring in the above Bill, and in doing so, said he had just had to speak on a subject which was *terra incognita* to such hon'ble members as were not engaged in the revenue administration of the country. He now came to an old friend who was very well known to the Council. In 1868, in asking leave to introduce the District Towns' Bill, he had recapitulated the history of municipal legislation in Bengal from the earliest time; so that he need not inflict it upon the Council again. He would take up the status which existed in 1868. Two laws were then, practically speaking, in operation: one, the District Municipal Improvement Act III of 1864 of this Council, and the other the Chowkeedaree Act XX of 1856. The former of these laws was applicable, and was intended to be applied only to such towns as were really in the first class of advancement,

speaking from the Bengal point of view, such as sudder stations. The mode of taxation in such municipalities was an advanced one: it was a percentage on a careful valuation according to the probable sum for which each holding would let, and the whole organization of the Act was in the same key. Considerable powers were vested in the Municipal Commissioners, and it was assumed that they would take great interest in, and be capable of, managing the affairs of their town. The other Municipal Act in currency at the time was XX of 1856. That was the Chowkeedaree Act. It did not affect to do more than to provide the means for paying and controlling an urban police, as contra-distinguished from a rural police, in such places as were just above the line of agricultural villages. Anything which deserved the name of a town required a special police organization superior to that which sufficed for country hamlets, and that was given by Act XX of 1856.

It provided a punchayet to assess the tax and look after the chowkeedars. The Act just recognized conservancy by saying that if there happened to be any surplus from the money raised, such surplus was to be used for conservancy. But it did not affect to provide for conservancy.

Thus in 1868 there was only a Municipal Act for first class advanced towns, and a Chowkeedaree Act for places which were just above the rank of agricultural villages.

But it was evident that between those two classes of places there lay a wide belt, embracing towns which were so far advanced that the Chowkeedaree Act did not meet their requirements, and which were yet not so far advanced that they could be created full-blown Municipalities under the District Municipal Improvement Act. Sir William Grey's Government determined, on the introduction of a law to fill up this gap; and MR. DAMPIER had the honor of introducing and carrying through the Council the Bill which became Act VI of 1868. By that Act the tax to be imposed was not upon a strict valuation of property, but it was the old rough mode of taxation,—the mode which had been familiar to the people for years, and which was in force under Act XX of 1856: namely a tax according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the people liable to the tax. One of the great objects in framing this law was that its provisions should be elastic—that a town which was just a little more advanced than those to which Act XX of 1856 was applicable might be brought under the District Towns' Act as it was called, and in it the powers of the municipal body might be very much restricted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority which the Act conferred upon him. As the municipal body became educated in self-government, more able to manage for itself and to run alone, the Act enabled the executive Government to remove one restriction after another, and to give to it extended powers, until the town reached the first grade of those to which the District Towns' Act was applicable, and then the theory was that the town would be promoted over the line and be placed under the District Municipal Improvement Act, and would then become a full-blown Municipality.

He thought that the working of the District Towns' Act had not been unsuccessful: there had been no complaints against it save such as were inseparable from all Municipal Acts. One proof of its successful working might be gathered from the following figures. —In 1872 twenty-six towns were under the operation of the District Municipal Improvement Act, and forty-four places under the Chowkeedaree Act of 1856; while within the four years from the passing of the District Towns' Act ninety-four towns had been brought under its operation.

While the District Towns' Act and the District Municipal Act were working side by side, they brought to light new requirements—Municipalities under the higher Act wanting to adopt something which their Act did not allow, but which they saw towns under the District Towns' Act enjoy; and towns, on the other hand, under the Act of 1868 wanting to adopt something which their Act did not admit, and which the District Municipal Improvement Act did provide. As an instance of the first, several Municipalities under the higher Act complained that the system

of assessment on a strict valuation of property was not applicable to the circumstances of their rate-paying population, and pressed unequally upon them, and they thought it would be much better to have, as in the Towns' Act, an assessment upon the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons to be taxed Some of the towns under the Act of 1868, on the other hand, contained a number of carriages and horses: they naturally thought that such luxuries ought to be taxed for the benefit of the Municipality. But, unfortunately, as the law stood the tax on carriages and horses could not be introduced into towns under that Act, although it might be introduced into Municipalities under the Act of 1864.

Thus it became evident that what was required was to weld the two systems together into one, which should embrace all Municipalities, and leave each municipal body to select such provisions out of those which the law provides as are good for its own purposes, and to reject such as are not applicable to its own circumstances. He need scarcely remind the Council that in December 1871 Mr. Bernard presented a Bill so welding the existing laws together and providing one general law for all Municipalities. The Bill gathered up all municipal legislation into one, and provided for the repeal of no less than fourteen Acts scattered about the Statute Book. There were Acts for raising funds and keeping up the roads of this place; there were Acts for the sanitation of that place, and Acts for the better order and government of a third place, and so on. All these Acts were to be wiped out, and Mr. Bernard's Bill contained provisions in place of them all. Besides this mere consolidation into one system, Mr. Bernard's Bill provided for several improvements which were generally admitted to be necessary and desirable. For instance, there was a provision that municipal bodies might devote some of their funds to improving the water-supply; there was a provision enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to allow any Municipality to elect their own Commissioners, and the Commissioners to elect their own Vice-Chairman. Up to that time these privileges could only be given to towns under the Act of 1868, and not to Municipalities under the higher law. Hon'ble members were aware that the Bill provided also for certain other points. As the Bill he now introduced did not touch those points, he need not refer further to them. Some of the points in Mr. Bernard's Bill did not meet the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Bill was vetoed. His Excellency took the opportunity to mention that certain amendments might, with great advantage, be made in the law. Sir George Campbell subsequently addressed the Council on the subject, and said he would leave to his successor the task of enacting a consolidated municipal law; and eventually a short amending Act was passed providing for those points only which were generally accepted as desirable.

The present Government had now determined to undertake the task of consolidating the existing municipal law. It would be the object of the Bill which MR. DAMPIER was about to introduce to avoid the general objection which was made to the vetoed Bill, on the ground that its general tendency was to increase municipal taxation. He should wish to guard himself against being understood to say that in no single instance would the population of any town have to pay more than it already paid; but the object of the Bill would not be to increase taxation. It would not be open to that general objection. The Bill would adopt those taxes only which were familiar to the country and in force in different places now. The scheme of the Bill was to make different provisions, out of which each Municipality should select for itself those which were considered good for it, and reject those which were considered not to be applicable to its circumstances. As regards the one principal tax which would provide most of the funds in the Municipalities, it was proposed to allow an alternative. Each Municipality might elect whether it would have the tax upon the value of holdings, as in the District Municipal Improvement Act, or the tax upon persons, according to the circumstances and property to be protected of those liable to the tax; and for each of these two taxes it was proposed to retain the maxima which the existing law now imposed.

In regard to other matters, the Bill would be, generally speaking, a consolidation and reproduction of existing provisions. No radical change would be made, for instance, in the relations of the municipal police and the general

police of Bengal. Objection had been taken to the changes in this respect which the former Bill provided.

The opportunity would be taken to make amendments on points on which amendment was clearly required, but the general object would be to avoid novelty. His Honor's Government was fully aware of the delicacy of the subject of municipal legislation. It was aware that any step forward, however good it might be, was sure to meet with disfavour from the less intelligent part of the population to whom such measures would apply; and he believed he was expressing the policy of His Honor's Government rightly when he said that while it would discountenance and resist to the utmost anything like a retrogade movement in municipal government, but that (feeling that even a real improvement and reform would certainly first be unpalatable to the less intelligent of those who would be affected by it) it would be particularly anxious that no step forward would be made without the real concurrence of the more intelligent and educated classes, and that the advantage to be gained by every step to be made in advance should be so thoroughly capable of proof as to secure the support of the more intelligent and thinking persons who were in the habit of giving their attention to these things.

With these remarks he would ask leave to bring in the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th instant.

BUDGET OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1875.

READ—

The Resolution of the 2nd May 1874 on the estimates of receipts and expenditure relating to the Provincial Services of Bengal for the year 1874-75.

Read also—

The estimates of the several heads of Provincial Service for 1875-76, as submitted by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

The Resolutions recorded on the above estimates by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Resolution of last year showed an opening balance of £100,000, and it was anticipated that the income of 1874-75 would be fully equal to the charges of the year. If these anticipations had been fulfilled, the year 1874-75 would close with a balance not less than that with which it opened.

The estimate, however, made no provision for the expenditure on relief works, except in the medical branch; nor was the estimate intended in itself to be anything more than an approximation to the correct figures. It was believed that the expenditure of 1873-74 had resulted in a provincial deficit of £150,000: and credit being taken for the grant of £250,000 from imperial funds, it was assumed that the opening balance, and consequently the closing balance, of 1874-75 would be about the sum stated above.

It has now been ascertained that though the expenditure in 1874-75 did not exceed the estimates, the opening balance was below the sum for which credit had been taken, while the receipts in several departments fell short of the sums expected. The nominal opening balance was £36,347; but against this must be placed a debt head of £17,171, leaving the balance actually available only £19,176 on the 1st April 1874. It is not, however, necessary to take this deduction into further account, as the amount should have been recovered by this time, and the figures furnished by the Accountant-General accordingly show £36,347 as the opening balance of the year. The receipts of the year, as accurately as can be ascertained up to the present date, amount to £1,351,505: and the provincial expenditure has been £1,387,384; showing an excess of expenditure over income to the extent of £35,879. This excess being met from the opening balance, the year closes with a nominal balance of £468.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to place to the credit of the Government of Bengal a further sum of £250,000 on account of expenditure on famine relief works, and this amount has been credited to provincial reserve, and is treated of in the Resolution on the local funds budget.

The estimates for the year 1875-76 will stand as follows: the figures of the year 1874-75 as ascertained up to date being reproduced for each department for the sake of comparison. It will be observed that these figures differ in some respects from those quoted in the Resolution of the 2nd May 1874, and especially that there is a large reduction in the amount of the imperial assignment for provincial services, owing to the separation of the province of Assam from Bengal.

RECEIPTS.	Estimate for 1875-76.	Estimate for 1874-75.	CHARGES.	Estimate for 1875-76.	Estimate for 1874-75.
	£	£		£	£
Opening balance	468	36,347			
Allotment from Imperial revenues ..	1,104,100	1,104,800			
Jails	95,725	95,093	Jails	172,834	167,600
Registration	65,100	48,600	Registration	46,810	38,660
Police	6,895	5,837	Police	418,339	410,877
Education	47,180	46,880	Education...	261,401	254,712
Medical	15,940	16,659	Medical	148,272	120,236
Printing	5,789	5,479	Printing	37,780	35,552
Miscellaneous	9,100	6,757	Miscellaneous	48,122	34,089
Public Works	7,000	10,000	Public Works	257,100	29[illegible],400
Contribution from Provincial Reserve	50,901	11,400	Petty construction and repairs ...	6,340	6,389
			Rent, rates, and taxes	18,170	18,869
Total ...	1,408,198	1,387,852	Total .	1,408,198	1,387,384
			Closing balance	Nil	468
			Total ..	1,408,198	1,387,852

The result is that the charges of the year will absorb the entire provincial receipts, as well as the small opening balance of £468. This, however, is a mere matter of account, as there is a considerable margin under the head of provincial reserve, which will be available for any special exigencies that may arise. It appears more convenient, instead of keeping one balance under provincial services and another under provincial reserve, to adjust the receipts and expenditure of the several departments of provincial services so as to balance each other, and to keep a single reserve for special or unforeseen expenditure, and for this purpose a grant of £50,901 has been made from the Provincial Reserve Fund to the Provincial Services Budget.

The items of increase and decrease in the several provincial departments have been reviewed in the Resolutions recorded upon the departmental estimates, and only the general results need be referred to here.

JAILS.

There is an increase in expenditure to the amount of £5,267, and this is only partially balanced by increased receipts. The net cost has accordingly risen from £72,523 to £77,159. The increase is almost entirely from larger expenditure on district jails, as the charges for central jails and convict camps show a diminution.

REGISTRATION.

The receipts have risen owing to the establishment of new registration offices which more than pay their own expenses. The result is, that the department of registration shows a balance in its favour of £18,290. The estimates, however, do not provide for the registration buildings to be erected by the Public Works Department, and for these a separate grant will be made.

POLICE.

Both receipts and charges show an increase over last year. The principal increases are under the sub-heads of "District Executive Force" and "Frontier Police."

EDUCATION.

Neither receipts nor charges show any material change from last year's figures. The receipts are £47,180 against £46,880, and the expenditure is £261,401 against £254,712. The cost of education buildings will be provided for in the Public Works Budget.

MEDICAL.

Under this head the receipts have fallen off, while there is an increase in expenditure. The decrease of receipts is in the sale proceeds of medical stores and lunatic asylum manufactures. The principal increase of charges is in Government hospitals and dispensaries. The Accountant-General's figures have generally been accepted, but some reduction has been made in the estimated charges on account of epidemic fever hospitals.

PRINTING.

The budget grant for this head during 1874-75 has been found to be insufficient, but the greater part of the excess is attributable to the large amount of work thrown on the press by the famine, and the expenditure of the ensuing year is estimated at only £2,207 above that estimated for 1874-75. The receipts show a small increase from larger sales of the official gazettes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a considerable increase of expenditure principally under model farms and miscellaneous and unforeseen charges. The amount for model farms will, however, be partly compensated by increased receipts under this head. The remaining items of increase are small, but unavoidable, and the estimates are in accordance with the actual results of the first six months of 1874-75.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The provision under this head is unavoidably less than the grant of 1874-75. A separate application has been made to the Government of India for an extra grant from imperial funds to meet urgent Public Works requirements, which will otherwise, in the present state of the provincial finances, have to be postponed.

PETTY CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The grant is in accordance with the estimates furnished by the Accountant-General, and the amount is very nearly the same as the estimate of 1874-75.

RATES, RENTS, AND TAXES.

This charge shows a small decrease, owing to some of the buildings rented last year having been given up.

The receipts and expenditure of local, municipal, and trust funds are reviewed in a separate Resolution.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and be forwarded to the Accountant-General and to the Public Works Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY IN ORISSA.

No. 569, dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 135, dated the 9th February, forwarding a pamphlet by Sir Henry Ricketts, entitled "*A few words for the poor Ooriyas.*" I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has read the pamphlet with the attention due both to the importance of the matters discussed in it, and to the weight which attaches to the opinion of so eminent an authority as Sir Henry Ricketts.

2. The questions raised in this pamphlet appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be such as to make it desirable that he should lay before the Government of India a brief statement of the present condition of the province of Orissa, with special reference to the circumstances of the cultivating classes and their relations towards the zemindars.

3. The inquiries ordered by the late Lieutenant-Governor into the alleged exaction of illegal cesses by the zemindars of Orissa from their ryots, were held in 1871, and resulted in certain recommendations which were not approved by the Government of India. Sir Richard Temple believes that the conditions of the question have changed for the better since those inquiries were instituted. He therefore does not desire to revive the former discussion, but wishes to confine the present representation to facts ascertained during the current year, since the date of his own assumption of office as Lieutenant-Governor. He has lately visited Orissa, and has gathered information regarding it both from his own observations when traversing the province, and from statements made to him by official and non-official residents.

4. Writers who have described the peasantry of Orissa, speak of them as strongly attached to the institutions of their forefathers and averse to any change of their old customs. Friendly critics term them conservative; unfriendly observers stigmatize them as bigoted. Compared with the corresponding classes in Bengal districts, they are said to be ignorant and uneducated, and to care little about improving their position or maintaining their rights. It is alleged that they show little readiness to seek protection from the law, and that they display no power of combined resistance to any oppressions that may be exercised upon them. A passive acquiescence in long-standing abuses, and a reluctance to admit changes, even where changes are manifestly improvements, were considered to be the characteristics of the people.

5. If, however, this description fairly represented the Ooriya ryot of even a few years ago, it appears certain that it is gradually ceasing to apply to him. He may still be inferior to the Bengali in intelligence, but he is not so timid and helpless as he was formerly said to be, not so wedded to obsolete traditions, nor so indifferent to improvement or reform. The Commissioner of Orissa, who has administered the province for several years, and is intimately acquainted with the condition of the people, bears testimony to this change in very forcible and noteworthy language. In his last annual report, submitted in August 1874, the Commissioner writes as follows regarding the Cuttack district:—

> "Among both landed proprietors and peasants there is a decided tendency towards a better state of affairs, and better knowledge of their respective rights and duties is fast gaining ground. Taking the country generally, I can state from personal observation and the result of many years' local experience, that there is a marked and material improvement in the general condition of the population. There is more knowledge and education among the masses; more trade and money in circulation; more employment at high wages for the laborer; more moving to and fro in the country; less stagnation, and a decided tendency to enlightenment and progress. There are more markets, more shops, and a brisk and growing export and import trade: all these items indicate undoubted general improvement in the people's condition with which we ought to be satisfied."

6. I am to observe that these remarks have significance when it is remembered that Mr. Ravenshaw, the officer who records them, was Commissioner of the province in 1871, when it was thought that the oppressions of the zemindars and the helplessness of the ryots were such as to call for special interference on the part of the Executive Government. They would seem to show that the improvement which it was the object of that interference to secure, is being gradually attained.

7. Other passages of Mr. Ravenshaw's report are of the same tendency as the extract quoted above. He notices that the old prejudice against a sea voyage is fast disappearing; that the steamers between Calcutta and Chandbally find a largely increasing passenger traffic; that the value of exports from Orissa rose in one year from Rs. 14,16,170 to Rs. 30,07,175, and of the imports from Rs. 11,74,994 to Rs. 28,91,288; and that though some of this was due to activity in the grain trade induced by famine in Bengal, the major part of the increase is permanent. The area for which irrigation leases were taken was nearly treble of that in the previous year, and the current year 1874-75 has shown a still further increase.

8. This development of the material resources of the province was accompanied by an unprecedented increase in the number of schools and of children receiving instruction. In a single year the number of schools under inspection rose from 377 to 904, and this increase was principally in primary schools established for the education of the laboring classes. It may indeed be that this does not represent an increase of schools, but an improvement in the

system of inspection, and is so far of importance. Then the Commissioner reports: "The attention of all grades of the population is being gradually and constantly drawn to the necessity of educating their children."

9. It is also to be noticed that the report of the Commissioner is almost entirely silent on the subject of oppressions exercised by zemindars towards their ryots—a subject which was brought so prominently forward in the correspondence of 1871. The conduct of a few zemindars is noticed unfavorably by District Officers, but the Commissioner expressly states that these cases are exceptional. On the other hand, the report mentions that some partial distress which occurred in the Balasore district, was personally inquired into and promptly relieved by the zemindars; and several of the landlords are noticed as having shown an enlightened spirit of enterprize in the construction of embankments and the carrying out of other improvements.

10. These passages in the annual report of so experienced and observant an officer as Mr. Ravenshaw, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor fully to justify the conclusion that the condition of the province of Orissa is changing for the better since the collection of the evidence commented upon in the pamphlet of Sir Henry Ricketts. The report depicts a population not torpid and apathetic, but full of vigour and trading activity: not averse to improvement, but beginning to avail themselves of the benefits o education: not clinging to antiquated prejudices, but ready to take advantage of the appliances of Western civilization: not kept down by an oppressive body of landlords, but comparatively peaceful, contented, and gradually advancing towards rustic prosperity.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has been able to supplement and confirm these reports of the local officers by the results of his own observation. He visited Orissa in November 1874, and the conclusions at which he arrived were embodied in his minute of the 19th December, which has been already submitted to the Government of India. The papers annexed to that minute also supply much valuable information on the condition and prospects of Orissa.

12. It was Sir Richard Temple's opinion after that visit that the province had fully recovered from the calamities of the famine: that both ryots and zemindars were better off than they had ever been before: that in a financial point of view the irrigation works would be eventually, though not speedily, successful: that the maritime trade was already considerable, and would be much further developed: that the zemindars and landholders were disposed to encourage the taking of canal water by their ryots: that there was some old tenant-right existing and some new tenant-right springing up with the tacit consent of the zemindars: that the law protected the ryots from unjust enhancements: that the ryots were not so backward as formerly to avail themselves of that protection, and that there was no disposition on the part of the zemindars generally to subject their tenants to illegal exactions. It will be seen that these conclusions are entirely in accord with the opinions expressed in the Commissioner's annual report.

13. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the alleged levy of illegal cesses in Orissa, and of the necessity of interference on the part of Government for the protection of the ryots, were laid before the Government of India in my letter No. 351 of the 12th February. It is Sir Richard Temple's wish to avoid such interference, except in extreme cases, and he trusts that such cases will occur but rarely in future, perhaps not at all.

14. As the pamphlet of Sir Henry Ricketts has been forwarded by the Government of India for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, it will, he thinks, be satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council to receive this assurance, that the condition of affairs in Orissa is one of improvement and progress; and that the Government of Bengal has no intention of recommending any exceptional measures against the zemindars, or any interference with the current settlement.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 14 8	13 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	11 8	20 8	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 16 0	16 0	11 12	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 11 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	10 8	25 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5		...	...	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 15 0	15 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 8	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	..	..	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	..	13 8	13 4	12 0	16 8	16 4	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 4	15 4	.	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	..	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0	13 4 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 1[illegible]	E 16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	F 17 12	15 8	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	..	.	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	G 16 0	16 0	11 7	..	...	...
8	Jessore	15 4	15 4	10 12	..	...	..	16 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	H 5 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 17 8	14 0	E 40 0	26 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8	10 8	20 0 to 20 8	19 0 to 20 0	12 0	E 31 0	31 0	32 0
10	Dinagepore	14 8	14 0	0 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	12 12	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	11 12	23 0	34 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	12 0	...		...	19 8 to 20 4	10 11 to 20 10	11 4	24 0 to 25 0	24 6 to 27 7	12 13½	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	13 13	14 15	11 4	..	...	...	9 0	8 10	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 2	..	.	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	26 4	26 4	12 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 0	19 8	20 12	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	I 13 3	15 0	...	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	...	26 6	26 6	...		...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	J 13 5	13 5	12 8	25 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	7 0	7 0	8 [illegible]	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	[illegible]
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	18 0	17 0	13 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	[illegible]
21	Mymensingh	M 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 4	13 0	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 27-8 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 18 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Jolum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Jolum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Jolum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 0	18 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	..	...	37 0	39 0	18 8	18 8	16 8	13 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	..	...	28 0	..	...	15 0	14 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 0	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah
																		Central Districts.
17 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 8	17 8	..	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
E 17 8	16 0	.	...	...	...	E 17 8	20 0	...	16 0	18 12	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 8	14 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	16 0	20 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 1	11 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	10 0	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
[illegible]	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fureedpore.
[illegible]	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra). Present return.	Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year.
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	.	...	..	...	...	O ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	11 0	12 0	10 0	..	...	..	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	2[illegible] 0	23 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 5	13 5	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	..	.	14 0	13 0	10 3	26 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 0	18 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 18 8	17 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16 8	16 8	14 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	13 0	12 0	E 14 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 27 0	14 0 to 19 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	17 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	21 8	12 12	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	S 14 0	14 8	11 0	33 0	..	.	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	10 5	14 7	8 4	18 9	18 0	11 5	...	..	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	17 11	15 2	18 15	20 3	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	21 7	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	..	..	20 0	22 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 14 0	16 0	12 0	..	..	.	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	22 5	24 15	26 4	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 8	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 12	27 9	27 9	27 0	...	...	...
38	Balasore	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	14 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	14 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	12 12	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	10 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	...	18 0	20 0	3 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singhboom	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	..
42	Manbhoom	U 14 0	13 0	10 8	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette.*

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 19-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 4 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 17-4 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 19 to 1[illegible] seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 27 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 50 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th March 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 13th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd).
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	..	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
28 0	28 0	19 0		...	..	24 0	24 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...		E 27 8 to 35 0	27 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	25 8	26 4	15 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
26 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	19 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	27 0	27 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
...	25 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	31 0	27 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	31 8	30 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	28 3	14 7	21 0	21 0	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
		...	E 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	14 0	30 5	29 0	15 2	18 15	20 3	16 7	151 8	151 8	170 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	..		..	...	..	20 0	2[illegible] 0	13 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	E 60 0	60 0	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	36 0	33 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 32-8 seers, maize 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th March 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 15th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm. Outturn of cold-weather crops good. Cholera prevalent at Culna; fever as before.
	2	Bankoora, 13th " "	Nil	Weather dry, and daily becoming hotter Sugarcane all cut; wheat being harvested; cotton doing well. Mustard and all other oil-seeds being gathered. Rain still wanted for indigo.
	3	Beerbhoom, 13th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather; nights and mornings cool State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 13th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. Rain needed for indigo.
	5	Hooghly, 13th " "	Nil	Hot and dry weather, occasionally damp and misty towards daybreak. Cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair Cholera is rather bad over most of the districts and getting worse. Small-pox in places and cattle disease (small-pox).
		Howrah, 13th " "	Nil	Weather bright and hot. The *boro* or spring rice (of which there is but a small quantity in the district), is just transplanted, and springing up.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 15th† Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm; mornings slightly cloudy. Harvest of cold-weather crops progressing. Lands being prepared for the next *aous* or early rice crop. Cholera prevailing in parts of sub-divisions Diamond Harbour, Satkhira, and Busseerhat.
	7	Nuddea, 13th Mar. 1875	Nil	The weather is becoming decidedly warmer; nights sultry. The cold-weather crops continue to be most promising and are yielding a good harvest. Rain wanted for rice and indigo sowings. Cholera still prevalent in Bongong.
	8	Jessore, 13th " "	Nil	Weather dry and clear, with wind from south-west. The spring rice, oats, and such pulses and oil-seeds as are still on the ground, are doing well: the preparation of the ground for the early rice is in progress.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 13th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather much warmer. Prospects of all crops excellent; linseed and gram being gathered. No cholera reported, except one case, in the village of Pulsa. A few cases of small-pox in parts
	10	Dinagepore, 12th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather fair and very hot. Preparations are being made for the sowing of the *bhadoi* or early crops.
	11	Maldah, 13th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warmer; westerly winds prevailing. Excepting the mustard crop, which has fallen short in some places, the cold-weather crops promise well.
	12	Rajshahye, 13th " "	Nil	There has been no rain since last report. Weather seasonable. No change in the state of the crops on the ground—wheat, barley, and millet—which are all doing well. Public health good; little sickness reported.
	13	Rungpore, 12th " "	Nil	Weather becoming warmer. State and prospects of crops good.
	14	Bogra, 13th " "	Nil	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
	15	Pubna, 13th " "	Nil	Weather dry and hot; heavy fogs in the morning. The harvesting of the *chaitali* crops commenced. The prospects of *cheena* millet, *boro* and *jally* paddy, are fair. Rain, however, is much wanted.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 12th " "	Nil	Sky still lowery with frequent mist; only a few drops of rain—not enough to be gauged. Wheat and barley progressing favorably. Nothing further requiring notice.
	17	Julpigoree, 13th " "	Nil	Strong easterly wind blowing night and day; weather very cool. Tobacco crop not all round as good as usual. Rain is now needed to assist the ploughing operations.
		Cooch Behar, 11th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Clear sky; very high east wind during the last three days. Wheat is beginning to ripen, and the cutting of tobacco has commenced.

* Telegram of the 15th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 15th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 15th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Cloudy and boisterous weather. State and prospects of crops good.
	19	Fureedpore, 13th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. State of the crops continues favourable. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 11th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The state and prospects of the crops and of the district generally are good.
	21	Mymensing, 12th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather hot, with high winds and occasional clouds. *Boro* or spring rice crop reported well of. No other crops on the ground.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 11th Mar. 1875.	About 1·50 inches on 10th and 11th March.	Very stormy weather. Crops good. Slight fever and cholera here and there. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
	23	Noakholly, 11th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The mornings of the 4th, 5th, and 6th March were foggy, but the days were rather hot. Strong south and south-westerly winds from the 7th; wind variable. The cold-weather crops are reported to be in good order.
	24	Tipperah, 12th Mar 1875	·34	Stormy weather; strong gales from south and south-east. Slight rain and some hail on the 11th March. Almost all the cold-weather crops have been harvested. There are no important crops in the ground. The little spring rice that has been sown is in good condition.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 9th Mar 1875.	·4	A slight fall of rain on the 7th instant. High wind for the last three days, and every appearance of the spring rains. The hill people are busily engaged to cut their *joom*: there is no other crop on the ground
		Hill Tipperah, 11th Mar. 1875.	·91	Cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week Rain on the 10th instant, accompanied by thunder-storm and hail. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 15th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather with strong wind. Harvesting of the cold weather crops going on fast, and the yield reported to be above the average. Health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 13th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. A full 16-anna cold-weather crop expected.
	28	Shahabad, 13th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather, and cool for the time of the year. At the commencement of the week high west wind blew: the last three days the wind has changed to the east. Prospects of the crops on the whole very good. Mustard and peas in places injured by blight. Cold-weather crops being gathered Mango trees coming into blossom.
	29	Durbhunga, 13th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops satisfactory. Prices high for this time of the year. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore 13th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of *surso* (mustard) and *keroo* pulse going on. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 13th „ „	Nil	Bright, clear, and seasonable weather; both east and west wind The cold-weather crops are being harvested. *Rahur* pulse doing well. Poppy-heads being tapped. Indigo sowing going on. The new pulses are coming into the market; prices show a downward tendency. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 12th Mar 1875.	Nil	Easterly wind, cool nights. Opium harvest commenced. Cold-weather crops already cut: indigo sowings going on. Moisture sufficient.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 13th Mar. 1875	Nil	Fair weather. The harvest of the cold-weather crops has commenced; the crops are good throughout the district.
	34	Bhagulpore, 15th* Mar. 1875.	Nil	East winds all the week. Cold-weather crops ripening fast, and reaping will soon become general: outturn will be excellent General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 13th Mar. 1875	Nil	Very warm; east wind at night and in the morning. Rain is wanted for indigo and for the late pulses
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 13th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Strong westerly wind, heat rapidly increasing, and evenings close. There is very little crop on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is—barley, gram linseed, and poppy—are doing well; mustard nearly all cut.

* Telegrams of the 15th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 8th Mar. 1875	Nil	Heat increasing. Cold-weather crops have nearly all been reaped, except in the north, where some late crops are still on the ground. A little cholera here and there, but public health in general is good.
38	Pooree 11th „ „	Nil	Beginning to be hot. Tillage for the ensuing rice crops awaits rain. White *moong* pulse and castor are in flower; *koolthi* and flax are being gathered. Cotton is doing well *Dalua* rice is coming in. Tobacco is being cropped. The general state and prospects of the crops are fair.
39	Balasore, 12th „ „	Nil	Weather continues very warm and close; the ground mostly remains untouched owing to absence of rain. Cholera raging in track of the recent cyclone. Another Native Doctor deputed to that locality.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebaugh, 12th Mar 1875.	Nil	Weather warm, but seasonable. State and prospects of crops very good.
41	Loharduggа, 13th Mar 1875.	Traces of rain only.	Seasonable weather; the hot winds have regularly commenced. The harvesting of the cold-weather crops has commenced, and the outturn is first-rate. The *mowah* crop promises well.
42	Singbhoom, 12th Mar 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Crops reported nearly all gathered.
43	Manbhoom, 13th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather getting exceedingly hot. The crops now on the ground, viz. wheat and *arhur* pulse, are good; they will shortly be gathered in. The *mowah* beginning to bloom. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches		1875	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	6th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	3·09	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·76	13th Feb.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	6th Feb.	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·12	20th Feb.	
		Gurbeta	ditto	Nil	1·07	6th Mar.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]8	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·[illegible]3	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barrupore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]9	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	2·80	ditto	Not rec. 7th, 13th, and 14th to 20th Feb.
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·28	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·2[illegible]	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	2·53	6th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Not rec.	1·[illegible]6	27th Feb.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	6th Mar.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	1·94	6th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	2·21	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	4·48	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	Nil	2·67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	3·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	27th Feb.	
		Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	0·56	ditto ..	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Not rec.	ditto	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	27th Feb.	Not rec. 24th, 30th, and 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Tajpore	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	6th Mar.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil*	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Nil	0·34	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·28	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto ..	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	6th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·00	27th Feb.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	[illegible]	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	6th Mar.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·08	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·05	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·44	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·07	Not rec.	3·33	27th Feb.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	3·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	2·68	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·05	ditto	4·78	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·19	ditto	4·82	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·34	ditto	4·81	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·29	ditto	3·99	ditto	
		Suntock	0·28	ditto	5·33	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·31	ditto	4·38	ditto	
	[illegible]						
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·50	6th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th March 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometers. Dry.	Thermometers. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind Direction.	Wind * Velocity	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 7th	10	29·921	29·939	83·0	75·0	67	S W	8·8	...	... ..	b
		16	29·767	29·785	93·6	79·0	50	W by S	11·0	.	C	
	8th	10	29·881	29·899	84·8	67·4	36	W by N	5·1	..	.....	b
		16	29·736	29·754	92·4	66·5	19	N W	14·1	..	.. ..	b
	9th	10	29·856	29·874	81·5	73·5	56	S W	5·5	...	... ..	b
		16	29·727	29·745	94·3	67·4	18	S W	12·1	.	... ..	b
	10th	10	29·826	29·844	82·9	76·5	75	S S W	9·4	...	K	
		16	29·695	29·713	91·5	73·0	38	S by E	3·8	...	.. ..	b
	11th	10	29·789	29·807	82·0	71·5	68	S	5·9	...	...	b
		16	29·647	29·665	93·2	69·0	24	W by S	13·7	..	... .	b
	12th	10	29·779	29·797	81·6	75·5	74	S S E	4·0	...	C	
		16	29·668	29·686	91·4	71·5	33	S	5·7	..	. . ..	b
	13th	10	29·766	29·784	83·4	77·7	76	S	5·8	...	K	
		16	29·654	29·672	91·0	79·5	58	S	10·3	..	.....	b
Saugor Island.	Mar. 7th	10	29·939	29·945	82	77	78	S W	16·1	...	.. ..	b, m
		16	29·781	29·787	83	79	83	S	16·5	..	CK	b, m
	8th	10	29·900	29·906	82	78	82	W S W	7·9	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·757	29·763	84	76	67	S	9·0	..	...	b, m
	9th	10	29·891	29·897	82	77	78	S W	6·3	..	. ..	b, m
		16	29·762	29·768	84	78	75	S	12·5	.	.. .	b, m
	10th	10	29·857	29·863	82	77	78	S S W	19·9	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·728	29·734	84	79	79	S S W	11·5	..	N	b, m
	11th	10	29·822	29·828	82	78	82	S S W	8·8	...	C	b, m
		16	29·675	29·681	83	79	83	S S W	16·6	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29·796	29·802	80	74	74	N W	13·0	..	.	b m
		16	29·689	29·695	83	77	75	S	8·5	..	... .	b, m
	13th	10	29·783	29·789	83	78	78	S S W	17·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·896	29·917	83	77	75	S	2·7	...	.. .	b
Chittagong.	Mar. 7th	10	29·892	29·984	83	72	56	S W	5·1	...	... ..	b. m
		16	29·778	29·871	80	74	74	S W	11·7	..	KS K	v
	8th	10	29·868	29·961	79	73	73	N W	7·7	...	K, KS, 4	
		16	29·724	29·817	82	75	70	E	16·2	.	..	b, r, 2
	9th	10	29·850	29·942	83	76	71	N N W	8·5	..	K	l, 2
		16	29·744	29·836	83	77	75	E S E	19·6	.	K	b, 2
	10th	10	29·855	29·948	79	74	77	S	8·7		K, KS	u
		16	29·727	29·820	80	74	74	S	19·9		K, KS	g
	11th	10	29·786	29·880	75	68	68	E S E	11·8	0·10		r, t, l, q
		16	29·650	29·743	81	76	78	S	10·8	0·20	K, KS	u
	12th	10	29·795	29·888	81	73	68	S W	7·7	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·687	29·780	82	75	70	S W	19·9	..	K	l, 2
	13th	10	29·800	29·892	83	76	71	N W	9·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·704	29·796	83	76	71	N N W	19·8	..	... ..	b, m, 2
Madras.	Mar. 6th	10	30·070	30·100	84	75	64	E	8	...	.. . .	b, c
		16	29·936	29·966	85	75	60	E N E	12	...	... .	b, c
	7th	10	30·049	30·079	86	75	57	E by S	5	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·898	29·928	85	74	57	E by S	9	...	... ..	b
	8th	10	30·001	30·031	85	75	60	S by W	10	..	....	b, c
		16	29·837	29·867	85	74	57	S E by S	13	..	......	b
	9th	10	29·959	29·989	86	75	57	S S W	9	..	.. ..	b
		16	29·828	29·858	86	76	61	S E by S	12	..	..	b
	10th	10	29·943	29·973	85	74	57	S S W	14	..	. . .	b,
		16	29·811	29·841	85	75	60	S E by S	12	..	... ..	b
	11th	10	29·939	29·969	80	74	46	S W by S	11	..	... ..	b
		16	29·776	29·806	87	77	61	S E	13		.....	b
	12th	10	29·889	29·919	89	78	59	S by W	11	. .	......	b
		16	29·728	29·758	87	78	65	S E by S	13	..	... ..	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 7th	10	29·880	29·962	86	73	51	S S W	2·6	...	... ..	b
		16	29·725	29·806	91	72	62	S S W	5·9	..	K	b
	8th	10	29·830	29·912	88	70	37	W N W	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·700	29·781	96	93	88	N W	5·9	.	... ..	b
	9th	10	29·820	29·902	86	67	32	W S W	1·4	..	.. .	b
		16	29·670	29·751	99	69	16	N W	4·9	...	. .	b
	10th	10	29·767	29·849	87	74	51	W S W	5·9	..	......	b
		16	29·628	29·709	98	68	16	W N W	6·1	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·763	29·845	85	72	50	W S W	3·0	..	......	b
		16	29·595	29·676	90	68	14	W N W	5·4	..	. ...	b
	12th	10	29·728	29·810	86	75	57	S W	5·4	...	.	b
		16	29·588	29·669	101	60		W N W	4·5	...	. ....	b
	13th	10	29·716	29·798	88	75	52	W S W	5·7	...	...	b
		16	29·586	29·667	94	79	49	S S W	7·7	...	.. .	b
Akyab.	Mar. 7th	10	30·000	30·022	80	72	66	E	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·886	29·908	82	75	70	W	5·8	...	. ..	b
	8th	10	29·960	29·982	81	75	74	E N E	1·6	...	.. .	b
		16	29·845	29·867	80	75	78	S	5·8	...	... ..	b
	9th	10	29·972	29·993	83	77	75	S S E	2·4	..	... ..	b
		16	29·860	29·881	81	77	82	S W	8·1	...	. .	b
	10th	10	29·980	30·002	79	72	69	S S E	3·0	...	. .	b
		16	29·839	29·861	82	74	66	S	7·0	.	.	b
	11th	10	29·904	29·926	78	75	86	S	3·8	..	.. ...	g, t
		16	29·798	29·820	74	71	85	S	6·6	0·10	.. .	b, g, t
	12th	10	29·904	29·926	81	76	78	S E	5·6	.	... .	b, g
		16	29·799	29·821	82	76	74	S	6·6	...	. .	b
	13th	10	29·896	29·917	83	77	75	S	2·7	.	... .	b
		16	29·814	29·836	82	76	74	S	8·6	.	... .	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	8th	29·797	92·3	73·9	135·0	81·9	69·8	61·3	0·51	S S W, N W & S W	0·6	59·4	..	●	Clear and cirro cumuli.
	9th	·786	94·5	70·0	137·4	81·2	69·9	62·0	·54	S W & N by W	0·2	71·7		.	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	10th	·757	91·6	75·5	134·0	81·8	74·8	69·9	·68	S	..	150·8	.	..	Clear and cumuli.
	11th	·724	93·5	74·5	138·0	82·4	73·3	66·9	·61	S & W by S	0·7	80·3	. .	..	Stratoni and clear.
	12th	·722	91·5	77·0	137·0	82·3	74·7	69·4	·66	W by S & S	...	86·7	.	..	Stratoni, cirri, and clear.
	13th	·713	91·0	77·0	136·0	82·7	77·7	74·2	·76	S by E & S	...	132·5	. .	...	Stratoni, cumuli, and clear.
	14th	·771	92·7	77·1	136·6	83·0	77·6	73·8	·75	S, S S E & S by E	...	195·4	.	☽	Clear, overcast, and cirrostrati.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

			°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days		...	24·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		...	94·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	90·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days		...	0·64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0·64
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years		...	0·22
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March		...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years		...	2·37

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	75,870½	35,289 0 9	3,231 16 7	1,31,590 0	31,686 11 3	2,904 12 3	6,139 8 10
Or per mile of railway .	290	222 15 11	20 8 10	830 0	200 3 0	18 7 1	38 15 11
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	214,636½	1,76,175 10 9	16,149 5 0	10,19,518 10	2,24,923 13 0	20,618 10 2	36,767 15 2
Total for 9 weeks	290,507	2,11,462 11 6	19,384 1 7	11,51,108 10	2,56,610 8 3	23,523 2 5	42,907 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	39,690	24,833 6 7	2,276 7 11	2,74,960 2	57,326 11 10	5,254 19 0	7,531 6 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	251	156 14 9	14 7 8	1,738 0	362 4 1	33 4 2	47 11 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	209,977½	2,08,135 8 10	19,079 1 10	18,51,907 23	3,84,173 5 2	35,215 17 10	54,294 19 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th March 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,923	1,389 0 0	138 18 0	20,513 0	712 0 0	71 4 0	210 2 0
Or per mile of railway	354	49 8 0	4 19 0	733 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	7 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ..	82,984½	10,680 0 0	1,068 0 0	1,49,033 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,568 0 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	92,907½	12,069 0 0	1,206 18 0	1,69,546 0	5,712 0 0	571 4 0	1,778 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .. .	9,125	1,324 10 9	132 9 4	19,595 0	633 4 9	63 6 7	195 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . .	337	47 4 11	4 14 7	700 0	22 9 11	2 5 3	6 19 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	91,755	12,416 15 9	1,241 13 11	1,77,096 0	6,265 7 6	626 10 10	1,868 4 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 6th March 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,502	1,078 0 0	197 16 0	8,064 0	671 0 0	67 2 0	264 18 0
Or per mile of railway	92	72 8 0	7 5 0	296 0	214 8 0	2 9 0	9 14 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year . .	12,726	9,101 0 0	910 2 0	604 17 0	4,908 0 0	490 16 0	1,400 18 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	15,228	11,079 0 0	1,107 18 0	68,211 0	5,579 0 0	557 18 0	1,665 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .. .	1,072	1,430 13 0	143 1 7	10,002 20	670 14 0	67 1 9	210 3 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	61	52 8 1	5 5 0	367 2	24 9 11	2 9 3	7 14 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,816	11,289 0 3	1,128 18 0	75,606 20	5,614 10 6	561 9 4	1,690 7 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th March 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	111,639½	2,21,183 0 0	20,275 2 2	9,09,571 10	4,03,910 1 9	37,025 1 10	57,300 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	....	172 13 4	15 16 10	..	315 9 10	28 18 8	44 17 [illegible]
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	933,574	14,57,940 0 2	133,644 10 0	79,27,947 0	32,95,200 1 3	302,060 0 2	435,704 [illegible]
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,045,213½	16,79,123 0 2	153,919 12 2	88,37,518 10	36,99,110 3 0	339,085 2 0	493,004 14 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,439	1,84,297 13 0	16,893 19 4	15,18,090 0	6,35,160 2 3	58,223 0 3	75,116 19 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	144 0 2	13 4 0	......	496 5 1	45 9 11	58 13 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,000,635	15,89,475 5 4	145,701 18 1	1,35,61,790 10	57,63,931 0 2	528,360 6 10	674,062 4 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

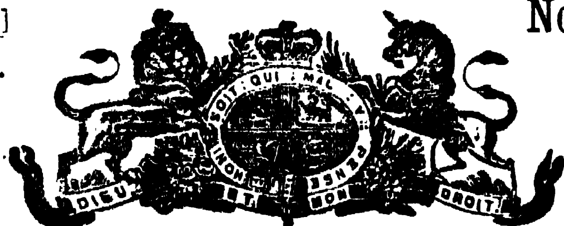
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th March 1875, on 223½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,262	21,683 8 3	1,987 13 1	91,579 30	28,418 15 0	2,607 16 5	4,59[illegible] 9 6
Or per mile of railway	... ..	93 14 7	8 17 8		127 2 4	11 1[illegible] 1	20 10 9
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ..	45,830½	1,61,188 10 3	14,803 2 6	8,45,917 10	2,37,185 0 0	21,711 19 2	36,515 1 8
Total for 9 weeks ...	51,092½	1,83,172 2 6	16,790 15 7	9,37,297 0	2,65,633 15 0	24,319 15 7	41,110 11 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	4,196	16,329 2 9	1,496 16 10	1,02,196 20	29,186 10 0	2,675 8 9	4,172 5 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	......	72 15 8	6 13 9	..	130 7 1	11 19 2	18 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,833	1,72,553 10 6	15,817 8 5	9,56,877 0	2,65,524 9 6	24,339 15 1	40,157 3 6

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses. In explanation of these frequent

amendments which he had to propose, he might mention that the Bill was one which had excited much interest amongst the Mahomedans, and was receiving much personal attention from His Honor the President. His Honor had taken the opportunity to consult the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta. Moonshee Ameer Ali, who was well known to this Council, went up to Behar, and there ascertained personally the opinions of the chief Mahomedans in the parts which he visited; and the result of all these inquiries and examinations and discussions was to strike out here and there some new light, and to suggest amendments which really did not materially affect the Bill, but which would have the effect of allaying doubts and misgivings which were entertained by persons of different classes as to the effect of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds said, before the Council proceeded to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, he would ask permission to make a few remarks on the Bill in its general provisions. Having been for some years in charge of a large district, in which about two-thirds of the people were Mahomedans, he could add his testimony to that of others who had spoken of the urgency and importance of a measure of this kind. In the district of which he spoke, and generally throughout Eastern Bengal, complaints of offences punishable under Chapter XX of the Indian Penal Code were lamentably frequent, and they were a class of cases with which a Magistrate very seldom felt himself able to deal in a satisfactory manner.

He did not say that all the complaints that were made of this kind were made in good faith. Some were brought out of enmity; others were made with the object of extorting money; and others by persons who, by their own misconduct, by neglect, or cruelty, or desertion, had justly forfeited the rights which they sought to enforce. But when every allowance had been made for cases of this kind, there still remained a considerable residuum of genuine complaints, in which a real injury had been suffered and redress was really sought for; and Mr. Reynolds felt bound to add that in many instances redress was not obtained.

The complaints were generally of two classes—either charges of bigamy, or charges under section 498 of the Penal Code, of enticing away or detaining a married woman with criminal intent.

The defences that were ordinarily set up were either a denial of the marriage, or a plea that a divorce had been pronounced. When the defence consisted of a denial of the marriage, it was a matter of great difficulty for the complainant to bring such proof of the marriage as would satisfy the Court. The evidence of his relations and friends who declared that they were present at the marriage was set aside as the testimony of interested witnesses, and he was called upon to produce independent evidence, which generally meant the evidence of the Moollah by whom the marriage had been performed.

It was not always that the parties could produce the Moollah before whom they were married, and when he was produced his evidence was very often unsatisfactory. He had to trust to his recollection in the matter, as he kept no registers, and he had no better testimony than his own statement of the fact of the marriage and the identity of the parties with those before the Court.

Evidence of that kind naturally broke down on cross-examination, and the Magistrate, harassed by contradictory evidence, felt bound to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and to dismiss the case, though he might perhaps feel some lurking uncertainty whether he was thus doing substantial justice. But in some cases the fact of the marriage was too notorious to be denied, and then a plea of a divorce having been pronounced was set up, and evidence was brought forward to support it. The complainant was not prepared with rebutting evidence, and the charge was dismissed.

These were real evils for which the Bill would provide a cheap and popular remedy. When a marriage had been registered under the Act (if the Bill should pass into an Act), it would not be open to the parties to deny the fact of the marriage; and with regard to divorces, if a divorce was not registered, the Magistrate would look with suspicion on the evidence adduced to support the plea of divorce, or would at all events be inclined to scrutinize it very carefully.

He was about to add that the Select Committee had, in his opinion, done wisely in maintaining the time-honoured title of "Kazi" as the designation of the registering officer, but he observed that the hon'ble member in charge of of the Bill had an amendment upon the paper providing that the designation of "Mahomedan Registrar" should be substituted for the term "Kazi." It was therefore premature for him to say anything upon that point until the Council had had an opportunity of hearing the arguments which would be brought forward in support of the amendment by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He thought, further, that the Select Committee had done wisely in making the Bill permissive. That so important a contract as marriage should be registered, and that the registration should be compulsory, might theoretically be advisable; but he believed it would be generally agreed that the country was not ripe for such legislation, and that it was prudent to make this, in the first instance at least, a voluntary measure. He was glad to be able to believe that the Mahomedan community generally had received the Bill with favour. He was aware that some objections had been made, but he thought that these had been made by persons who had only imperfectly acquainted themselves with the provisions and objects of the Bill. He was satisfied that in Eastern Bengal at any rate the measure would be generally acceptable, and he believed that its working would be extremely beneficial.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said that he observed with regret that Mahomedans of all classes, both Sunnis and Shiahs, were not very agreeable to the passing of this Bill. Some gentlemen felt objections to some of the clauses regarding which he saw that amendments were to be proposed. He had also heard that there was a memorial from certain inhabitants of Behar, asking for a delay of six months or so before the Bill was passed; and he thought that sufficient time should be allowed to enable Mahomedan gentlemen, both Sunnis and Shiahs, to make any representations that they might consider necessary. At the same time, it appeared to him that the Bill should not be confined to Bengal, as he observed it was proposed to do by an amendment on the paper, but should be made to extend to all the provinces under His Honor's administration. If the operation of the Bill were to be restricted, as was proposed to be done, to what was known as Bengal proper, the Council would not have the advantage of the opinions of the inhabitants of Behar. He thought, therefore, that the Bill should be left, as it was now, a general Bill; and he would also suggest to His Honor that a little time should be allowed for the consideration of the Bill, during which time he himself proposed to make all the inquiries he could, and prepare a report expressive of the views not only of the Mahomedans in Calcutta, but in other parts, to which he intended to proceed on the close of the sittings of the Council, and lay it before His Honor before the next session.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the first amendment he had to propose was that throughout the Bill the words "Mahomedan Registrar" be substituted for the word "Kazi." In Select Committee he had been against the use of the term "Kazi" in the Bill, because he thought it was apt to lead to misapprehension. It was a term which, amongst the Mahomedans, was identified with very much larger functions than the limited duties assigned to the officer under this Bill, and therefore he thought that the alteration of the term "Kazi" to "Mahomedan Registrar" was advisable, as tending to prevent misapprehension. He was out-voted in Select Committee, and did not think the point of sufficient importance to moot again in Council. But His Honor the President's opinion being with him, he now ventured to propose the amendment to the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would explain the reason for the substitution of the term "Mahomedan Registrar" for "Kazi." It was just this, that in the first place the word "Kazi"—interpret it how you might, and restrict the meaning how you might—did bear a certain amount or degree of religious significance. Though his functions under the Act might be confined to those of a civil nature, yet there was something of a religious character in the very term "Kazi;" and HIS HONOR need not tell the Council how very important it was to omit anything from the Bill which had a quasi-religious character. The Council were aware that there used to be the office of Kazi established by the law and practice of the country, and that the functions of

the Kazi used to be somewhat of a religious character; and partly on that ground they were abolished by imperial legislation. Well, after such abolition, for a local Council to pass a Bill having that word in it, notwithstanding the restricted civil meaning attached to it, must bring their Bill into a certain collision with an imperial Act, and such a contingency might endanger the Bill being assented to. So, although they would be glad to meet the wishes of their Mahomedan friends by inserting the word "Kazi," he thought hon'ble members would see that when there were doubts, *first* as to the religious meaning of the word, and *secondly* of the possibility of our Bill conflicting with an imperial Act, as a matter of judgment and discretion, the members would perhaps consent to the omission of the word for fear that it might endanger ultimately the passing of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the next amendment which he had to move was the result of the collection of opinions made in Behar. It was clear that the circumstances of Behar as regards the need for the Bill were directly opposed to those of Eastern Bengal. In Eastern Bengal the Bill was most cryingly required: in Behar it did not seem to be required at present, and, not being required, there was no reason for creating the disturbance of public opinion which its introduction would cause. Therefore it was proposed, instead of making the Bill at once applicable to all the provinces under the Government of Bengal, that it should be extended in the first instance to Bengal proper, a discretion being left to the Lieutenant-Governor to extend its provisions afterwards, when circumstances might make it desirable to do so, to the provinces of Behar and Orissa. The amendment MR. DAMPIER had to move, therefore, was that the following words be prefixed to section 1—

"This Act extends in the first instance to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except Behar and Orissa.

But the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend it to Behar and Orissa."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said that his objection to the amendment was that, if the Bill were to be settled as applying only to Bengal, the Council would not, as he had before observed, have the advantage of learning what were the opinions and feelings of the people in Behar and Orissa. But if the Bill were made applicable to Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and not only to Bengal, we should have the benefit of opinions from Mahomedans of all places, and there would be no necessity to go over the whole work again when it was considered advisable to extend the law to Behar and Orissa.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the Council would have the opinion of the people of Behar and Orissa whether we extended the Bill at once to those provinces or not. Even if the amendment before the Council were adopted, the people of Behar and Orissa would have an opportunity of considering its provisions.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG asked what were the grounds of objection to the Bill being extended to Behar? He thought the Council would be in a better position to vote upon this amendment if they were made acquainted with the grounds of objection contained in the memorial that had been referred to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had not seen the memorial to which the hon'ble member referred. But the ground upon which it was proposed to except Behar and Orissa from the operation of the Bill immediately upon its passing, was that the practical difficulty which the Bill was intended to meet had not been met with in those provinces,—the difficulty of proving cases of breach of the marriage contract. The people of Behar in effect said—"Our circumstances do not require this Bill, and we would rather not have legislation upon this subject introduced at all." As to Orissa, he believed the matter had not been objected to formally; but the fact was that the want of such a measure had not been felt in Behar and Orissa.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that if there was no objection to the course proposed, he thought it would be satisfactory to the Council that the Behar memorial should be printed and circulated before this amendment was passed. The Council would then be in a better position to judge of the advisability of confining the operation of the Bill in the first instance to Bengal.

After some further discussion the further consideration of the amendment was postponed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the introduction of the following amongst the interpretation clauses in section 1 :—

" 'Purdah nishin' means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office."

He had been informed by several Mahomedan gentlemen that young married women, though not strictly speaking purdah nishins, would be extremely unwilling to appear at the Registrars office It was with that intention that he proposed to relax the interpretation of the term "purdah nishin." The amendment was obviously open to criticism, on the ground that under the proposed interpretation any woman might be allowed to appear by vakil instead of in person ; but Mr. Dampier believed that no practical harm would accrue from the relaxation of the requirement that the woman should appear in person ; the vakil would probably ordinarily be a relation, and he believed that an appearance by vakil would be quite as safe and as little open to abuse and false personation as if the woman herself appeared. If *mala fides* arose afterwards, the woman who attended personally was quite as likely to deny her identity as she was to deny the authority of the vakil who had represented her.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the proposed interpretation would not only include a woman of rank, who, according to the customs of the country, would object to appear in public, but would include any young girl who might chose to object to appear at a public office. He submitted that every young woman, of whatever rank, would, according to the custom of the country, object to appear in a public office. He would suggest that the principle of the Registration Act should be followed, under which those who did not wish to appear at a public office might apply for the appointment of a Commission to effect the registration of the marriage.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said women who went to market and appeared in public before their neighbours would object to appear at a public office. If that was the intention, he certainly would object to the amendment; as the object intended to be secured was the identity of the person who happened to go before the Registrar to be married. He thought the subject should be further considered, as it was likely, if this amendment were adopted, that one of the great objects of the Bill might be frustrated.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that the object of the proposed interpretation was to relax the well-understood meaning of "purdah nishin." If you made the definition of the word tight, according to the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, purdah women who did not like to appear at a public office would simply not go before the Registrar, and the voluntary provisions of the Act would not be taken advantage of. It had been strongly urged upon him by Mahomedan gentlemen that there were a great number of women who went about their household business to market and elsewhere, but would yet object to appear at a public office. If you did not allow these women to appear by vakil, they would not go through the expense of a Commission, and would not avail themselves of the provisions of the Act, and the object of the Bill would be frustrated; whereas, if these women were able to send their vakils to effect the registration, the thing would be done without objection, and the provisions of the Act would be made use of.

After some further discussion, the Council divided :—

Ayes—9.	*No*—1.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali.	The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	
The Hon'ble Baboo Jaggadanund Mookerjee	
The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.	
The Hon'ble Mr Thompson.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch.	
His Honor the President.	

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, verbal amendments were made in section 10.

On the motion of the ACTING ADVOCATE GENERAL, section 24, which provided that a Kazi should be, and be deemed to be, a public officer in the service of Government, was amended so as to stand thus:—

"Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be, a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following clause was added to section 16:—

"In the town of Calcutta, every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration."

For the saving clause, section 25, the following was subtituted, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER:—

"Nothing in the Act contained shall be construed to—

(a) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(b) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(c) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(d) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(e) prevent any person who is unable to write from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act"

After the insertion of an inadvertent omission in schedule (c), the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for Irrigation and Canal Navigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be read in Council. When he asked the permission of the Council to introduce a Bill regarding irrigation in Bengal, he said that the existing Acts applied to Orissa only, and that in Midnapore the works had been carried out without any Act applicable to those works. It was then intended that the Bill should be applicable only to Bengal proper and to Orissa, leaving Behar (in which it was proposed to work the irrigation on a somewhat different system) to be provided for by subsequent legislation. Since then, however, the requirements of Behar had been under consideration, and he hoped the Council would not object to the introduction of this Bill as one applicable to all the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor's control. At present there was no Act to regulate the powers of officers of the department and the rights of individuals in that connection. The present Bill, which had been for some days in the hands of the members, followed generally the scheme of the irrigation and Canal Act of the North-Western Provinces which was passed by the Council of the Governor-General, and which MR. DAMPIER was informed had worked well. He had rejected some of the provisions of the North-Western Provinces' Act, because they were not applicable to Bengal, and were not required; and he had omitted others because this Council had not power to legislate as the Council of the Governor-General did on those points: for instance, the provisions of the North-Western Provinces' Act trenched upon some of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in regard to compensation. Such legislation was beyond the competence of this Council. He had provided in the Bill that compensation should always be given in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act. Then he had omitted the provisions imposing an owner's rate upon the zemindar, which were in force in the North-Western Provinces, as the Government did not wish to extend them to Lower Bengal, and he had also omitted the provisions regarding forced labour, which were necessary where there was a sparse population, but were not required in Bengal.

The second part of the Bill gave power to the Government to take up existing channels and to utilize them for purposes of irrigation, giving compensation under the Land Acquisition Act to those whose rights were affected. The third part conferred upon canal officers certain powers as to surveys for canals and for keeping canals up when made. It also provided for payment of compensation for damage done. If the parties accepted the compensation offered, well and good; if not, the amount of compensation was to be settled under the Land Acquisition Act. This part provided also for applications for water and for the construction of water-courses at the cost

of private individuals who required them, according to the system in vogue in the North-Western Provinces. That was not the system hitherto in force in Orissa and Midnapore, but in Behar it was proposed to follow that system. This part also provided for subsidiary arrangements as to these water-courses. To get the full benefit of irrigation it was occasionally necessary to use compulsion in taking possession of rights of private individuals in favour of other private individuals. Sometimes it was necessary to interfere in a trifling degree with the rights of one individual for the purpose of securing to others very great benefits from the use of water. When that was done, the private rights which had been interfered with would be fully paid for. It would be observed that this part required that provision should be made for the convenience of the public in crossing canals and channels at the expense of the Government, or of those for whose benefit the channels were kept up.

In the fourth part of the Bill it was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make rules regarding the supply of canal water; but the Bill laid down certain conditions restrictive on the department as to the supply of water. The officers of the department could not, for instance, arbitrarily cut off the supply of water at their own discretion: the supply could only be withheld upon certain specified conditions stated in the Bill; and if the department failed to supply water under other circumstances, persons under contract for water were entitled to compensation.

The fifth part provided that the rate at which water should be supplied should be fixed by the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and provisions were made for the joint responsibility of the cultivators and those connected with the land for waste or the unauthorized use of water. These provisions were absolutely necessary, for sometimes it was impossible to find out by whose act the water was surreptitiously let out. It was easy, however, to find out whose land had benefited from the use of such water. The law imposed joint responsibility in that respect. In this part it was also provided that canal officers might agree with a third person to collect the water-rate, and that the Government might require the zemindars to collect the rate from their ryots. This plan was not favoured in Midnapore: it was said that the ryots very much objected to it. In other parts it might be found acceptable and workable.

As to the recovery of sums due, he had left the model of the North-Western Provinces' Act, and had retained the provisions of the existing Orissa Acts, which were more in detail.

The sixth part provided rules for the navigation of canals and the realization of canal dues; and the ninth part provided for the Lieutenant-Governor laying down subsidiary rules for the guidance of canal officers and the public in all matters connected with irrigation.

As soon as the Bill had been read and referred to a Select Committee, he proposed again to ask those officers who had practical experience on the working of the system hitherto in force, to give their opinions for the benefit of the Select Committee. With these remarks he begged to move that the Bill be read in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the prosecution of irrigation works was a question of imperial policy, which did not fall within the scope of the deliberations of this Council. But past experience did not justify them to hope that financially these works were calculated to prove a great success. He perceived from the last Bengal Administration Report that the total outlay upon irrigation works, up to the 31st March 1874, was Rs. 3,15,18,966, and the total deficiency up to that date was Rs. 51,15,758; that was to say, Rs. 44,61,754 on account of interest, and Rs. 6,53,994 on account of current charges. These figures, he submitted, were the best evidence of the prospects of irrigation works in Bengal. He admitted that these works did good service in Midnapore and Behar in the drought of 1873-74, but even that service was very limited. He observed that this question was very ably and sensibly discussed in Sir George Campbell's Administration Report for 1872-73. Adverting to the outlay incurred, Sir George Campbell wrote:—

"It will be seen that the total expenditure will be enormous, while financially we have been most unfortunate. In Orissa the premature attempt to secure a large revenue ended disastrously, as explained in the last report, and caused much irritation and discord."

In Midnapore the works were more successful, but still not to the extent desired. As to that, Sir George Campbell said :—

"But unhappily all these prospects were darkened by a circumstance which the projectors of the canal do not appear to have taken into account though it seems obvious enough. The supply of water in the river which feeds the canals failed in October and November, just when water was most wanted Short rivers rising on the surface of dry uplands must fail when the rains fail. Though there was by no means so excessive a drought in Midnapore as in the rest of Bengal and Behar, the supply to the canal fell to 300 feet per second at the time when water was most necessary to the crops This quantity will not suffice for much more than about 30,000 acres; so much was irrigated, but many applicants were sent away without water, and even to some of those to whom we had engaged to give it, a very short supply was available. It seems, then, that we cannot safely engage to irrigate very much more than 30,000 acres without the fear that we shall fail to do what we have undertaken to do in every dry season when the rains cease early It is seldom that the water is an absolute necessity at any other time; and the serious question arises whether we can undertake to extend our irrigation subject to this risk, and how we are to distribute the supply when we have not enough for all."

In Behar, as Baboo Kristodas Pal had already observed, the Soane Canal was of great benefit during the late drought, but even there the prospect was not all fair. Sir George Campbell remarked :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Soane canals have really very much better prospects than the others and that within certain limits their greater or less success is assured. Whether in ordinary years, when there is a full rain-supply, the people will consent to pay such rates as to render the canal remunerative, remains to be seen; but that the water will always be taken to a considerable extent, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt."

Sir George Campbell thus concluded :—

"Even if the Soane canals, kept within dry season limits, may eventually pay, it is Sir George Campbell's belief that almost all other canals which can be devised in those provinces will practically be of the nature of an insurance against bad years, rather than a profitable speculation in ordinary years. Can we impose an insurance rate on those who are benefited? Or is Government justified in spending great sums from the general revenues, not for profit, but to save life in years of failure? These are very perplexing questions. As regards the saving of life, the fever which has so often accompanied the canals must be taken into account. It may well be doubted whether the Ganges Canal most saves life or destroys it Sir George Campbell had hoped that deltaic canals were free from this scourge, but he has lately seen that there are complaints of fever caused by the Godavery canals also."

Now, it would be seen from these extracts that, according to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the prospects of irrigation in these provinces were very doubtful, and Baboo Kristodas Pal believed that all who knew the condition of the country and the requirements of the people would readily subscribe to that opinion. In Bengal in times past droughts used to occur at long intervals, but within the last ten years or so they had been more frequent. Since 1866, he could not say whether from atmospheric changes or what, drought had been more frequent in Bengal. Still it was a question of grave financial importance as to whether canals for irrigation should be multiplied and the general revenues burdened in the distant hope of meeting a drought which might occur once in eight or ten years.

He thought it proper to make these general remarks, as the Bill had been introduced with a preface that it was intended to extend these works to different parts of the country.

As regards the Bill itself, it was not clear whether the water-rate would be made compulsory or voluntary. He believed the hon'ble member intended that it should be voluntary; but as the Bill was framed, the point had not been made quite clear. For instance, there was no specific provision in the Bill that a contract should be made in all cases. On the contrary, section 27 implied that there might be no contract. It enjoined—

"In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect thereof."

This implied that there might or might not be a contract in all cases; and where there was no contract, it seemed to him there might be much misunderstanding and dispute. The Canal Department had not been popular, and he was therefore of opinion that as little discretion should be left to the canal officers as possible. Then it appeared from clause 6 of section 25 that, if it was not intended to make the water-rate directly compulsory, it was intended to make it indirectly compulsory. The section said :—

"If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with, or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years

continuously, the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course, shall cease absolutely."

In other words, although the occupant might pay for the construction and maintenance of the water-courses, still if he did not take the water for three years successively he was to be deprived of the use of the water-course: that was to say, it would be confiscated. Now this provision had a direct tendency to make the rate compulsory, or rather to force water upon the occupant.

Then with regard to the liability for the waste of water, the hon'ble member had explained that where the party who wasted the water could not be identified, all the persons interested in the water-course should be held jointly responsible (sections 29 and 30 of the Bill). It was a well-recognized principle of criminal law that if a person committed a breach of the law, he should be personally and individually held responsible; but BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could not understand on what principle of justice a body of persons was to be held responsible for an offence committed by an unknown person.

It would be intelligible if the persons whose lands benefited were held responsible; but it was clearly unintelligible that all persons, whether their lands were benefited or not, should be held responsible because the canal officers were unable to find out the real offender.

The next point was as to drainage. He found that under section 25 private individuals, if they obtained a supply of water through a water-course, were to provide for the drainage of the places where drainage channels existed. But there was nothing in the Bill to show that the drainage of the villages would be kept intact where the canals were constructed at the cost of Government. He thought that this was a most important point, which ought not to have been lost sight of in a Bill of this kind.

The next point was as to compensation. The hon'ble member had explained that he had diverged from the North-Western Provinces' Act, which he had made his model, in granting compensation under the Bill. But on reference to section 8 BABOO KRISTODAS PAL found that it provided as follows:—

"The Collector shall proceed to inquire into any such claim which may be made under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as far as they may be applicable, and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant."

It was not clear from this provision whether the whole machinery of the Land Acquisition Act would be availed of in cases coming under this section, or whether the determination of the Collector would be final. Then came the collection and realization of the water-rate. Under section 23 it would be at the discretion of the Government to farm out the collection of the water-rate to any person. But section 37 provided:—

"The Collector may require any zemindar or other person under engagement to pay the land revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party in respect of any land or water in such estate"

The hon'ble mover had not given any reason why he wished to throw this new obligation upon the zemindar. There were many reasons why this obligation should not be imposed upon him. In the first place it was liable to be abused in the hands of an unscrupulous zemindar; in the second place, where the zemindar might not be exacting, and might fail to realize the rate from the ryots in due time, his whole estate would be held liable to sale as for an arrear of revenue: so the zemindar who would be charged with the liability for no benefit of his own was threatened, as it were, with the sale of his own estate for the debt of third parties.

This was scarcely fair or just. It was true that the collection of the road cess had been imposed upon the zemindar, but the object was not only to facilitate the collection, but also to prevent the fiscal agency from coming into direct contact with the ryots for the collection of the cess, and thus to obviate the annoyance, irritation, and oppression which generally resulted from this process. But the canal officers formed a distinct department, and they would more or less come into contact with the ryots; and he did not therefore see why the zemindars should be compelled to collect the rate for the Canal Department. The provisions of section 33, which declared that the collection of the rates might be farmed out, appeared to be quite sufficient. If a zemindar wished to take a farm of this kind, he would be quite welcome to do so, and it would be quite unobjectionable to employ his agency in such case. But he was not satisfied that any good reason existed for compelling the zemindar to collect the rate.

In the interests of both the zemindars and the ryots, he thought that this section should be omitted.

Then again, in regard to the mode of realization of the water-rate, it was provided in the first place that where the water-rate and other charges were to be collected by the Government, the same should be recovered as arrears of revenue. In the second place, where the rates were to be realized by a farmer, they were to be realized as a demand under Act VII of 1868; but where they were to be realized by the zemindar, they were to be realized as rents payable to him. As BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked at a previous sitting of the Council, he thought the less the legislature made the land liable for any and every demand imposed upon it, the better, so long as there were other valuable goods available for the realization of the dues of Government. If the immovable property of the person liable to the water-rate was not sufficient to satisfy the demand, it would then be just and equitable to seize the land and sell it, but not otherwise. This objection was certainly obviated with respect to farmers under section 33, for in their case the water-rate was to be recovered as a demand within the meaning of Act VII of 1868. The farmer would thus have a facility in realizing the rate, but the zemindar must collect it as rent; and the Council were well aware what this meant. If the ryots did not pay, the zemindar must sue them in the civil court, and undergo the expense, trouble, and harassment of a wearisome litigation, and in the meantime pay in the amount from his own pocket.

Then, with regard to jurisdiction under Part VII, it would appear that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court would be taken away with regard to the supply of water. The section provided that—

"Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order."

This was circumscribing the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to the detriment of those who availed themselves of the Act. Then another question arose. The Council were aware that canals sometimes overflowed in the rains and did great damage to the crops. There was nothing in the Bill to show that in such cases those who might sustain damage from the overflow of water would have a claim against the Canal Department, and that the Civil Court would have jurisdiction in such cases. He did not know whether this section as it was worded would not bar the institution of such suits.

With regard to navigable canals, he had only to remark in conclusion that while the Bill provided penalties for the infringement of the rules, and made provision for the protection of canals, it nowhere provided that due facilities should be afforded for navigation. It imposed no obligation upon the Canal Department to provide facilities for navigation, though it authorized them to collect tolls and rents and to levy penalties.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had only to say in reply that not one of the criticisms which the hon'ble member had addressed to the Council applied to any provision which appeared for the first time in this Bill. All the provisions on which the hon'ble member had remarked were borrowed either from the North-Western Provinces' law, which, as MR. DAMPIER had said, had been found to work well, or from the existing Orissa law. The plan upon which he had prepared this Bill had been to take these two sets of laws as his models. Anything which palpably was not applicable or desirable for Bengal, was either struck out or modified. But any provisions which were open to a difference of opinion, he had retained with the object of securing the attention of the Select Committee to them, and of their discussing and seeing how far they were or were not applicable to the circumstances of Bengal. The Select Committee would, no doubt, consider the matter carefully with the assistance of the suggestions which they would receive from officers who were acquainted with the practical working of the department, and very probably the Bill would be presented by the Select Committee in a considerably altered and improved shape.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in six months.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th instant.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF LOCAL FUNDS, 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1875.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 993, dated 4th March, submitting the estimates of Local Funds' receipts and expenditure for the year 1875-76.

Read also—

The Resolution of this Government in the Financial Department, dated the 12th March 1875, on the estimates of receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for the year 1875-76.

1. The Accountant-General brings to notice that the preparation of the Local Funds' estimates has been greatly delayed by the want of punctuality on the part of heads of departments and local officers in furnishing him with the necessary figures. The Lieutenant-Governor must again request the attention of all officers to the great importance of submitting budget estimates by the dates on which they are due.

2. The general estimate of local funds now under review, includes also the receipts and expenditure of the provincial reserve fund, the municipal funds, and the funds relating to trusts and endowments. The following abstract gives a comparison of the estimates of 1875-76 with those of 1874-75 :—

	Estimate, 1875-76.			Regular Estimate, 1874-75.		
	Local fund, including provincial reserve.	Municipal funds.	Trust funds.	Local fund, including provincial reserve.	Municipal funds.	Trust funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Deficit.					
Opening balance	21,59,281	1,52,361	55,893	27,43,519	1,42,361	25,893
Receipts	41,99,450	9,98,120	86,620	80,06,100	10,50,000	95,000
Total ..	20,40,169	11,50,481	1,42,513	1,07,49,619	11,92,361	1,20,893
Expenditure	39,93,070	10,63,960	77,360	1,29,08,100	10,40,000	65,000
	Deficit.			*Deficit.*		
Closing balance ...	19,52,901	86,521	65,153	21,58,481	1,52,361	55,893

LOCAL FUNDS.

3. In the estimates of last year, it was anticipated that the year 1874-75 would close with a surplus of nearly £140,000; but the large expenditure on famine relief works has converted this expected surplus into a serious deficit. There will, however, be no excess of expenditure over income in the coming year: and it is hoped that the balance at credit of provincial reserve will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make such grants as may be necessary to restore the equilibrium of the Local Funds' finances. What part of the expenditure on relief works shall be defrayed by Government, and what part shall be a charge against the District Committees, is a question, the details of which have not yet finally been determined. The figures of the Local Funds' Budget proper for the two years are as follow :—

	1874-75		1874-75.
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	22,28,817	Expenditure as by regular estimate	1,20,68,900
Receipts as by regular estimate	69,54,100	Debit closing balance on 31st March 1875 ...	28,85,983
Total ...	91,82,917		91,82,917
	1875-76.		1875-76.
	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts of the year	31,03,950	Opening debit balance	28,85,983
		Expenditure during the year	30,57,300
			59,43,283
		Debit closing balance on 31st March 1876 ...	28,39,333
			31,03,950

4. The details are given under their respective headings in the estimates furnished by the Accountant-General.

5. The receipts of 1875-76 compared with those of 1874-75 show a falling off to the extent of more than 38 lakhs of rupees; but this is entirely due to the large grants made to Local Funds during the famine. A comparison of the original estimate of 1874-75 with the regular estimate of the same year will show that the receipts originally anticipated were only about one-half of the amount shown in the regular estimate, and the difference is due to the grants made to Local Funds for famine relief works.

Provincial Reserve.

6. The figures for provincial reserve for the two years give the following results :—

1874-75.	Rs.
Opening balance	5,14,702
Receipts as per regular estimate ...	10,52,000
Special grant from Imperial Funds on account of famine relief works	25,00,000
Total ...	40,66,702
1875-76.	
Opening balance	31,12,702
Receipts of the year	10,95,500
Total ...	42,08,202

1874-75.	Rs.
Contribution to Public Works Department ...	1,14,000
Expenditure as by regular estimate ...	8,40,000
Total ...	9,54,000
Closing balance, 31st March 1875	31,12,702
Total ...	40,66,702
1875-76.	
Expenditure during the year	9,35,770
Contribution to provincial services	5,09,010
Total ...	14,44,780
Closing balance, 31st March 1876	27,60,422
Total ...	42,05,202

7. This estimated closing balance, which may possibly be supplemented by a further grant from Imperial Funds, forms the amount available for special and unforeseen expenditure on provincial account during the year, and also for meeting such part of the debit against Local Funds as it may be eventually determined that Government shall defray.

Municipal and Trust Funds.

8. The estimates for municipal funds and trust funds call for no special remarks. The figures of receipts and expenditure are as follow, and the details are supplied in the estimates furnished by the Accountant-General :—

	Municipal Funds.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	1,42,361	1,52,361
Receipts	10,50,000	9,98,120
Total ...	11,92,361	11,50,481
Expenditure	10,40,100	10,63,960
Closing balance	1,52,361	86,521
Total ...	11,92,461	11,50,481

	Trust Funds.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	25,893	55,893
Receipts	95,000	86,620
Total ...	1,20,893	1,42,513
Expenditure	65,000	77,360
Closing balance	55,893	65,153
Total ...	1,20,893	1,42,513

Ordered that copy of the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department; and also that copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, to the Public Works Department of this Government, and to the Judicial, Revenue, Political, General, and B Departments of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th March 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 22nd* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm. Barley about to be cut. Cholera prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, 20th " "	Nil	Weather dry, but cloudy in the mornings. Winter crops nearly all reaped. Rain wanted for cotton and indigo. Cases of small pox and cholera reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, 20th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. Westerly hot winds commencing. Wheat nearly ripe for the sickle. Cutting of the sugarcane commenced. Prospects good.
	4	Midnapore, 20th " "	Nil	A small shower reported at Gurbetta, otherwise no rain heard of. State and prospects of crops as usual, but a good fall of rain in the course of the next ten days will be very beneficial.
	5	Hooghly, 20th " "	Nil	Hot and dry, clear throughout; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair. Tobacco, melons, *pulwal*, &c., vegetables want water. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down *Kanna Nuddee* and *Saruswattee*. Great relief to parts watered. Cholera increasing.
		Howrah, 20th " "	Nil	Weather hot, threatening rain on the 19th and 20th instant. *Boro* or spring rice crop (a very insignificant one, but the only one in the ground,) promise well.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 22nd† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of cold weather crops all but over. Rain is needed to facilitate agricultural operations. Fever has considerably decreased at Barripore, but prevails in the neighbourhood. A good deal of cholera, though not of the worst type, is reported in the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Satkhira; there are also a few cases in the other sub-divisions. Sporadic cases of small-pox are also reported.
	7	Nuddea, 20th Mar. 1875	0·06	Weather hot and dry. There was a shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant. The cold-weather crops are everywhere in good condition. Cholera very prevalent.
	8	Jessore, 20th " "	.....	Occasionally cloudy. There were a few drops of rain, but the fall was too slight to admit of measurement at the head-quarters, though at Magoorah it amounted to over 1½ inches. Spring rice getting on well; no other crops of any importance in the ground now. Rain beginning to be generally wanted.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 20th Mar. 1875.	0·02	Weather seasonable; heavier rain fell on Thursday in the north of the district, than at and about head quarters; hail is also reported. Atmosphere slightly cooled by Thursday's rain. All crops excellent, both those cut and those still standing. Slight damage reported from hail.
	10	Dinagepore, 19th Mar. 1875.	0·04	Weather fine and hot, with exception of the mornings which are cloudy and damp. Slight rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	11	Maldah, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	The weather has become very dry, warm, and dusty. The crops are, as last reported, generally doing well.
	12	Rajshahye, 20th " "	Nil	The weather has been sultry without rains. State of the crops unchanged; *e.g.*, doing well. Rain is much desired for the lands which are now being ploughed for rice sowings next month. Cases of small-pox and cholera continue to be reported, and are more numerous than last week.
	13	Rungpore, 19th " "	0·33	Weather decidedly warm in the middle of the day. Slight rain fell, and a little hail also, but it has done no harm. State and prospects of the crops good.
	14	Bogra, 20th " "	Nil	Cloudy in the mornings for two or three hours, and then fair and hot. The *amun* or late rice crop is harvested, and the other crops promise well.
	15	Pubna, 20th " "	Nil	Weather cloudy and warm, with south-easterly wind prevailing. The harvesting of the *chaitali* (March) crops going on rapidly, and of sugarcane completed. The state and prospects of *cheena* (millet), *boro* and *jally*, spring rices, continue good, but rain is much wanted.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 19th " "	0·13	Threatening rain all through the week, with high winds occasionally, especially on the evening of the 18th, when a few drops of rain fell. Wheat and barley in the ear and doing well. Land being prepared for seed.
	17	Julpigoree	......	Return not received.
		Cooch Behar, 18th Mar. 1875.	Nil	High east winds. The sky has been cloudy for the last three days. Wheat is beginning to ripen, and the cutting of tobacco has commenced.

* Telegram of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 22nd* Mar. 1875	0 59	Weather cloudy. Storms threaten almost every night. State and prospects of crops good
	19	Fureedpore, 20th „ „	0 05	Weather hot and cloudy, occasionally with high south winds. On Wednesd evening a slight North Wester attended with a few drops of rain, passed. The prospects of crops are fair, but would be improved by rain. General health of the district good. From Deorah station, however, some cases of cholera reported.
	20	Backergunge, 18th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm. Food-supply sufficient. General health of the district fair.
	21	Mymensing, 19th Mar. 1875.	1·72	Weather variable, with heavy shower on the 18th instant, and hailstorm in the afternoon of the 15th; some of the stones being unusually large. The hailstorm is not reported from the sub-divisions, but it is supposed to have done some injury to the crops on the grounds.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 18th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather stormy. Rain has fallen in several places in the district. Conditions of the crops fair Storms of the 10th and 11th have done much damage to tea. Cholera at Sudder station, and rather an epidemic of it near Sitakoond. A Native Doctor is on the spot. Fever prevalent since the rain of last week. Cattle-disease still continues
	23	Noakholly, 18th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Almost the whole of this week has been cloudy, and attended with a strong southern wind A severe gale passed over the villages of Bishnapore and Dhalleah, in the station of Amirgunge, on the night of the 10th instant. About 200 huts were blown down. A woman and an infant girl were killed by the falling of a house, and 8 men were wounded, and 9 heads of cattle killed, and 3 injured The cold-weather crops are in good condition in all the stations, except Amirgunge, where they are said to have been somewhat injured by hailstones. Ploughing for the early rice crop has begun.
	24	Tipperah, 19th Mar. 1875	0·21	The weather has been very rainy and stormy in the north of the district. Some rain in all parts of the district. Cloudy with south winds. Brahmenbarriah rainfall 7 36 The spring rice now on the ground is reported to be in good condition. No other crops of any importance. Rice cheap.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 16th Mar 1875.	1·82	A considerable fall of rain with heavy squalls on the night of the 10th instant, and threatening since then. Weather much warmer. The hill-people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*. The fall of rain obstructed the *joom* cutting for a short time.
		Hill Tipperah, 18th Mar 1875.	2·6	Wind from south and west; on the 15th, storm from north-west with thunder and lightning and rain. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 22nd* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops going on: yield good. Health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. The *rubbee* or cold-weather crop is being harvested and is a good crop.
	28	Shahabad, 20th „ „	Nil	Heat increasing perceptibly. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Prospects generally very good.
	29	Durbhunga ...	......	Return not received.
	30	Mozufferpore 20th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Prospects of the cold-weather crops excellent.
	31	Sarun, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and getting warm; both east and west wind. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been harvested; *ruhur* pulse fast ripening; Indigo sowing is being briskly pushed on: the early sowings have germinated. The new crops are coming into the market. Prices show a downward tendency. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 19th Mar 1875.	Nil	Easterly winds and light clouds appearing occasionally. The prospects of the crops are most excellent. It is many years since there has been crops so good as those now approaching maturity.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. The crops are being cut; outturn good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 22nd* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Easterly wind prevailing. No rain wanted until all cold-weather crops are harvested. There is sufficient moisture for low land *aman* or late rice sowings; a good deal of this has been got through. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot; sometimes close and sometimes with west wind. State and prospects of crops are good
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Heat increasing, but less windy. *Mahowa* promises well. *Ruhur* pulse and linseed being reaped.

* Telegrams of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 13th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather hot and windy. Crops nearly off the ground everywhere. Ploughing beginning for next season's crop. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 18th " "	Nil	Weather fair and hot, tempered with southern wind. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain; *dalua* rice is coming on and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor are in flower; *koolthi* and flax are being gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed, with a good outturn. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being pruned and partly beginning to be harvested. The general state and prospects of the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent.
39	Balasore, 19th " "	Nil	Weather hot and marked by the absence of the thunderstorms usual at this season. Rain much wanted for ploughing. The ravages of cholera in the tract of the recent cyclone continue excessive.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 19th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Days warm, but nights cool. Sky somewhat cloudy during the last two days. State and prospects of the crops are very good.
41	Lohardugga, 20th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather hot, clouds about. The cold-weather crops are being harvested gradually with excellent results. General health good; a few cases of small-pox.
42	Singbhoom, 19th Mar 1875.	0 26	Seasonable weather. Slight rain fell. Some *ruhur* pulse and gram only remaining to be gathered. Outturn of late crops satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom 20th Mar. 1875	i	Weather excessively hot; clouds have been hanging about the last three or four days. Crops being gathered in. *Mowah* promises to be abundant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	[A] 14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	[B] 20 0	16 0	11 8	25 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	[C] 18 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	[D] 15 0	15 0	12 0	[E] 16 0 to 21 8	16 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	..	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 4	15 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 4	14 8	13 0	...	...	..
6	24-Pergunnahs	[E] 13 5	14 0	10 8 to 11 1	[E] 17 8	16 0	16 0	[F] 8 0	8 0	8 4	17 4 [G]	17 12	11 0	[E] 16 0	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	.	...	15 4	14 8	11 0	16 13	16 0	11 7	.	...	...
8	Jessore	[H] 16 0	15 4	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	..
9	Moorshedabad	[I] 6 0 to 2[illegible] 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	[E] 14 0 to 30 0	40 0	25 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	[E] 31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore*															
11	Maldah	20 8	20 0	13 8	32 8	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	11 0	31 0	30 0	17 0
12	Rajshahye	12 12 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	18 4	.	..	21 0 to 22 8	19 8 to 20 4	11 6	23 10 to 24 6	24 0 to 25 0	12 13	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	15 0	13 13	11 4	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	10 14	.	..	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 8	26 4	26 4	11 4	..	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0 [I]	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree*															
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	[K] 12 5	13 5	12 8	40 0	25 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...
19	Fureedpore	[L] 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	.	.	...	...	..	[M] ..	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	.	...	...
21	Mymensingh	[N] 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	..	..

* Return not received

† Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 2. seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 16 to 23-12 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 20-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	18 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Baukoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	15 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 16 0	17 8	...	E 17 8	...	...	E 17 8	17 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	16	18 0 to 19 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
																		Dinagepore.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 10	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†
																		Julpigoree.*
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	8.	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 13-5 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19-2 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 43 seers, and gram 11 to 19 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 22-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	O 10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	16 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	Q 19 0	18 8	10 4	28 0	25 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	R 17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	E 22 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	S 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	18 0	17 0	15 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	T 15 0	14 0	11 0	E 15 0 to 40 0	15 0 to 35 0	13 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	10 5	9 4	10 9	18 0	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	30 5	18 15	28 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
35	Southal Pergunnahs	U ...	14 0	12 0	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	27 9	24 15	26 4	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	20 0	14 0	12 0	E 30 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 8	23 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0	10 0	9 0	..	...	...	20 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	V 16 0	14 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers and gram 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	..	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 8	8 0	...	..	...	7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
24 0	28 0	19 0	..	..	.	28 0	24 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	E 31 0 to 35 0	27 8 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	E 24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	14 0 to 20 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya.
27 0	26 0	17 0	..	...	...	24 0	23 0	19 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	32 0	31 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	15 4	22 5	21 0	18 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	14 0	29 0	30 6	15 2	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
																		Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	.	...	33 0	36 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 8	6 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	14 0	12 8	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 20-12 to 38 seers, maize 27-12 to 38 8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-½ seers, and gram 12 to 27 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 36 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14 8 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th March 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	13th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	3·19	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	0·12	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th, and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	6th Mar.	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	ditto	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	13th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·73	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Choondangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·53	13th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	4·26	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)			Inches	Inches.		1875.	
EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	1·04	13th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	ditto	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	ditto	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	2·15	13th Mar.	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	0·[illegible]5	4·71	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Not rec	3·40	6th Mar.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	1·75	ditto	
		Patoonkhally	Nil	ditto	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	0·28	1·81	13th Mar.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]0	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]8	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·02	3·23	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·60	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·55	6·23	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·02	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	0·55	4·98	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	4·80	7·47	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	1·82	4·20	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	2·17	5·92	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]2	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	6th Mar.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	Not rec	Nil	0·56	13th Mar.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb., and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	Not rec.	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·00	27th Feb.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	13th Mar.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	0·34	6th Mar.	Not recd. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	13th Mar.	
		Banka	Nil	Not rec.	1·31	6th Mar.	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	13th Mar.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto ..	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 8th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	13th Mar.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	1 00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·35	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbully	Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
	Maubhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·13	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	5 01	7·42	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·25	Not rec.	3·68	6th Mar.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	3·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·80	ditto	3·48	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·61	ditto	5 39	ditto	
		Deopanie	2·75	ditto	7·57	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·08	ditto	4 89	ditto	
		Mazongah	0·94	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Suntock	0·45	ditto	5·78	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·55	ditto	4 93	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	0·10	0·60	13th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th March 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 14th	10	29·855	29·873	84·0	78·0	75	S by E	7·5	...	CS	
		16	29·719	29·737	91·0	81·0	63	S S E	7·8	...	CS	
	15th	10	29·862	29·88[illegible]	85·5	78·5	71	S by E	5·4	...	C	
		16	29·705	29·723	90·8	80·3	61	S	9·8	..	CS	
	16th	10	29·843	29·861	84·5	77·6	71	S	6·6	..	K	
		16	29·713	29·761	90·0	79·7	62	S	10·7	..	... ..	b
	17th	10	29·871	29·889	85·5	78·7	71	S	7·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·761	29·779	91·1	80·9	63	S	11·0	...	.	b
	18th	10	29·841	29·879	85·0	78·0	71	S W	10·2	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·752	29·770	88·8	79·0	62	S	10·8	...	·S	
	19th	10	29·919	29·937	83·0	78·4	80	S	8·6	...	K	
		16	29·788	29·806	91·[illegible]	80·1	60	S	4·3	..	CK	
	20th	10	29·926	29·944	84·8	76·0	65	S	5·7	...	CK	
		16	29·773	29·791	92·2	79·8	55	S	6·2	..	K, CS	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 14th	10	29·859	29·865	83	77	75	S S W	12·8	...	N	b m
		16	29·748	29·754	83	79	83	S S E	11·9	.	N	b, m
	15th	10	29·899	29·905	84	77	71	S S W	9·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·739	29·715	84	78	75	S S E	12·2	...	N	b, m
	16th	10	29·863	29·869	82	77	78	S S W	13·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·780	29·786	84	78	75	S	13·6	.	N	b, m
	17th	10	29·887	29·893	83	77	75	S S W	10·2	...	C	b, o
		16	29·800	29·801	84	77	71	S	15·0	..	C	o, o
	18th	10	29·893	29·899	83	78	78	S S W	19·5	...	C	b, m
		16	29·792	29·798	84	78	75	S	17·8	.	C	b, m
	19th	10	29·935	29·941	83	79	83	S W	15·0	...	N	b, m
		16	29·845	29·851	83	79	83	S S W	13·2	...	N	m, o
	20th	10	29·951	29·957	83	77	75	S W	13·2	...	N	b m
		16	29·864	29·870	84	79	79	S S E	11·8	..	N	b, m
Chittagong.	Mar. 14th	10	29·854	29·946	84	76	67	S	9·6	...	CK, K	m
		16	29·753	29·845	83	75	67	S W	17·4	...	... ..	b, m q
	15th	10	29·870	29·963	81	75	78	S E	6·2	...	K	c, m
		16	29·709	29·801	85	76	64	S	11·3	.	......	b, o
	16th	10	29·847	29·939	83	75	67	S	6·1	..	K	b, m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	77	71	W S W	13·0	...	K, CK	g, m
	17th	10	29·857	29·919	84	77	71	W N W	4·5	...	K	o, m
		16	29·779	29·871	85	75	69	S W	11·2	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29·887	29·979	83	76	71	S E	3·6	.	K	b, m
		16	29·779	29·871	84	76	67	W S W	11·7	..	......	b, m
	19th	10	29·927	30·020	82	75	70	N E	4·9	...	... ..	b, m
		16	29·809	29·901	84	76	67	S W	8·2	...	... .	b, m
	20th	10	29·904	29·993	81	76	67	S E	5·1	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	77	71	W S W	11·3	...	... ..	b, m,
Madras.	Mar. 13th	10	29·862	29·822	87	79	68	S	13	...	.....	b
		16	29·723	29·753	86	79	72	S E by S	13	...	.. .	b
	14th	10	29·914	30·914	88	78	62	S E	14	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·790	29·820	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	... ..	o
	15th	10	29·931	29·941	87	78	58	S by W	14	...	......	c
		16	29·788	29·818	88	77	64	S E by S	14	..	......	b, c
	16th	10	29·909	29·939	87	75	65	S by W	14		.. ..	c
		16	29·787	29·817	85	75	60	S E by S	13	.	......	b
	17th	10	29·916	29·916	86	72	48	S	13	...	......	b
		16	29·807	29·837	85	76	64	S E by S	16	...	... .	b
	18th	10	29·951	29·941	84	71	60	S E by S	13	...	....	b
		16	29·824	29·859	84	74	60	S E by S	13		......	b
	19th	10	29·996	30·026	85	72	59	S E by S	12	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·870	29·900	84	72	53	S E by S	13	...	.. ...	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 14th	10	29·766	29·848	88	78	62	W S W	7·6	...	......	b
		16	29·636	29·717	95	79	47	S	5·7	...	. ..	b
	15th	10	29·702	29·874	84	76	65	N N E	6·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·632	29·713	97	80	45	S S W	3·8	..	... ..	b
	16th	10	29·767	29·849	87	77	61	S S W	6·7	...	......	b
		16	29·630	29·711	99	79	38	S S W	4·0	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·797	29·879	86	77	64	S	5·5	...	K	b
		16	29·683	29·764	93	78	48	S S W	6·1	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·830	29·912	84	76	67	S S W	5·6	...	CK, C	
		16	29·693	29·774	91	77	50	S W	11·9	...	K, CK, C	
	19th	10	29·855	29·937	88	77	58	S W	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·720	29·801	92	78	51	S	2·1	...	K, N	
	20th	10	29·855	29·937	88	76	55	S W	4·3	...	CK	
		16	29·697	29·778	99	78	36	S	3·1	...	CK	
Akyab.	Mar. 14th	10	29·946	29·967	84	77	71	S	3·8	..	... ..	b
		16	29·846	29·867	84	77	75	S W	6·8	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·942	29·964	81	76	78	E N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·794	29·815	84	77	71	S W	5·5	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·919	29·940	85	77	68	S S E	1·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·8[illegible]1	29·842	85	77	68	W	6·1	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·932	29·953	83	78	78	E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·831	29·852	83	77	75	W	7·3	..	......	b
	18th	10	29·962	29·983	83	77	75	E	2·1	..	. ....	b
		16	29·854	29·875	83	76	71	W N W	6·3	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·974	29·996	81	77	82	N N W	2·3	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·864	29·886	80	76	82	W	8·3	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·994	30·015	84	80	83	N N W	3·1	...	......	b, g
		16	29·896	29·918	81	76	78	W	9·8	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of January 1875

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·873	...	29·920	29·627	...	·193	149·4	6th	157·0	...	......	...	85·7	11·5	74·2	79·3	...	82·0	84·4	...	15th	88·0	19·0	22nd	69·0	...	...	71	63	...	2·26	5
Nancowry ...	134	29·787	...	29·833	29·742	...	·091	151·8	1st	156·0	...	......	...	84·5	11·2	73·6	77·9	...	83·4	83·3	...	3rd	87·1	15·9	25-26th	71·2	..	...	69	70	...	8·33	11
Madras ...	27	29·95	...	30·016	29·894	...	·112	...	......	...	...	......	...	.	...	.	77·0	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	......	...	...	......	...	..	...	61	[illegible]	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·950	29·915	30·017	29·903	29·961	·111	112·0	25th	119·5	...	......	...	77·9	6·7	71·2	74·[illegible]	73·1	75·[illegible]	7[illegible]	71·5	2[illegible]th	83·0	17·2	9th	64·8	67	71	65	61	70	0·10	1
Akyab ...	[illegible]	29·962	29·944	30·015	29·921	29·97[illegible]	·094	132·9	31st	142·0	50·9	16th	44·1	80·1	23·9	57·1	67·6	60·0	72·0	75·[illegible]	62·7	2[illegible]th	83·8	30·1	30th	53·7	77	93	64	58	83	0·53	2
False Point ...	18·7	29·983	29·965	30·045	29·938	29·995	·097	..	... ..	...	..	... .	...	...	..	...	60·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	... ..	..	...	.. .	...	77	88	74	61	80	2·85	6
Cuttack ...	80	29·897	29·879	29·955	29·840	29·915	·115	133·8	17th	144·0	51·6	7th	40·2	82·5	22·6	59·9	70·1	61·7	74·5	79·8	[illegible]	13th	87·0	33·1	7th	51·8	69	88	61	45	81	1·12	4
Saugor Island ...	6	29·976	29·947	30·038	29·932	29·986	·106	128·1	20th	137·4	..	......	...	71·5	14·2	60·3	67·9	[illegible]	70·0	73·7	65·2	17th	78·7	2[illegible]·9	23rd	49·8	76	86	70	61	81	0·35	3
Chittagong ...	90	29·9[illegible]7	29·883	29·957	29·866	29·921	·091	125·6	14th	135·5	53·2	30th	45·2	75·8	2[illegible]·6	55·2	65·5	5[illegible]·9	67·8	72·7	63·[illegible]	4th	81·5	32·9	30th	47·6	75	90	71	59	80	5·17	6
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·9[illegible]8	29·939	30·036	29·922	29·976	·114	125·0	10th	134·0	...	......	..	74·8	15·0	59·8	66·8	61·4	67·7	73·0	65·0	12th	80·0	26·2	23rd	53·8	75	86	73	57	83	1·27	4
Burdwan ...	102	29·886	...	29·956	29·830	...	·117	130·3	8th	148·0	46·4	23rd	36·0	74·5	19·8	54·7	62·6	..	67·5	74·5	...	19th	84·0	35·8	24th	47·2	...	...	66	51	...	1·42	6
Jessore ...	20	29·965	...	30·019	29·914	...	·105	127·2	21st	142·0	47·5	24th	40·2	75·0	2[illegible]·3	54·7	64·1	..	6[illegible]·2	71·1	..	13th	82·8	36·7	3rd	45·9	...	...	72	63	...	2·66	5
Dacca ...	35	29·951	29·929	30·010	29·913	29·960	·107	127·1	21st	142·0	47·9	30th	38·5	74·1	1[illegible]·6	54·5	64·4	57·0	6[illegible]·4	71·4	60·7	4-5th	79·0	31·7	30th	47·3	73	83	6[illegible]	57	84	1·87	5
Silchar ...	88·01	29·925	...	29·981	29·857	...	·114	133·2	23rd	143·0	46·8	29-30th	42·0	71·0	22·0	50·0	62·3	..	63·6	72·0	...	2nd	80·0	35·2	3rd	44·8	79	...	83	55	...	1·74	7
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	27·9[illegible]	...	27·970	27·883	...	·087	120·8	4th	135·0	39·1	23rd	29·5	70·5	22·1	48·4	59·[illegible]	...	62·5	67·0	...	10th	77·0	35·[illegible]	22nd	41·5	63	...	48	35	...	1·87	6
Berhampore ...	64	29·945	...	30·011	29·884	...	·127	118·5	31st	121·0	39·8	30th	31·[illegible]	7[illegible]	2[illegible]·9	5[illegible]	63·9	...	66·[illegible]	73·[illegible]	...	17th	80·0	33·0	24th	47·[illegible]	...	...	72	54	...	2·24	4
Gya ...	347	29·627	...	29·681	29·574	...	·107	78·7	17th	81·8	41·5	23rd	32·0	74·1	21·2	49·0	62·4	...	65·7	71·2	..	17th	79·0	39·0	23rd	40·0	...	...	51	50	...	1·12	5
Patna ...	179	29·828	...	29·88[illegible]	29·782	...	·103	128·2	14th	136·2	44·3	24th	31·4	71·1	22·2	48·9	60·7	...	63·[illegible]	69·1	..	16-17th	75·4	31·4	24th	41·[illegible]	72	...	64	51	...	1·27	5
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·825	...	29·887	29·785	...	·102	12[illegible]·9	29th	130·0	47·7	29th	41·0	70·3	17·0	53·2	61·2	...	63·9	69·5	...	17th	76·7	30·8	29th	45·9	...	...	67	52	...	0·97	4
Purneah ...	123	..	...	...	...	...	...	120·3	12-13th	127·2	..	... .	.	71·6	23·1	45·5	58·2	..	61·6	[illegible]	...	1st	76·9	36·6	24th	40·3	...	...	75	55	...	3·00	5
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·357	23·334	23·395	23·327	23·374	·068	93·5	2nd	116·0	24·5	21st	19·[illegible]	45·0	13·0	32·0	37·9	33·3	40·0	41·6	36·3	1-2nd	54·0	23·0	25th	23·0	83	90	75	78	89	2·5[illegible]	8
Seebsaugor ..	333	29·697	...	29·7[illegible]1	29·632	...	·1[illegible]9	115·9	25th	133·1	46·4	30th	39·9	65·4	17·8	[illegible]	5[illegible]·1	...	57·2	64·5	...	2nd	72·0	31·[illegible]	22nd	41·0	91	...	91	70	...	1·58	13
Goalpara ...	386	29·60	...	29·660	29·541	...	·129	113·7	31st	127·2	49·7	29th	40·9	69·5	17·6	51·9	61·3	...	59·7	65	...	3rd	75·9	29·5	23rd	46·4	74	...	83	53	...	0·33	8
Benares ...	262·74	29·689	29·666	29·754	29·659	29·716	·095	104·4	26-27th	129·0	38·2	23rd	30·[illegible]	72·5	28·3	43·2	59·7	49·7	63·0	71·5	54·8	17-19th	74·0	39·0	28-29th	35·0	68	88	59	40	83	1·31	5
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·056	29·030	29·119	29·015	29·058	·104	118·5	8th	125·0	32·8	25th	23·4	70·3	29·0	41·3	55·7	44·6	58·9	67·8	51·7	3rd	75·2	43·5	22nd	31·7	58	75	53	33	84	0·16	2

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1875.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	30·025	Mean temperatures of 16 years	67·8	Mean humidity of 16 years	71	Mean rainfall of 16 years	0·41
Ditto ditto of 1875 ..	29·968	Ditto ditto of 1875	67·8	Ditto ditto of 1875 .. .	75	Actual fall in 1875	1·27
Defect in 1875	·057	Defect in 1875	0·8	Excess in 1875	4	Excess in 1875	0·86

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Port Blair ...	29·930	70·4	9	29	15	3	...	...	...	6	...	74 N, 47 E	151·4	6·92
Nancowry ...	29·926	78·2	2	29	28	2	..	...	.	1	...	87 N, 66 E	208·3	4·98
Madras ..	29·978	77·0	12	12	17	15	3	2	.	1	...	56 N, 80 E	178·1	...
Vizagapatam ..	29·982	74·8	..	1	30	31	14	11	30	7	...	32 S, 15 E	63·3	7·28
Akyab ..	29·984	67·6	33	20	8	4	4	7	26	22	...	45 N, 23 W	84·5	8·42
False Point ..	30·003	69·0	26	22	13	8	13	22	10	5	5	10 N, 25 E	..	...
Cuttack ..	29·981	70·6	9	17	8	9	12	13	20	7	29	6 S, 78 W	48·7	7·91
Sangor Island ...	29·982	67·9	30	21	5	4	27	14	8	9	...	14 N, 5 W	ʌ.	7·51
Chittagong ..	30·003	65·7	35	13	5	4	3	13	21	30	...	49 N, 34 W	79·0	7·37
Calcutta ..	29·987	66·8	28	18	20	15	15	8	3	17	...	25 N, 47 E	91·0	...
Burdwan ...	29·995	63·8	11	2	12	4	2	3	11	11	6	23 N, 19 W	55·2	7·45
Jessore .	29·987	64·1	17	8	8	4	2	3	4	13	3	40 N, 3 E	48·4	7·23
Dacca ..	29·988	64·4	28	17	8	1	6	18	20	14	11	31 N, 36 W	60·8	7·66
Silchar ..	30·021	62·5	1	4	14	15	2	5	6	2	13	31 S, 56 E	49·4	5·03
Hazareebagh ..	30·002	63·6	1	2	5	3	4	8	18	20	1	48 N, 81 W	101·4	7·81
Berhampore .	30·013	64·0	12	12	6	4	3	8	6	11	..	27 N, 7 W	...	5·61
Gya ..	29·994	63·2	2	4	6	7	12	2	13	3	13	19 S, 14 W	40·4	8·03
Patna .	30·019	61·1	1	4	6	5	9	12	22	3	...	41 S, 53 W	59·9	7·37
Monghyr ..	29·990	61·5	4	2	12	2	3	12	22	5	...	32 S, 78 W	31·0	7·60
Purneah ...	......	58·5	4	8	5	5	2	8	18	12	...	31 N, 69 W	...	7·65
Darjeeling .	....	...	1	8	23	14	7	29	24	6	12	23 S, 21 W	...	2·66
Seebsaugor ...	30·046	56·8	2	20	13	3	7	6	5	5	1	28 N, 63 E	46·0	2·68
Goalpara ...	30·009	62·7	1	8	22	8	1	•1	4	1	16	45 E	67·3	6·66
Benares ..	29·979	60·3	4	4	9	4	4	10	13	14	.	25 N, 80 W	77·1	8·27
Roorkee ...	29·995	67·7	..	5	7	10	...	3	...	24	68	10 N, 7 W	45·0	8·60

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	15th	29·787	91·8	77·5	136·0	82·0	77·6	73·9	0·75	S by E & S	...	152·3	...	..	Clear, stratoni and cirro-strati.
	16th	·784	90·5	78·5	136·0	83·0	77·6	73·8	·75	S & S S E	...	150·0	..	.	Stratoni, cumuli and clear.
	17th	·813	92·5	76·2	137·0	82·7	77·4	73·7	·75	S S E, S & S by E	...	151·3	...		Clear and cirri.
	18th	·808	90·3	76·5	132·0	82·2	77·2	73·7	·76	S by E, S W, S & W	1.2	223·6	...	...	Clear, cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder and lightning from 5½ to 8 P.M. Drizzled be-7 & 8 P.M.
	19th	·842	93·0	75·7	138·9	82·8	77·8	74·3	·76	W, S & S by W	..	190·8	.	...	Cumuli and clear.
	20th	·850	92·5	74·5	137·5	83·2	76·9	72·5	·71	S by W & S	...	89·2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Foggy at 5 & 6 A.M.
	21st	·848	93·5	77·0	138·0	84·0	7[illegible]8	73·5	·72	S	0·8	73·7	...	...	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	93·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·74
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·16
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·53

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd March 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

General Establishment.—No. 85 —*The 22nd March* 1875

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of February 1875.

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah 120.			From Berhampore 70.			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	1'2"	170·48	3'6"	143·50	1'2"	100·69	0'6½"	68·54	2'3"	44·25	2'5½"	11·39	2'4"	34·73	1'2"	9·95	2'6"	146·26
2nd ...	...	...	1 1"	170·40	3'5½"	143·45	1'2½"	100·65	0'6"	68·50	2'2"	44·18	2'4"	11·27	2'3½"	34·70	1'1½"	9·91	2'7½"	146·16
3rd ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'5"	143·40	1'2½"	100·65	0'5½"	68·45	2'1½"	44·12	2'2½"	11·14	2'3½"	34·67	1'1"	9·87	2'7½"	146·16
4th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'4½"	143·35	1'3"	100·60	0'5"	68·41	2'1"	44·03	2'2"	11·10	2'3"	34·65	1'1"	9·87	2'9½"	145·96
5th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'4¼"	143·35	1'3¼"	100·58	0'4½"	68·37	2'0"	44·00	2'3½"	11·23	2'2½"	34·62	1'1"	9·87	2'11"	145·86
6th ...	...	...	1'0"	170·32	3'3¾"	143·30	1'3½"	100·58	0'3"	68·25	1'11½"	43·97	2'5"	11·35	2'2½"	34·60	1'1¼"	9·91	2'11"	145·86
7th ...	...	...	1'0"	170·32	3'3½"	143·30	1'3½"	100·58	0'3"	68·25	1'11¼"	43·95	2'5"	11·35	2'2½"	34·58	1'1¼"	9·91	3'0"	145·76
8th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'1"	141·09	1'2"	100·69	0'3"	68·25	1'11"	43·91	2'7"	11·52	2'1½"	34·54	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·76
9th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'1"	141·07	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	68·25	1'10½"	43·87	2'9"	11·69	2'2"	34·56	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·76
10th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'0½"	141·04	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	68·25	1'10½"	43·85	2'10"	11·77	2'1½"	34·50	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·70
11th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'0"	141·00	1'2"	100·69	0'2½"	68·20	1'10"	43·83	2'11"	11·55	2'0¾"	34·46	1'0½"	9·83	2'11"	145·86
12th ...	...	...	0'10"	170·15	0'11½"	140·98	1'2½"	100·63	0'2"	68·16	1'9½"	43·81	2'10"	11·77	2'0½"	34·44	1'0½"	9·83	2'9½"	145·96
13th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'11¼"	140·96	1'3¼"	100·58	0'1½"	68·12	1'9"	43·75	2'6½"	11·48	2'0½"	34·42	1'0"	9·79	2'8½"	146·06
14th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'11¼"	140·96	1'3¼"	100·54	0'1"	68·08	1'8"	43·68	2'3"	11·19	1'11¾"	34·37	0'8"	9·45	2'3½"	146·46
15th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'11¼"	140·94	1'4"	100·52	0'0"	68·00	1'7"	43·53	2'0"	10·94	1'11½"	34·35	0'7"	9·37	2'1½"	146·66
16th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'11¼"	140·94	1'3½"	100·56	below 0'1"	67·91	1'6"	43·50	1'9½"	10·73	1'11"	34·31	0'5"	9·20	1'11"	146·86
17th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'11"	140·90	1'3¾"	100·54	0'2"	67·83	1'5"	43·41	1'8½"	10·64	1'10¾"	34·29	0'4½"	9·16	1'11"	146·86
18th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'11"	140·90	1'3¾"	100·54	0'2½"	67·80	1'4"	43·33	1'9"	10·69	1'10½"	34·25	0'3"	9·04	2'2½"	146·56
19th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'10½"	140·84	1'4"	100·52	0'2"	67·83	1'3½"	43·29	1'11"	10·85	1'10"	34·23	0'3"	9·04	2'3½"	146·46
20th ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'9½"	140·79	1'5"	100·44	0'2"	67·83	1'3½"	43·27	2'1"	10·02	1'9¾"	34·21	0'3"	9·04	2'3½"	146·46
21st ...	...	...	0'6"	169·52	0'10¾"	140·89	1'5½"	100·40	0'3"	67·75	1'3"	43·25	2'3"	10·19	1'9¾"	34·21	0'3"	9·04	2'2½"	146·56
22nd ...	...	...	0'6"	169·52	0'10¾"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'3"	67·75	1'2½"	43·20	2'6"	10·44	1'9½"	34·21	0'2½"	9·00	2'1½"	146·66
23rd ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10¾"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'4"	67·66	1'2½"	53·18	2'7"	10·52	1'9¾"	34·21	0'2½"	9·00	2'[illegible]"	146·66
24th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10¾"	140·89	1'6½"	100·33	0'4½"	67·62	1'2"	43·16	2'7"	10·52	1'9¾"	34·19	0'2"	8·95	2'2½"	146·56
25th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10¾"	140·89	1'6¼"	100·31	0'5"	67·58	1'1½"	43·12	2'6½"	10·48	1'9"	34·15	0'2"	8·95	2'5"	146·36
26th ...	...	...	0'3"	169·73	1'4½"	141·39	1'6½"	100·31	0'5"	67·58	1'1"	43·08	2'5"	10·35	1'9"	34·15	0'2"	8·95	2'7½"	146·16
27th ...	...	...	0'3"	169·73	1'3½"	141·29	1'5½"	100·40	0'4½"	67·62	1'0¾"	43·08	2'3"	10·19	1'8½"	34·12	0'2"	8·95	2'7½"	146·16
28th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	1'2½"	141·19	1'1"	100·77	0'4½"	67·62	1'0½"	43·04	2'2"	10·10	1'8½"	34·13	0'2½"	9·00	2'6"	146·26

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	146,301½	2,33,522 13 6	21,406 5 3	*9,23,730 20	*4,06,145 3 9	37,229 19 7	58,636 4 10
Or per mile of railway	......	182 7 7	16 14 6	.. ..	317 5 10	29 1 10	45 16 4
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	1,045,213½	16,79,123 0 2	153,919 12 2	88,37,518 10	36,99,110 3 0	339,085 2 0	493,004 14 2
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,191,605	19,12,645 13 8	175,325 17 5	97,61,248 30	41,05,255 6 9	376,315 1 7	551,640 19 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,203	1,61,139 4 6	14,771 2 1	15,10,717 30	6,65,610 14 0	61,014 6 7	75,785 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	... .	125 14 8	11 10 10	......	520 1 9	47 13 7	59 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,110,838	17,50,614 9 10	160,473 0 2	1,50,72,538 0	64,20,541 14 2	589,374 13 5	749,847 13 7

* Deducted Mds. 26,626-20 and added Rs. 10,340-14-9 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 223¾ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	4,485	18,013 14 9	1,631 5 6	* 82,201 10	* 25,049 6 6	2,296 3 11	3,947 9 5
Or per mile of railway . .	......	80 8 2	7 7 7	.	111 15 13	10 5 3	17 12 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year .	51,092½	1,83,172 2 6	16,790 15 7	9,37,297 0	2,65,633 15 0	24,349 15 7	41,140 11 2
Total for 10 weeks ...	55,577½	2,01,186 1 3	18,442 1 1	10,19,498 10	2,90,683 5 6	26,645 19 6	45,088 0 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,436	22,232 10 3	2,037 19 10	1,13,715 20	34,164 5 6	3,131 14 7	5,169 14 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	99 5 10	9 2 2	.. ..	152 11 0	13 19 11	23 2 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,269	1,94,786 4 9	17,855 8 3	10,70,592 20	2,09,688 15 0	27,471 9 8	45,326 17 11

* Deducted Mds. 14,739 and Rs. 2,870-5 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 13th March 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,818	1,938 0 0	193 16 0	2,985 0	307 0 0	30 14 0	224 10 0
Or per mile of railway . .	103	71 0 0	7 2 0	110 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	8 4 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ..	15,228	11,079 0 0	1,107 18 0	68,211 0	5,579 0 0	557 18 0	1,665 16 6
Total for 11 weeks	18,046	13,017 0 0	1,301 14 0	71,196 0	5,886 0 0	588 12 0	1,890 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,664	1,349 7 1	134 18 11	5,832 20	419 9 3	41 19 2	176 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . .	61	49 8 4	4 19 0	214 1	15 6 4	1 10 10	6 9 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,480	12,638 7 4	1,263 16 11	81,439 0	6,034 3 9	603 8 6	1,867 5 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week .. .	34,025½	26,125 14 9	2,394 17 6	1,28,520 30	30,113 1 4	2,760 7 3	5,155 4 9
Or per mile of railway	215	165 1 6	. 15 2 8	812 0	190, 4 7	17 8 10	32 11 6
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ..	290,507	2,11,462 11 6	19,384 1 7	11,51,108 10	2,56,610 8 3	23,523 2 5	42,907 4 0
Total for 10 weeks ..	324,532½	2,37,588 10 3	21,778 19 1	12,79,629 0	2,86,723 0 7	26,283 9 8	48,062 8 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	30,696½	26,236 6 8	2,405 0 1	3,10,161 30	65,039 15 8	5,961 19 11	8,367 0 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	232	165 12 8	. 15 3 11	1,960 0	410 15 11	37 13 6	52 17 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	306,674	2,34,371 15 6	21,484 1 11	21,65,069 13	4,40,213 4 10	44,177 17 9	62,661 19 8

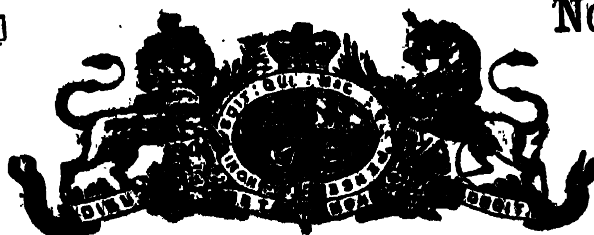
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,881½	1,446 0 0	144 12 0	23,655 0	795 0 0	79 10 0	224 2 0
Or per mile of railway	353	51 8 0	5 3 0	845 0	28 8 0	2 17 0	8 0 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	92,907½	12,069 0 0	1,206 18 0	1,69,546 0	5,712 0 0	571 4 0	1,778 2 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	102,789	13,515 0 0	1,351 10 0	1,93,201 0	6,507 0 0	650 14 0	2,002 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,726	1,261 1 3	126 2 2	21,539 0	708 0 8	70 10 0	196 18 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	312	45 0 7	4 10 1	769 0	25 4 7	2 10 7	7 0 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	100,481	13,678 1 0	1,367 16 1	1,98,635 0	6,973 7 9	697 6 10	2,065 2 11

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.] No. 13 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Thursday, the 25th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BHAHDOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAUL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses. As far as he was aware, only one clause

remained to be considered, that of which the consideration was deferred at the ast meeting of the Council. It was a proposal that at the commencement of section 1 the following words be inserted:—

"This Act extends, in the first instance, to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except Behar and Orissa:

But the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend it to Behar and Orissa."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said he had received copies of three memorials on the subject of this Bill since the last meeting of the Council: one, a memorial of certain Mahomedans of Bengal and Behar; one from Arrah and one from certain inhabitants of Chinsurah and Hooghly; also a memorandum by Moonshee Ameer Ali, and a petition from a Kazi of Tirhoot. He would refrain from speaking on the motion before the Council until such time as three other memorials from some Mahomedan gentlemen of Sarun, Monghyr, and Tirhoot, which he was informed were about to be sent in, had been received [HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT intimated that he had just received those petitions.] There were other memorials besides these, which he understood were to be presented to the Council from Mahomedan gentlemen in other places; and until they had been presented, he would refrain from speaking on the subject. He would, however, in accordance with the wishes which had been expressed to him by certain Persian gentlemen resident in Calcutta, move as an amendment that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for a period of from two to six months, in order to enable them to prepare and present their memorials, which were not yet ready.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that the memorials to which reference had just been made were an additional one from the Behar Province, which was very much the same as the one which had already been circulated to the Council; one from Monghyr, and another from Tirhoot. Two of these memorials were accompanied by an English translation, and the other was without any translation. There were two petitions signed by residents of Behar, one of which was accompanied by a translation, and the other was not so accompanied; but he believed that they were almost identical, so that the one translation would answer for both of them. Then there was one memorial from Tirhoot in English, and one from Monghyr, which apparently had no translation. The Behar and Tirhoot memorials were accompanied by translations, but the Monghyr one was not. These memorials were all, he believed, exactly to the same effect as those which had been presented to the Council. He believed they were framed under some misapprehension, as they expressly stated that the Bill would interfere with their religious institutions, when it was well known that the Bill distinctly provided that it was not to do so.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he believed that the Government and the Council had already as fully before them the means of knowing what was the feeling regarding this Bill as they would have six months or twelve months hence, and therefore he did not think that any further delay would put them in a better position than that in which they now were.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he somewhat dissented from the remark which had just been made, that the Council had before them all possible information they were likely to be possessed of after a postponement of six months. The Council were in somewhat of an awkward position. When permission was asked to introduce this Bill, the hon'ble member on his left, who sat in the Council somewhat in the position of a representative of the Mahomedan community, supported the introduction of the Bill, and said that the Bill was one which would receive the approbation of the Mahomedans of Bengal, and so doubtless the Members of the Council (certainly MR. HOGG himself) were not prepared to offer any opposition to the Bill. This was particularly the case as regards himself, he not being acquainted with the feelings of the Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal, never having served in those districts. Now, when the Bill was in an advanced stage, we found the hon'ble member himself opposing the progress of the Bill, and saying that it was opposed to the views of the Mahomedan community generally, and particularly by those in Behar and Orissa. He could understand the Magistrates of the districts in

Eastern Bengal coming forward and asking the Government in the Legislative Department to pass a Bill compelling the registration of marriages and divorces. But certainly, in the absence of the arguments upon which the request was based, he was unable to understand upon what grounds they thought a permissive Bill, if not supported by the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal, would have the effect they desired it to attain. The letters from the Magistrates of the districts in Eastern Bengal had not been placed before the Council; but perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill might favour the Council with information as to how a permissive Bill was likely to work the end desired by the Magistrate of Furreedpore and the other Eastern districts.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he really did not know that he could explain anything more than what had already been laid before the Council in the earlier stages of the Bill. Certainly for the purposes for which the Magistrates wanted the Bill, a compulsory Bill would have been more effective. That might be granted. But then came another consideration; and certainly the conclusion he came to was that the attempt to pass a compulsory Bill through the Council, and to get that Bill assented to in higher quarters, would be futile. The attempt was made some years ago. A Bill for compulsory registration was introduced by Syed Azumooddeen, but it was dropped at once because, as MR. DAMPIER understood, there was such an outcry against it on the part of the Mahomedan community. The objection they felt to a compulsory Bill was that it would be an interference with their religion. He for one should disapprove of such a measure, because it would raise something more like a reasonable opposition from the Mahomedan community than the opposition which was now raised. The opposition which was now made seemed to him founded upon a misunderstanding of the scope of the Bill, and really did not apply to it. Still he would always rather give in to a prejudice, even though he himself considered it an unreasonable one, if he had no object in acting against it than fly in the face of those who entertained it. It was believed that in Eastern Bengal, where the shoe pinched, the people would avail themselves of a permissive Bill, and a permissive Bill would go further towards attaining the object in view than no Bill at all.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said he understood that the question before the Council was (on the motion of the hon'ble member opposite) that the Bill be postponed for six months for further consideration. He was quite prepared to oppose that motion and support the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in wishing that the Bill should now be proceeded with. The Council were aware how in other places different methods were adopted to oppose a Bill by moving for its postponement on various grounds; but this was the very first time in his experience that opportunity was taken of opposing a Bill in this Council by the presentation of petitions and remonstrances at the eleventh hour, when the Bill was ready to pass; and such a course was especially unreasonable with reference to a Bill which had been before the public and the Council for nearly eighteen months. It was quite clear, if the Bill was to be postponed on such representations, that there was scarcely any Bill that could be passed. In large provinces like these it was very easy to get up petitions; it was very easy to put forward objections on the ground of religious interference, which was a very difficult argument to deal with in a Council constituted like this; but when these were brought forward almost on the day on which the Bill was to be passed, he did not think that there was justification for such a proceeding. And considering that the present Bill was purely permissive, and that it was needed for the benefit of the Mahomedan community in the Eastern Districts, he did not think that because the people of Behar objected to it and did not want to use it, the proposal for the postponement of the Bill was one which should be entertained.

It appeared to him that the opposition generally to the introduction of the Bill had arisen from parts of Behar. It was not certain—at any rate it was not clearly established—that that opposition prevailed throughout the province of Behar; but there might be parts of the Behar districts, and of some districts in Bengal, in which objections existed to the introduction of the measure. It seemed to him, therefore, that the form in which the section before the Council should be enacted would be improved by adopting the form which we had in

another Act of the Council—in other Acts he might say—as regards the general manner of the introduction of the Act, as it left the power in the hands of the Executive Government as to when and where a particular Act should be applied;—not that the operation of the Act should be excluded from large provinces or particular divisions of the country till it had been extended thereto, but that it should be in the power of the Government, by a notification in the *Gazette*, to extend it to any districts, and sometimes more minutely to subdivisions of districts. That, he thought, would be a better form in which to put the amendment proposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and therefore he would move that the following words be introduced at the commencement of Section 1:—

"This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof."

By this means it would be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor, if he found that the Act should be introduced in a district like Mozufferpore, to extend it to that district without introducing it in other parts of Behar, in the same way as the Act might be extended to a particular district or districts of Bengal without introducing it in the rest of the province; and a further advantage of the amendment he proposed was that it would leave the decision of the question to the Government, who, in a matter like this, were best able to ascertain by reference to their local officers the need for the introduction of the Act and the general feeling of the people in regard to it.

The question that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for a period of from two to six months was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson's amendment was then agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd April.

REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1875.

READ—

A letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 892½, dated 25th September 1874, submitting the Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1873.

Read again—

The Report for 1872.

UNDER the system adopted in 1872, the reports by Civil Surgeons on dispensaries are now submitted to the Surgeon-General through the local civil authorities, with a view to their taking prompt measures to remedy defects which may be thus brought to their notice, and to the Medical Department being kept in full possession of the views and wishes of the officers who have the best means of judging of the requirements of their several districts. While this arrangement has the advantage of enabling the Medical Department to dispose effectively of all matters within its competence, to deal with which may seem to require orders before the submission of its general report to Government, it is open to the objection that delay is apt to occur in Commissioners and Magistrates forwarding the district reports with their remarks. The Surgeon-General explains that on the present occasion the late submission of his report is due to this cause, and not to any remissness on the part of medical officers; and he asks that such instructions may be issued to civil officers as will obviate, so far as possible, this inconvenience. Admitting that in the earlier months of the past year the engrossing nature of their work in connection with the famine left civil officers little leisure for other work, the Lieutenant-Governor yet thinks that the instance mentioned by Dr. Campbell Brown, where one Civil Surgeon's report was detained by the local civil authorities for two months, and was then only forwarded, on inquiry being made for it, with the Magistrate's and Commissioner's countersignature, and without any remarks, is one which should not have occurred, and which, it is hoped, will not occur again. He desires that in any such case of delay in future, an explanation of its cause be forwarded with the report to the Surgeon-General for the information of Government. Although the facts are becoming somewhat out of date, still they will be found to contribute materials for forming conclusions which will, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be found both interesting and instructive.

2. *Public Health.*—The deficient rainfall, and the consequent absence of inundations, which were the cause of so much anxiety in 1873, are shown by the present report to have been accompanied by a very general distribution of cholera throughout these provinces. It affected the same towns and districts as in 1872, but with much greater severity. Small-pox too was present in most districts, but assumed an epidemic form chiefly among the hills and uplands of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpore. In the Burdwan Division the endemic fever continued to be widely diffused, but was less intense than in former years. Its ravages were, however, extended to tracts to the south and west, which had hitherto been exempt from it. The deep and permanent effect it has produced on the health of the people has been manifested by a great increase in the number of persons coming under treatment for spleen disease. Tirhoot, the district most affected by the scarcity, was healthy on the whole; but there was much sickness in the Gya and Shahabad districts. In the Eastern districts and Assam the ordinary autumnal fevers were prevalent, but there was nothing there in the medical history of the year of an exceptional character.

3. *Sick treated.*—Large as is the provision made by Government, aided by the benevolence of private individuals and local committees, for the medical treatment of the sick poor in these provinces, there is reason to fear that it yet falls far short of the requirements of the people. It is in fact, the Surgeon-General remarks, only in the fever-stricken districts and a few others, as Julpigoree and Darjeeling, and some large towns, as Dacca and Patna, that the

amount of relief afforded can be said to be appreciable in relation to the population. The Lieutenant-Governor dwells upon this fact as proving, despite past and present success, how very much remains to be done before anything like adequate medical relief can be said to be afforded to so large a population; also as proving how large a field still remains to be occupied by the native medical profession. At the special endemic dispensaries maintained chiefly at Government expense in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore, no less than 944,717 persons are said to have been treated during the year. Adding 241,557 who received medical aid in the Calcutta institutions, and 618,710 at the provincial hospitals and dispensaries, the grand total of persons treated during the year was 1,804,984. These figures are not relied upon as representing accurately so many distinct cases; but they are accepted as showing, by comparison with the returns of previous years, the increasing usefulness of the medical institutions of the country.

4. *Endemic Dispensaries.*—The reappearance of the Burdwan fever in Midnapore towards the close of the year under review, after a temporary pause, necessitated an increase in the number of endemic dispensaries, of which 17 were open in March 1874. In Hooghly and Beerbhoom the disease abated; in the former district it was found necessary to retain but one dispensary, and in the latter the number was reduced from 15 to 10 by the close of the year. In Burdwan, too, the number was reduced from 56 to 48, but in this district the disease prevailed very extensively throughout the year, though its virulence was somewhat diminished. The number of subordinate medical native doctors and hospital assistants specially employed on fever relief at the close of the year was 17 in Midnapore, 13 in Beerbhoom, and 45 in Burdwan, where 9 Assistant Surgeons and 2 Surgeons were also engaged. This medical staff was actively employed throughout the year in tending the sick, distributing medicines, and in providing food relief for the poor. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that through their exertions much good has been accomplished. He notices with pleasure the testimony borne by the medical authorities to the general good conduct of the subordinate medical officers, and it is gratifying to him to have to acknowledge the zeal and devotion shown by Dr. French in the discharge of his arduous and important duties.

5. *Permanent Dispensaries.*—In his present report, it has been the grateful task of the Surgeon-General to bring prominently to notice the large increase in the number of new dispensaries established in the past compared with previous years. At the close of the year there were in all no less than 198 dispensaries in operation, of which 29 were new ones, against 170 at the close of 1872. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge the liberality of the local subscribers and of the municipal committees in these particular cases. Excluding new dispensaries which have not yet submitted any returns, it appears that in-door patients were treated in 136 institutions out of 188, the statistics of which are incorporated in the present report. The relative as well as the absolute increase in the number of dispensaries which afford relief in this shape, is shown by the fact that the percentage borne by them to the whole was 72, against 68 in the preceding year.

6. *Attendance.*—The best testimony to the progress which the local hospitals and dispensaries are making in public favour is afforded by the large increase observable yearly in the number of patients who have recourse to them for treatment. In the year under review these amounted to no less than 618,710, of whom 20,240 were in-patients and 598,470 out-patients. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 18,118 in-patients, 439,177 out-patients, and 457,295 in all. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot omit any opportunity of impressing upon all the authorities concerned the importance of managing these institutions so as to win the confidence and regard of the mass of the people.

7. *In-patients.*—Of the 20,240 in-patients admitted, 12,511 are said to have been cured, 1,670 relieved, 3,284 died, and 1,834 were otherwise accounted for. The death-rate was thus 16·22 per cent., or somewhat greater than that for two years previous. More than one-half the mortality was due to cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery; fever was somewhat less fatal than in the previous year. In

addition to the large number of persons whose admission to hospital was due to these diseases and to spleen, no less than 16·8 per cent. of the whole were sufferers from injuries.

8. *Out-patients.*—No trustworthy statistics are attainable of the effect of medical treatment upon out-patients. Of the whole number who attended the dispensaries, 20·04, or slightly more than in the previous year, were suffering from fever; 11·46 from spleen; 5·63 from rheumatism, and 4·95 from goitre. The figures submitted by the Surgeon-General to show the great increase of late years in the proportion of spleen cases treated, bear sad testimony to the ravages of malarious fevers, especially in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

9. *Surgical Operations.*—The total number of major surgical operations performed was 2,045, against 1,559 in 1872; and of minor operations 25,889, against 18,273. In addition, 1,635 cases of fracture were treated, against 1,413 in the previous year. The increase in the amount of useful work which these figures indicate is very satisfactory, and will meet its best recognition in the increase in the popularity of the institutions where the largest amount of suffering and misery has been relieved. There is probably no class of cases in which European science tells so decisively as in this; and the Lieutenant-Governor will look forward to seeing an annual increase.

10. *Supply of Medicines.*—Next to the benefit which the people may be expected to receive from skilful surgical treatment, is to be ranked that which must flow from a liberal supply to them of the more useful European medicines. That this has been afforded liberally is proved by the figures, which show that the total expenditure on medical stores by Government was Rs. 2,26,634, against Rs. 1,81,357 in 1872. Of this Rs. 50,000 represents the value of forms and medicines supplied to the Calcutta institutions, Rs. 1,31,882 the value of medical stores supplied to endemic dispensaries, and the rest what was supplied to other dispensaries. The results as regards the sale of medicines at cost price are rather discouraging; the total amount realized having been Rs. 8,928 only, representing chiefly the value of quinine. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that a very varying amount of success has attended the experiment in different districts, and this he thinks must in a great measure be attributed to the varying amount of interest taken in it by local officers. The matter is one to which he attaches much importance, as it is impossible that Government should continue to comply freely with the yearly increasing demands on it for medicines, for which that portion of the community which can afford the very slight expense should be willing to pay. He trusts that local officers when on tour will be able to induce the principal inhabitants of villages which are much visited by fever, to purchase and keep for distribution to their poorer neighbours, when required, a small supply of quinine. He also thinks it worth the consideration of the Medical Department whether more success might not attend the scheme were the medicines to be supplied to sub-divisional Magistrates generally made up for sale in much smaller quantities than is now the practice.

11. *Income of Dispensaries.*—The income of dispensaries, excluding the cost of medicines supplied by Government, was Rs. 3,10,886, or Rs. 19,285 more than in the previous year. Active measures have been taken of late to secure the fulfilment by local committees of the conditions on which their dispensaries receive aid from Government. As a result, in forty-one instances only were the subscriptions short of the amount guaranteed, and the loss was fully counterbalanced by the excess of subscriptions over the guaranteed amount in other cases. The re-classification of dispensaries, which has been generally carried out under the new rules, has resulted in a considerable diminution of the share of their cost which falls upon Government. This amounts now to only 34·31 per cent. of the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the interest which district officers have evinced in the welfare of dispensaries of late. There is a satisfactory increase observable in the contributions received from the native community, which amounted to Rs. 98,973; and Rs. 21,772 were contributed by Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the increase reported in the number and the amount of contributions received from municipal bodies. Considering the great demands upon these for sanitary improvements, they cannot be expected to give very much; but what is given he accepts as indicative of a desire on their part to fulfil their duties so far as the means at their disposal admit. At the same

time Sir Richard Temple is constrained to say that at some few of the dispensaries which he has visited, he found the amount of public support small in every way,—small whether in regard to the unavoidable expenses of the charity, or to the means of the comparatively affluent people, or to the actual needs of the sick among the poorer classes, for the relief of whose sickness the upper classes ought to contribute.

12. *Expenditure in Dispensaries.*—Excluding investments and the value of medicines supplied by Government, the total expenditure of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,99,178. The dieting of the sick was economically provided for, and miscellaneous expenditure was closely regulated. While there was some falling off in the interest realized from previous investments, no less than Rs. 18,846 was invested during the year by various dispensaries—a larger sum than in five preceding years. Still the balance in hand at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 88,595, a sum which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Surgeon-General in thinking unnecessarily large. He would be glad to see part of it utilized in providing increased accommodation for in-patients, which, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, need not be of a costly character. Where there is no present occasion for an increase of expenditure, steps should be taken to invest the surplus balance in Government securities in cases where it is sufficient for the purpose.

13. *Inspection.*—The extent to which the dispensaries were inspected during the year under review, as shown in the table submitted with the report, is very satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers the large number of these institutions which were visited by Dr. Francis particularly creditable to him. His Honor notices with pleasure the testimony which is borne by the Surgeon-General to the excellent service rendered by Surgeon-Majors Cayley and French, and by Surgeons Mathew, Thompson, Greene, and Barker in their respective districts. In Dr. Buckle, whose last reports are submitted by the Surgeon-General, Government has lost a tried and valued servant, to whose experience and judgment it could look for aid in every difficulty, whose past services had gained him an honourable position in his profession and in the public esteem, and whose untimely death Sir Richard Temple deplores in common with a large circle of his friends. To Dr. Campbell Brown himself the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to convey the acknowledgments of Government for valuable services during the year under report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information; also that a copy be forwarded to all Commissioners for information and communication to district officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th March 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 29th* Mar. 1875	2·03	Rain at Bood-Bood ·80; at Culna ·33; at Jehanabad ·25; at Cutwa ·03. A heavy hailstorm on Wednesday last. Cholera prevalent in Jehanabad and Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather dry, but occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted.
	3	Beerbhoom, 27th „ „	·01	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 27th „ „	Nil	Storms have passed over the station several times. Rain must have fallen in the interior. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Health seems to be improving.
	5	Hooghly, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather hotter; cloudy afternoons generally, with strong winds. Lightnings to east, but no rain. Sugarcane mostly cut; wheat being cut; looks well, what there is of it. Tobacco, newly planted sugarcane, and other vegetables of the season want rain; mangoes blighted. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down Kana Nuddee and Suruswatee and used for irrigation. Cholera increasing.
		Howrah, 27th „ „	Nil	The sun very strong, but a cool breeze has prevailed throughout the week. Rain has been constantly threatened, but none has fallen. The water-holes are drying up fast.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 29th† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Days, warm with cloudy evenings; nights fairly cool. Harvest of cold-weather crops completed. Lands being prepared for the next *aous*, or early rice crop. Cholera prevailing extensively in sub-divisions Diamond Harbour, Satkhira, and Busseerhat; and to a less extent in Baraset, Barripore, and Sudder. Fever diminishing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 27th Mar. 1875	1·41	Weather hot; storms in the afternoon. Some rain has fallen. The cold-weather crops have been generally very good. The rain, though not favorable to the standing crops, is good for the cultivation of the land for rice. Cholera is bad in the south of the district.
	8	Jessore, 27th „ „	·35	Weather somewhat variable. Slight showers fell on the 23rd instant, and there was a pretty sharp storm on the evening of the 26th. The spring rice is getting ripe and promises well. Millet will be an ordinary crop. Ploughing for the early rice going on, and sowing in the lower lands is commencing.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 27th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. No change. All crops good, both cut and standing. Health good.
	10	Dinagepore, 26th Mar. 1875.	0·01	No information given about weather and crops.
	11	Maldah, 27th Mar. 1875	0·07	Weather cloudy and cooler, with easterly winds. A thunderstorm with slight rain on Tuesday. The accounts of the crops are favorable.
	12	Rajshahye, 27th „ „	0·14	There was slight rain, not sufficient to affect agricultural prospects, in a few places on the 23rd instant. The cold-weather crops have been almost all harvested. Ploughing of lands is going on, but rain is much needed. Small-pox and cholera are not increasing, though cases of both are still reported.
	13	Rungpore, 26th „ „	Nil	Weather warm and cloudy. Crops good.
	14	Bogra, 27th „ „	0·35	Cool nights with hot days; cloudy and windy evenings. Some rain has fallen. Almost all the crops cut, except a little of the cold-weather crops and the *boro* or spring rice, which is looking very well. The condition of the people is singularly prosperous.
	15	Pubna, 27th „ „	·31	Weather cloudy and warm; south-easterly wind prevailing. Pretty shower of rain on the evening of the 26th instant, attended with storm and lightning. The average of the *chaitali* (March and April) crops has been harvested and the remainder is being rapidly got in. The *cheena* millet, *jally*, and *boro* spring rices have been benefited by the late rainfall. Much more rain is wanted for the cultivation of *aous*, early, and *amun*, late, rice crops. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.

* Telegram of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, 26th Mar. 1875.	1·14	Weather warm; sunny days in the early part of the week have been succeeded by cloudy, chilly days, with smart showers of rain. No crops of importance on the ground; wheat and barley are doing well. The recent rain has come very seasonably, and is likely to be most beneficial, now that the ground is being prepared for the next crops, and tea plucking commenced.
17	Julpigoree, 27th Mar. 1875.	2·19	Heavy showers and thunderstorms; weather very cool. The rain has been very good for the early ploughings. Tobacco has not been quite as good a crop as usual. All other cold-weather crops were very good.
	Cooch Behar, 25th Mar. 1875.	·17	The weather has been threatening, and there have been very high winds and a little thunder and rain. The tobacco crop now being cut is below the average in many places. Rain will be beneficial now for the early rice and millet crops.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, 29th* Mar. 1875	1·29	Storms almost daily. State and prospects of crops very favorable.
19	Fureedpore, 27th „ „	1·0	Weather unsettled throughout the week; cloudy and squally. On Monday evening there was a severe nor-wester; a heavy fall of hail which killed some ten head of cattle in a char in the Ganges west of Fureedpore, and damaged the young mangoes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat and barley still remaining to be reaped. Agriculturists busy preparing their fields softened by the rain. General health of the district good, though a few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at Pangsha.
20	Backergunge, 25th Mar. 1875.	Nil	There is cholera in isolated tracts, but otherwise all is favorable.
21	Mymensingh, 26th Mar. 1875.	3·27	Equinoctial storms and rain. In one limited locality in the east a very severe storm, on the 19th instant, caused extensive destruction of property, and the loss of some twelve lives. *Boro*, or spring rice crop, promising. Ploughing operations complete, and sowing of *aous*, or early rice, commenced in some places.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, 25th Mar. 1875.	Few drops.	Weather fair; some thunder and high wind on the night of the 24th instant. Crops good. Cholera and cattle disease in the district.
23	Noakholly, 25th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The weather throughout the week has been cloudy and unsettled, but there has been no rain. The cold-weather crops are in fair order. Ploughing for the early rice crop has begun. Cholera is very bad in the town and neighbourhood.
24	Tipperah, 26th Mar. 1875	·75	Rain at Brahmunberiah ·38 inch; violent storms with hail; strong south wind and a good deal of rain. There are no crops of importance in the ground. Some damage is reported to have been done to the chilly crop. A good deal of sickness about.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd Mar 1875.	Nil	Weather getting much hotter. No rain since last week. The hill men are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming.
	Hill Tipperah, 25th Mar. 1875.	1·17	Unsettled weather. Severe hailstorm on the night of the 23rd instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Ploughing for the early rice has commenced.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, 29th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops fast going on. Outturn good. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported, but general health of the district good.
27	Gya, 27th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Cold-weather crops are being harvested; only a small portion remains to be gathered in. Crops generally good. Health good.
28	Shahabad, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather; heat not excessive. The cold-weather crops are being rapidly harvested, and are yielding in general a full crop.
29	Durbhunga, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvest commencing generally; promises to be excellent one, particularly so in the central and southern tracts. Public health good.
30	Mozufferpore 27th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Harvesting of barley and wheat commenced in many places. The outturn is expected to be above 12 annas. Public health good.
31	Sarun, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm; east wind prevailing. The harvest of the cold-weather crops has been completed, and the crops are being thrashed and stocked. *Rahur* pulse is being cut. Opium has been gathered. *Cheena* millet is being sown. The indigo sowing is nearly over; the early sowings are coming up well. New crops are coming into the markets. Prices show a downward tendency. General health good.
32	Chumparun, 26th Mar 1875.	Nil	East winds, sometimes changing to west in the evening, are prevalent. There has been some clouds during the last few days. The prospects of the crops has in no way deteriorated since last week. They are most excellent.

* Telegrams of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 27th Mar. 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. Prospects generally very good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 29th* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Easterly wind throughout the week; storms threatening, but any rain during next ten days can only do harm. Small-pox appearing in the town, otherwise general health very good.
	35	Purneah, 27th Mar. 1875	Nil	Cold east winds. Rain is still wanted for the *moong* and late pulses; wheat is ripening and looks well.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	......	Return not received.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division.	37	Cuttack, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy, threatening storms. Hardly any crops now on the ground. A little cholera in the pilgrim routes.
	38	Pooree, 25th " "	Nil	Weather hot. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain. *Dulwa* rice is ripening, and being reaped partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor are coming on. *Koolthi* and flax are being gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is well nigh completion with a good outturn. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield. The general state and prospects of the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent.
	39	Balasore, 26th " "	·04	Weather cooler; storms hanging about; slight showers of rain in some places. Mortality from cholera still excessive.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 26th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather becoming very warm and oppressive; clouds gathering in evenings, suggestive of coming storm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops, *e.g.*, they are very good.
	41	Lohardugga, 27th Mar. 1875.	Traces only.	Seasonable weather; clouds still about. The cold-weather crop harvest is still being gathered, and the outturn is excellent. Mohwa coming on. General health good.
	42	Singbhoom, 26th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Two dry storms during the week. Mohwa and wild fruit very plentiful. Mango very poor. No crops now left.
	43	Manbhoom, 27th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The weather appears to be hot for the time of the year; but not excessively so. The Extra Assistant Commissioner at Gobindpore reports that, with the exception of the late *rahur* pulse in places, the crops have all been reaped. The only crop at present requiring reference is the *mohwa*, which is promising.

* Telegram of the 29th March, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	14 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	18 4	19 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	13 5	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	A 20 8	20 0	11 8 and 13 12	26 0	25 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	B 20 0	18 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly.*															
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10	18 0	18 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 12	15 4	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	C 13 5	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	C 17 8	17 8	16 0	D 8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12	17 4	10 1	C 13 5	16 0	...
7	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 0	E 16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 23 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 20 0	15 0	C 14 0 to 40 0	14 0 to 30 0	17 0 to 21 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	11 4	C 31 0	31 0	15 0
10	Dinagepore	15 8	15 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...
11	Maldah	21 0	20 8	13 0	32 0	32 8	21 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	30 0	31 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 20 10	12 12 to 18 12	13 8	15 0	18 4	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	21 0 to 22 8	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	23 10 to 24 6	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	H 13 3	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 6	26 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca.*															
19	Fureedpore	I 19 0	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	..	...	...	J ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	K 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 29 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25-8 seers and gram 12 to 28 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
E Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers. best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	20 0	18 8	21 4	240 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	..	...	..	.	...	30 0	37 0	18 8	16 0	16 4	14 0	180 0	180 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
.	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	17 8	15 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
																		Midnapore *
																		Hooghly *
...	...	..	..	..	..	..		..	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	..	18 0	17 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
C 16 0	16 0		...	C 17 8	...	C 20 0	17 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
..	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	..	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10¼	8 10¼	8 7	Nuddea
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	20 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore.
..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	30 0 to 32 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
..	...	..			...	..	...	..	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	.	...		...	..	28 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
..	...	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	15 0 to 20 10	14 4 to 18 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye
...	..	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore
...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bogra.
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
																		Dacca *
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	..		8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore
...	.	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	..	...		8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO. BAJRA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	L 10 0	10 0	12 0	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	.	...	..		...	M ..	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	.	...	..
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	.	..	..	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	14 8	..	..	..
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	..	.				13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5			...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	.	...	.		14 0	14 0	11 4	22 0	24 0	16 0		..	...
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	19 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	.	..	...
27	Gya	N 21 0	19 0	11 8	32 0	28 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	..	..	..
28	Shahabad	O 17 8	17 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	C 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	P 14 0	11 0	10 0	C 13 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	..	18 0	18 0	8 8	...		...
30	Sarun	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	..	...	...
31	Chumparun	Q 17 0	15 0	11 0	31 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	..	..	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	11 7	14 7	8 1	19 4	19 9	12 6	.		...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	30 5	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	18 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	.	.	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.†															
	ORISSA															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	27 9	27 9	30 3	...	..	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	..	...	...
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	.	.	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	...	15 0	10 0	12 0	8 12	23 0	23 0	...	..	.	...
40	Lohardugga*	11 0 and 17 0	11 0 and 15 0	10 8	24 0	...*	15 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	12 0	12 0	...		...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	R 16 0	16 0	10 8	30 0	...	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	C 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 10 seers and common rice 19 to 23 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-12 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 20 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*
.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	.	.		.	..	...	.	12 8	12 8	12 0	..	...	..	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	..	..							..	..	...	280 0	280 0	320	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	9 6	10 6	8 0	.	.	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
25 0	24 0	21 0			.	28 0	28 0	18 8	31 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	..		32 0 to 35 0	31 0 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	15 0 to 20 0	23 8	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
27 0	27 0	17 0	..	..	.	23 0	22 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	..	28 0	27 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	.	..	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	..	38 0	38 0	...	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
..	...	..	...	..	..	25 2	26 3	14 7	22 5	22 5	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	..	35 0	35 0	13 0	27 12	29 0	15 2	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	..	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
																		Sonthal Pergunnahs †
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	..	...	18 6	18 6	28 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	14 8	21 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	6 12	6 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	..	...	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, best rice 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millet 20 to 29 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 27 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 10 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th March 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	20th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·03	3·52	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·45	1·67	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	1·17	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Not rec	Nil	0·20	ditto	Not rec. 7th to 13th Mar.
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·18	13th Mar.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	20th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·06	1·83	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	0·84	3·21	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	1·51	2·37	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·04	0·71	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·33	0·71	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	Nil	0·13	2·66	20th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	2·54	3·54	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	2·92	7·18	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	1·94	20th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	ditto	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	ditto	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	0·05	2·20	20th Mar.	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·20	2·27	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·25	Nil	4·71	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·28	1·44	3·24	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	0·50	3·08	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·02	3·21	6·44	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·60	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·55	Nil	6·23	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·02	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·55	Nil	4·98	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	4·80	2·61	10·08	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	1·82	Nil	4·20	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	2·17	1·30	7·23	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Not rec.	1·07	13th Mar.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·15	20th Mar.	
		Buxar	Nil	Not rec.	0·72	13th Mar.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	ditto	0·89	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	Nil	ditto	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	20th Mar.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb., and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Mudhoobunnee	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Tajporo	ditto	ditto	0·90	27th Feb.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	20th Mar.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·34	6th Mar.	Not recd. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	20th Mar.	
		Banka	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	6th Mar.	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	20th Mar.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Not rec.	0·96	13th Mar.	
		Arrareah	Nil	ditto	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·86	20th Mar.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto ...	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	20th Mar.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·00	13th Mar.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	20th Mar.	
	Pooree . ..	Pooree	Nil	Not rec.	2·15	13th Mar.	
		Khoordah	Nil	ditto	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore . ..	Nil	ditto	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh . ..	Nil	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore . ..	Nil	Nil	0·89	20th Mar.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
South-Western Frontier Agency.							
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh. Jail ...	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh. Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ..	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom .	Chybassa	Nil	0·26	3·70	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Not rec.	2·12	13th Mar.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5·61	5·79	13·21	20th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	2·04	Not rec.	5.62	13th Mar.	
		Golaghât	2·53	ditto	6·24	ditto	
		Jorehaut	4·20	ditto	7·68	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	5·39	6th Mar.	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	7·57	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	4·89	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	5·78	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	13th Mar.	
		Akyab	0·10	Nil	0·60	20th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th March 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 21st	10	29·924	29·942	86 5	79·3	72	S	5 4	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·774	29·792	93 5	79 4	51	S by E	4·2	..	K	
	22nd	10	29 910	29·928	81·6	77 0	80	S E	5·7	..	......	scuds.
		16	29·752	29·770	92·6	72·6	34	S E	5·2	..	K	
	23rd	10	29·876	29·894	85·5	77·7	68	S E	6·7	...	K	
		16	29·705	29·723	91 3	78·5	53	S	11·0	..	K	
	24th	10	29·873	29 891	82 8	77 0	75	S E	8·3	...	K	
		16	29 738	29·756	87 5	76·5	58	S by E	10 0	..	.....	o
	25th	10	29 854	29·872	85·6	78·5	71	S E	7 6	...	K	
		16	29·723	29·741	90 0	79·0	59	S by E	12·3	..	K	
	26th	10	29·810	29·828	85·7	78 5	71	S	10·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·694	29·712	89·0	80 3	67	S S E	16 7	..	C	
	27th	10	29·869	29 887	85·0	78·0	71	S S E	10·3	...	K	
		16	29·767	29 785	90·5	79 0	58	S by E	9·0	...	C	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 21st	10	29·931	29 937	83	78	78	S S E	3·9		N	b, m
		16	29·823	29 829	84	78	75	S	12·4	.	K	b, m
	22nd	10	29 923	29 929	83	78	78	N W	4 8	...	N	b, m
		16	29 783	29 789	85	78	71	S S E	9·4	...	K	b, v
	23rd	10	29 884	29·890	84	79	79	S	8 5	..	C	b, m
		16	29·736	29·742	85	79	75	S	14·6	.	K	b, v
	24th	10	29·897	29·903	83	79	83	S	12·1	...	N	b, m
		16	29·756	29·762	82	77	78	S	13·9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	25th	10	29·870	29 876	84	79	79	S W	17·3	..	N	b, m
		16	29·764	29·770	84	78	75	S	18 5	..	N	b, m
	26th	10	29 847	29·853	83	78	78	S	17·0	..	N	m, o
		16	29 724	29·730	84	79	79	S	20·6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	27th	10	29·875	29·881	84	79	79	S	13 8	...	......	b, m
		16	29·793	29·799	84	79	79	S S W	14·5	..	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Mar. 21st	10	29·910	30·033	82	75	70	E	4 3	..	K	b, m
		16	29·749	29·841	85	78	71	W S W	8 2	...	......	b, m
	22nd	10	29 872	29·964	85	76	64	E S E	3 2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·934	29·826	87	76	58	S W	7 7	..	......	b, m
	23rd	10	29·837	29 929	84	75	64	N N E	2·8	..	......	b, v
		16	29 714	29·806	87	74	51	S S W	7 7	..	... ..	b, v
	24th	10	29 877	29 969	85	76	64	S E	3 6	...	K	b, m, t
		16	29·759	29·851	85	77	68	W S W	9 9	..	K, KS	t
	25th	10	29·835	29 928	81	70	55	E S E	6 1	..	.....	b, m
		16	29·759	29 851	84	76	67	S S W	13·8	..	K	b, v
	26th	10	29·837	29 929	83	75	67	E S E	0·2	...	K	b, m,
		16	29·723	29·815	84	77	71	S W	16·2	..	K	b
	27th	10	29·832	20 924	83	76	71	S W	8 1	..	......	b, m
		16	29·753	29 845	85	78	71	S W	11·1	..	.. ..	b, m
Madras.	Mar. 20th	10	30 011	30·041	85	74	57	S S E	8	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·872	29·902	85	75	60	S E	14	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·987	30 017	87	77	61	S E	8	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29 836	29 866	86	76	61	S E	11	...	... ..	b
	22nd	10	29·947	29·977	87	77	61	S E by S	9	..	......	b
		16	29·819	29 849	87	76	58	S E	10	..	......	b
	23rd	10	29 910	29·940	87	76	58	S by E	14	.	. . . .	
		16	29 790	29 820	86	78	68	S E by S	16	.	... .	b, a
	24th	10	29 923	29·953	86	76	61	S by W	13	...	. ..	c
		16	29·796	29 826	86	78	68	S E	12	.	... .	b, c
	25th	10	29·019	29·049	72	71	95	N N W	10	1·16	......	cloudy.
		16	29·791	29 821	87	76	58	N by W	10	0·02	.	cloudy.
	26th	10	29·917	29·947	86	78	68	S S E	11	..	. . ..	c
		16	29 774	29·804	84	77	71	S E	13	.	....	b, c
Cuttack.	Mar. 21st	10	29 812	29 924	89	71	46	N N E	3 0	.	. ...	b
		16	29 707	29·788	95	75	36	E N E	7 2		....	b
	22nd	10	29 837	29 919	86	77	64	E	2 3	.	.....	b
		16	29·677	29 758	98	69	17	N E	2 1		K	b
	23rd	10	29·810	29·892	84	78	75	N N W	3 3	.	... .	b
		16	29·615	29 726	98	71	22	S	2 7	...	K	b
	24th	10	29·805	29·887	87	77	61	S	5 6	..	... .	b
		16	29 698	29·751	88	75	52	S S W	11 6	.	K	n, v
	25th	10	29·787	29·869	88	76	55	W S W	4 8	.	.....	t
		16	29 660	29·711	93	76	43	S S W	5 2	.	K	b
	26th	10	29·768	29 850	88	76	61	S S W	6 4	...	CK	b
		16	29 633	29 714	91	76	47	S S W	9 6	..	K, N, C	
	27th	10	29·785	29·867	87	78	65	S S W	5 2	0·10	C	b
		16	29·678	29 760	88	77	58	S	6 8	.	C, K, N	
Akyab.	Mar. 21st	10	29 914	29·965	86	77	61	S	1·0	...	.....	b
		16	29 834	29 855	83	77	75	W	7 1	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·929	29·950	85	79	75	E S E	2 7	.	.. ...	b
		16	29 791	29·812	85	78	71	W S W	5·8	...	..	b
	23rd	10	29·914	29·935	85	78	71	S E	2 7	...	..	b
		16	29·778	29·799	86	78	68	W	5 3	...	.....	o
	24th	10	29 941	29 962	87	77	61	S	2 0	.:.	......	o
		16	29·831	29·852	84	76	67	S W	5·8	...	.	b
	25th	10	29 957	29 979	82	72	59	S E	2 7	.	.	b
		16	29 8 9	29 850	84	77	71	W S W	5 6	...	. . .	b
	26th	10	29·926	29·947	84	77	71	S E	2·1	..	. . .	b
		16	29 799	29·820	85	76	64	W S W	5·0	..	....	b
	27th	10	29·924	29 945	83	74	63	E	2 5	...	....	b
		16	29·811	29 832	85	75	60	W	6·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 27th March 1875.

W. G. Willson.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·965
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 4th	30·169
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 & 6 P.M. on the 28th	29·796
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·373
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·044
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·906
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·138

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	72·0
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 24th	88·8
Min. temperature, occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 2nd	54·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	34·3
Mean of the daily max. temperature	82·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	63·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·7

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	64·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	8·0
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	14·4
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·483

	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·29
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·21
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·62
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	127·9

	Inches.
Drizzled 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	E N E, N N W & N W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,562	29,210 7 6	2,677 12 6	1,21,305 20	26,010 11 9	2,384 6 4	5,061 18 10
Or per mile of railway	225	184 9 4	16 18 5	767 0	164 5 10	15 1 4	31 19 9
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	324,532½	2,37,588 10 3	21,778 19 1	12,79,629 0	2,86,723 9 7	26,283 9 8	48,062 8 9
Total for 11 weeks ...	360,094½	2,66,799 1 9	24,456 11 7	14,00,934 20	3,12,734 5 4	28,667 16 0	53,124 7 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	33,912½	25,292 5 6	2,318 9 3	3,10,237 33	66,862 13 7	6,129 1 11	8,447 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	215	159 13 2	14 13 0	1,960 17	422 8 3	38 14 7	53 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	340,616½	2,59,664 5 0	23,802 11 2	24,75,307 6	5,15,076 2 5	47,306 10 8	71,109 10 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,983	1,325 0 0	132 10 0	23,536 0	817 0 0	81 14 0	214 4 0
Or per mile of railway	321	47 8 0	4 15 0	840 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	7 13 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	102,789	13,515 0 0	1,351 10 0	1,93,201 0	6,507 0 0	650 14 0	2,002 4 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	111,772	14,840 0 0	1,484 0 0	2,16,739 0	7,324 0 0	732 8 0	2,216 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,617	1,102 2 0	110 4 3	25,944 0	811 9 9	81 3 3	191 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	272	39 5 9	3 18 9	894 0	28 15 9	2 17 11	6 16 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108,098	14,780 3 0	1,478 0 4	2,25,679 0	7,785 1 6	778 10 1	2,256 10 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

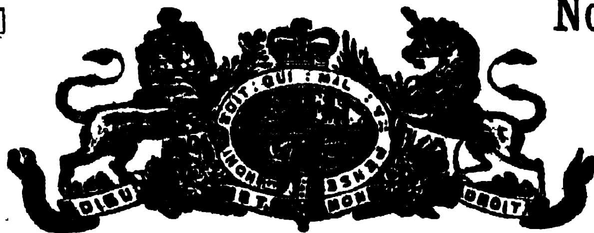
Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 20th March 1875, on 27½ miles open.

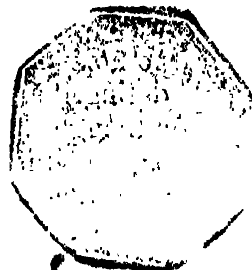
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,003	1,417 0 0	141 14 0	3,712 0	321 0 0	32 2 0	173 16 0
Or per mile of railway	74	52 0 0	5 4 0	136 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	6 7 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	18,046	13,017 0 0	1,391 14 0	71,196 0	5,886 0 0	588 12 0	1,890 6 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	20,049	14,434 0 0	1,143 8 0	74,908 0	6,207 0 0	620 14 0	2,064 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,614	1,274 2 2	127 8 3	10,766 30	725 13 9	72 11 8	199 19 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	59	46 12 1	4 13 6	395 4	26 10 2	2 13 3	7 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,094	13,912 9 6	1,391 5 2	92,205 30	6,700 1 6	676 0 2	2,067 5 4

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 14 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, when he asked leave to introduce the Bill which had now been circulated to hon'ble members, he pointed out that the law which governed the Municipality of Calcutta was contained in a number

of Acts, passed from the date of the passing of Act VI of 1863 down to the present time. Owing to the multiplicity of the Acts, and also from some of the provisions of the Act not being altogether at one with each other, there was considerable difficulty, he stated, in ascertaining what the law was in many points. He therefore, on these grounds, suggested the expediency of consolidating the Municipal law of Calcutta; and at the same time he stated that although he had no intention of proposing any radical change in the law or constitution of the Municipality, yet he thought it would be advisable to avail themselves of this opportunity to amend the law in some respects in which it had been found not to work efficiently. The Bill now in the hands of the Council purported to consolidate ten Acts, commencing with Act VI of 1863 and ending with Act I of 1872, thus containing the whole Municipal law, with the exception of the Acts relating to markets. As the question of the management of markets was not immediately connected with the municipal administration of the affairs of the city, he thought perhaps it would be wise to leave the law upon that subject untouched. He had therefore not introduced in the Bill any provisions for the control of markets, until the Select Committee, to whom this Bill would be referred, considered whether it would not be advisable to leave the law in regard to the matter in its present state.

He now proposed to draw the attention of the Council to all the essential alterations which were proposed in the Bill which was now before the Council. By section 16 he proposed that the Justices should be empowered to make rules for pensions or gratuities to be granted and paid out of the municipal funds to their servants, and to repeal and alter such rules, subject to the control and approval of the local Government.

By section 25 he proposed that the number which constituted the quorum for a special general meeting of the Justices should be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen. The reason for this alteration was that the Justices often found it, especially in the hot weather, difficult to muster so large a number of Justices as twenty-five for the transaction of business, and consequently meetings had often to be adjourned.

Section 56 stated the rates which the Justices were empowered to impose upon the inhabitants of the town. The land-rate, that was the house-rate, had been left untouched; and as to the water-rate, he proposed that the maximum should be fixed at six, instead of five per cent. The reason for this alteration was that at present the Justices had it under consideration to extend the water-supply of the city. At present the maximum rate of five per cent. was levied from the owners of property in the town, the owner realizing three-fourths of the rate from the tenant of his property. The whole of this rate was now expended in meeting the current expenditure, including the interest and sinking fund for the repayment of the capital raised for these works. If, therefore, these works had to be extended—and he believed it was generally anticipated by all persons that a further supply of water would be required—it was absolutely necessary, now that these Municipal Acts were to be amended, that the Council should enable the Justices to impose additional taxation for the purpose of paying interest upon such additional capital as might be found necessary to increase the water-works.

The lighting-rate also was proposed to be raised from two to two and a half per cent. The grounds for this proposal were as follows. Act VI of 1863 proceeded upon the principle that all current expenses connected with the lighting of the town should be paid, not by the owners, but by the occupiers of property. Carrying out that principle, it was enacted that the cost of the lighting of the town should not exceed the gross proceeds of the lighting rate. But the Justices were permitted by the existing law to make a grant from the general fund for the purpose of maintaining lamps in an efficient state of repair. The rate of two per cent. was found not to be sufficient to cover the cost of lighting, and year by year there was an annual deficit of some Rs. 20,000. The Justices, to meet this, with the view of carrying out the letter, although somewhat in opposition to the spirit of the law, made a grant, year by year, from the general fund for the maintenance of the lamps, and that was carried to the credit of the lighting-rate, and thereby the deficit of Rs. 20,000 was made up. It followed, therefore, that that was paid, not, as intended by the Act, by the occupiers of property, but by the owners. He had therefore thought it better

to provide that the maximum lighting-rate should be two and a half per cent: if that were not done, the Council would possibly think fit to modify the existing law, to enable the Justices to make grants from time to time from the general municipal fund to supplement the deficit from the lighting-rate. He would here note that the concluding clause of section 56 said that it should be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of any of the rates, to impose upon any land a fixed annual rate not exceeding four rupees for every cottah. That was a clerical error. The clause was intended to provide that it should be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of the annual land-rate, &c. It was not intended that the Justices should have a discretion to impose a rate of four rupees per cottah in lieu of any other rate but the land or house-rate.

By section 73 he had enabled the Justices to impose an assessment upon the town for a maximum period of three years, or for any less period that they might think fit. He thought it wise to do that, as at present considerable inconvenience was felt by the Justices being compelled to rate all property for three years, no discretion being left to them as to declaring an assessment for any less period.

In section 100 considerable modifications were proposed in connection with the supply of water to the town. At present the law required the Justices for fifteen hours out of the twenty-four to provide a supply of water at a pressure sufficient to enable premises at a height of fifty feet to be freely supplied with water. For the remaining hours of the twenty-four, they were compelled to keep up a pressure of not less than ten feet. The Justices had always endeavoured to carry out the provisions of the Act, but under existing arrangements it was found to be practically impossible. The modification which he had proposed in the Bill was to compel the Justices from time to time, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to declare at what hours water should be delivered at high pressure; and during the remaining hours of the day that the water should be supplied at a pressure of ten feet,—sufficient to supply the stand-posts. Of course it must be conceded that it would be a great convenience to the public generally that water should be supplied at high pressure throughout the day. However, he did not think that any practical inconvenience would be felt by the inhabitants of Calcutta if, during certain hours of the day only, water was delivered to the top of their houses at high pressure. They would know at what hours pressure would be put on, and they would then be able either to store the water in tanks or adopt any measures they thought fit to supply themselves with such a quantity of water as they would require for the remaining hours of the day. He had not proposed that the Justices should be compelled to supply any water to the stand-posts during the night. Practically, it was not requisite to do so, except for extinguishing fires. If the Justices were compelled to supply water to the stand-posts during the night, it would be found impossible to fill the reservoir from which the town was supplied during the day; and last year it became a question whether we should fill the reservoir or keep the stand-posts charged with water, as required by the Act. The Justices had adopted the former arrangement, and now did not, as a rule, keep the stand-posts charged with water at night. This was an infringement of the Act, but it was found practically impossible, without imposing great inconvenience upon the people, to give effect to the provisions of the existing law. As water was only required during the night for the purpose of extinguishing fires, the proposal he had made would not in any way cut off the supply for that purpose. The furnaces at the pumping-stations were always kept at work, and when a fire occurred, as there was telegraphic communication between the police-office and the pumping-stations, pressure could be put on before the fire-engines could arrive at the place where the fire had occurred.

There was another important modification of the law which he proposed in section 114, in connection with the police budget. At present the Justices, by Act XI of 1867, were compelled to pay the cost of the police, minus such contribution as the Government might from time to time think fit to grant. Under the existing law the budget must be submitted by the Commissioner of Police to the Justices, and the Justices had the power to modify and amend it in any way they thought proper. That, however, was entirely opposed to the provisions of the Police Act; and the late Advocate-General, Mr. Cowie, was distinctly of opinion that the provisions of Act XI of 1867, in so far as they

gave the Justices control over the expenditure of the police, were simply a dead letter, and could not be enforced. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, was of opinion that when the Municipal Acts were amended, the opportunity should be taken to correct the discrepancies between the Police Act IV of 1866, and Act XI of 1867. He thought it would be conceded by hon'ble members that it would not be expedient to allow the Justices to decide the strength of the police to be maintained for the metropolis of India. That surely was a question to be left entirely to the local Government. By all means let the budget be submitted to the Justices: let them criticise it and make such remarks as they might think proper, and those remarks should be submitted to the local Government; and it should rest with the local Government either to accept the suggestions of the Justices or pass the budget as prepared by the Commissioner of Police; and he thought, after the budget had been passed by the local Government, it should be compulsory upon the Justices to provide for the cost of the police as sanctioned by the local Government. With the view of giving effect to that procedure, Act XI of 1867 had been repealed, and the sections in Chapter VIII of the Bill had been introduced.

There were no other material alterations of the law which called for any remarks, and he therefore begged to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta be read in Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch said, the hon'ble mover of the Bill had so clearly stated the necessity for consolidating the various Acts which were in force in the Municipality of Calcutta, that it was unnecessary any further to dilate upon that subject. He would merely mention that he thought any person who had to wade through those numerous Acts, and compare those Acts one with another, would acknowledge the necessity for consolidation. He thought they might congratulate themselves that the work had been undertaken by a gentleman of such experience, as their hon'ble colleague had experience in the office of Chairman of the Justices for several years. The Bill, as had been observed, had been chiefly confined to the consolidation of the present law, and he thought that in following that course the hon'ble mover had acted very wisely. He had left it open to the Select Committee to introduce any amendments or alterations that might come before them, and that might be found necessary. There were, however, one or two matters referred to in the Bill to which Mr. Schalch would request the attention of the Council.

The first of these was as to the necessity of increasing the lighting-rate. Many portions of the town were still lit in a primitive mode by oil lamps, and the residents of these portions desired to have gas introduced; but unless the lighting-rate was increased, there would be no prospect of that object being met.

The alterations proposed in the water-rate were somewhat more important, and he would take this opportunity of observing that when he held the appointment which the hon'ble mover of the Bill had now been holding for some years, it fell to his lot to press upon the Justices the adoption of the present scheme of water-supply. The Native Justices, not having had experience of such a system, and looking to the enormous expense of nearly half a million, which the introduction of such supply would entail, very naturally were opposed to the measure. Well, he must say that they fought the question fairly and openly, and when conquered they at once accepted the measure and showed no factious opposition to its introduction. At first it was feared that the native feeling, arising from religious sentiment, against the use of the water was so strong, that not much benefit would be derived from it. However, the question was submitted to the opinion of learned gentlemen of their own religion, and their decision was that there really existed no religious objection to the use of the water. And he believed that now in the native portion of the town water had been very freely introduced in their houses, and even the most orthodox did not object to its use. The consequence had been that the demand for water was much greater than was expected; and although the supply now was seven and a half millions of gallons per day, which was rather in excess of the six millions which the water-works were originally intended to supply, yet that quantity was found

insufficient, not only for the purposes of the town itself, but to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the suburbs of the town, who were most desirous, for a fair consideration, to enjoy the inestimable benefit which would be afforded them of a pure and wholesome supply of water. Besides which, there was no doubt that under the present supply system the waste of water was enormous. The consequence would be either that the waste must be largely reduced, or the works must be largely extended, or a union of the two measures must be adopted. The proposal, therefore, of raising the rate by one per cent was a very moderate one. But it would be observed that the provisions of the section which his hon'ble friend had mentioned (section 100, he thought,) were very different indeed from those of the present law. Under the present law the Justices were bound to supply, during the day, water under a pressure of fifty feet, and during the night under a pressure of ten feet. Under the proposal now made, the pressure, and the time during which it was to be kept on, would be dependent upon the pleasure of the Justices under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The practical effect of this would be that instead of a constant supply under high pressure, we would have an intermittent supply placed under no restriction but the will of the Justices under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. A severe conflict was now raging in England between the advocates of the two systems. The advocates of the intermittent system appealed to the great waste of water which was said to occur under the constant supply system, and urged that the advantages afforded by a constant supply system were more than counterbalanced by the waste and the cost attending it as compared to the intermittent system. Amongst some interesting papers which he had read, which were brought before the British Association at Belfast, was a report relating to the water-supply of the town of Liverpool, where the high pressure system was introduced. It was alleged that the waste of water was not greater than it would be under the intermittent system. He trusted, therefore, that the Select Committee, before determining that the constant supply system, with all its great advantages, should be set aside for the intermittent system, would carefully consider the subject, and see if it was possible, under proper arrangements, to prevent the wastage to continue; and if it should be unfortunately found that the expense attending the constant supply system be too great, they should take care that sufficient conditions were imposed upon the Justices to afford a proper supply, and that it should not be left so entirely to their will as would be under the section as it was at present drawn.

There was another question in regard to the water-supply which he would bring to the notice of the Council. The same rate on the house assessment was enforced in the cases of houses which received their supply through manual labour from the street hydrants, and in houses where the water was laid on; and it applied equally to houses fully occupied, and where the consumption of water was considerable, and to houses maintained as shops or offices, where the demand for water was very much less. It seemed to him that the great source of waste was in the houses in which water was laid on. The owner or occupier of the house had to pay the same rate, whatever might be the amount of water he used. It was therefore a matter of very little concern to him personally what the waste of water was, and he was therefore careless whether or not the taps turned were needlessly turned, and what quantity of water was wasted. If, however, he had to pay for any quantity taken in excess of a certain quantity, the principle of self-interest would be brought into play, and he would exercise greater care. MR. SCHALCH thought it should be a matter for consideration whether some arrangement could not be made by which a house supply could be tested; and if any quantity in excess of that carried by the rate paid were used, an excess rate might be charged. Of course such an arrangement would necessitate the use of water-metres, and it was, he believed, not a very certain matter that good and effective water-metres could be introduced, and the cost of the metre and of its repair might be very great. The use of metres was enforced by the Gas Company, and he did not think that a proposition to allow gas to be used except through a metre would be permitted. He was quite sure that any cost that would be incurred would be much more than recovered by the amount of wastage which would be saved, and by the additional charge which might then be imposed for water used in excess.

There was another subject to which he wished to draw attention, and that was the question of assessments. In the statement of objects and reasons it was declared—

"The Bill does not propose to deal with the question of allowing an appeal from assessments made by the Justices. Such a proposal must necessarily raise questions as to the tribunal to which the appeals should be made, and the form of procedure that should be provided for regulating the conduct of such appeals. It is thought better, therefore, to leave the determination of this question for the consideration of a Select Committee."

Presuming that the subject would receive the consideration of the Select Committee, he would beg to offer a few remarks for their consideration. The Port Commissioners, a body with which he had the honor to be connected, lately had their premises brought under assessment. The assessment was fixed by the Town Assessor at Rs. 2,25,000. This the Port Commissioners thought excessive, and an appeal was preferred to the Justices, who reduced the assessment to Rs. 2,03,880. The practical difficulty attending the assessment arose from the circumstance that the premises were not rented, but occupied by the Commissioners themselves, and therefore the Justices had to determine the proper rent. The practical result was that the rent on which the assessment was calculated actually resulted in twelve per cent of the cost of the construction of the buildings. Some of the hon'ble gentlemen in that Council were owners of house property, and he thought they would be very glad to get a clear eight per cent upon the cost of a building, and that twelve per cent was a very large and unnecessarily severe assessment. He would not attempt to go into the merits of the Port Commissioners' case: he merely stated the fact that the assessment resulted in giving a rental of twelve per cent upon the cost of construction. Not being satisfied with that result, the Port Commissioners were desirous of taking the matter afresh before some independent tribunal, but on consulting the Advocate-General they found that there was no tribunal before which they could bring the matter in appeal, and that the decision of the Justices was final. Since that appeal was preferred, there had been considerable vexation and dissatisfaction created in the town by the way in which the assessment had been carried out. The matter was lately brought before the Justices in meeting, and the Justices resolved that, with a view to prevent assessments being carried to an excessive amount, the Bench or Court of Appeal which was to hear such assessments should be composed of Justices other than the executive officers of the Municipality. With every intention of keeping the assessments within a fair rental by an appeal to a Board so constituted, he did not think it would be satisfactory to the rate-payers to find their appeals decided by the Justices themselves, who would be considered to be judges in their own cases. It would be much more satisfactory if the reference was made to an independent tribunal, as under the Bombay Act. He found that under the Bombay Act assessments were conducted by the Municipal Commissioner, an official who was, in some respects, in the same position as the Chairman of the Justices here, exercising full authority in all executive matters, but an appeal could be preferred to the Court of Petty Sessions. Now in Calcutta they were not blessed with a Court of Petty Sessions, but they had a Small Cause Court and a High Court, and he saw no reason why appeals should not lie from assessments of the Justices to the Small Cause Court or the High Court, according to the value of the property involved. As to the question of procedure, he did not think any difficulty would be found in applying the procedure now in force in either of those Courts in suits which were brought before them, or in altering it so as to meet the case of an appeal from the assessments of the Justices; and he was quite sure that such an appeal would be satisfactory not only to the rate-payer, but would also relieve the Justices from a very disagreeable task.

Before quitting this subject, he would remark upon the principle which had been laid down in the existing law for assessments. As a principle, the assessment was to be made upon the annual value of houses and premises. The annual value was, under Act VI of 1863, taken to be the estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands, liable to the rate, might be let, or might reasonably be expected to let, from year to year. In the case of land or property held on a lease, the lease, as a general rule, was accepted as setting forth the fair annual rent of the premises; and unless it

could be shown that there were special circumstances which would render that testimony invalid, the assessment was made upon the rent specified in the lease. In the case of newly constructed houses not upon lease, and in the very numerous cases of houses occupied by their owners and not leased, it was a very difficult matter indeed to ascertain what the annual value was. In many parts of the town there were streets occupied entirely by owners, and it was very difficult to get a house let on lease with which to compare, which would show the fair annual value. He would therefore throw out, for the consideration of the Select Committee, whether it would not be desirable to give an option to the Justices, in such cases where the houses were not let, and it could not be easily ascertained what the annual letting value might be, to permit them to assess the value at a rate which should bear a certain proportion, say from five to eight per cent, of the cost of the construction of the house and the value of the land upon which the house was constructed. Such a provision would, he thought, be equally equitable to the rate-payers and to the Justices. It would be acceptable to the rate-payers because it would fix a limit beyond which their property could not be assessed, and it would be acceptable to the Justices because it would enable them to have the means of ascertaining the maximum rate at which they could assess, in many cases in which the assessment was very difficult.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had observed that it would be open to the Select Committee to import any improvements or amendments which they thought advisable into the Bill, although they had not now been imported into it, and amongst these he mentioned one which was rather important, namely the constitution of the Municipal body. MR. SCHALCH would be the very last person to say that the town had not been immensely benefited by the administration of the Justices within the last twelve years—since they were appointed. No one could look round and see the vast improvements in the repair of streets, in conservancy, and, above all in the water-works, without acknowledging that these works have resulted in great advantage to the town. At the same time, there was little doubt that there were certain defects connected with the constitution of the Municipality which were felt, and which it would be advisable to take the present opportunity to remedy. Without going into much detail, he might say he thought these defects seemed chiefly to lie in the number and clumsiness of the present machinery, and somewhat in the want of definition and distinctness between the powers of the Municipality and the powers of the executive. No doubt the present Corporation was a large body: he believed that there were carried on the list of the Corporation, even since the exclusion of the Justices of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, some hundred and twenty members. It was not very easy to get together such a large number of Justices, and there were many small details which came before them which, he thought, would be better disposed of by a more compact body; and the result of their frequent meetings was that a great deal of time was spent which could not be spared by many members of the Corporation who would otherwise be happy to attend and be of great help to the Municipality. The merchants were a class of people who could afford great help, but could not spare much of their time. Defects somewhat like these had been felt in Bombay, and led to the enactment of the municipal law which prevailed there now. He would briefly state the main provisions of the Bombay Act. The Corporation consisted of sixty-four members; sixteen, or one-fourth of them, were appointed by the Government; another fourth were appointed by the body of the Justices,—a body which might be of an unlimited number, and were altogether distinct from the Municipality, and had no connection with it further than to appoint their quota of the members. The other thirty-two members were elected by the rate-payers on certain conditions as to qualification. A payment of fifty rupees annually in taxes formed the qualification for voting, and payment of one hundred rupees qualified for election as a member. From these sixty-four members there were then appointed what was called the Town Council, which consisted of twelve members, eight of whom were appointed by the Municipality and four by the Government; the Government having the right to nominate the Chairman of the Town Council. Besides the Chairman of the Town Council, there was a Chairman of the Corporation, whose sole duty was to preside at meetings

of the Corporation. The object of the creation of the Town Council was for the due administration of the municipal fund. In addition to this Corporation and the Town Council, there was an officer, unknown to us in Calcutta, called the Municipal Commissioner. In his hands lay the whole executive duties of the Municipality, or, as was described in the Act, in him vested the "entire executive power and responsibility" for the purposes of the Act. The Municipal Commissioner was prohibited from sitting as a member of the Town Council. Of the Corporation itself there were only four quarterly meetings, but there was power reserved to the Chairman to call a special meeting. Practically the functions of the Corporation were confined to laying down rates to be imposed, and to voting the annual budget; while the Town Council saw that the money was properly expended, and that the executive work was done by the Municipal Commissioner. The constitution of a Municipality somewhat upon that principle seemed to MR. SCHALCH a good idea: the only thing was that it should be a matter for grave consideration whether the principle of election should be admitted in Calcutta. If it were not admitted here, then no portion of the Corporation would be elected, and in that case the present Corporation might be continued. They were selected with a good deal of care and discrimination, and they would form the Town Corporation; but subordinate to them he would suggest the appointment of a Town Council of twelve members. The Town Council might be composed of five members appointed by the Corporation to represent the five divisions of the town; four members might be nominated by what might be called the representative bodies in Calcutta,—the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, and any other body which might be supposed to represent any particular class, such as the Literary Society of the Mahomedans; and the remaining three members might be appointed by the Government to represent their interests, and one of these should be the Chairman of the Corporation, who would also be the Chairman of the Town Council. He would not have a Municipal Commissioner, as at Bombay, to transact the executive duties irrespective of the Town Council, but would combine those executive duties with the proper supervision of the Municipal Fund, and place both duties in the hands of the Town Council. The Chairman, who at present found that the whole duty of initiation devolved upon him, and that he did not very often meet with the support he would desire to meet with from so large a body as the present Corporation, would have very little difficulty in obtaining, in all expedient matters, the support of the Town Council, who would, in fact, take a co-ordinate part in all these executive duties. He thought a scheme of that kind would meet many of the objections now made against the present Corporation. He had himself had the advantage of being for some years the head of the Municipality, and since that period he had been connected with another body, the Port Commissioners, whose duties were carried on very much on the principle of a Town Council. There we had a small body who, in conjunction with the Chairman, conducted the duties of the Corporation. But if it should be thought that a Town Council alone would be too limited a body, and not sufficiently representative of the town, to be entrusted with the entire administration of the Municipality, then if a Town Council were combined with the Corporation, somewhat in the manner he had sketched out, and the duties of the Corporation confined to the settling of the rates on the budget, leaving the minor details to the Town Council, the system would, he thought, be carried on in a much more satisfactory manner. Any expenditure not provided for by the budget would have, of course, to be brought before the Corporation, and a special grant, as in Bombay, would be required to be given for the purpose.

He had thrown out these remarks not for present discussion, but with a view to their consideration in Select Committee.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said a *quondam* Governor-General of India, alike distinguished for ability and eloquence, once remarked that the Legislative Council of India was a standing committee of changes. If proof was wanted to illustrate the truth of that saying, the history of municipal legislation of Calcutta afforded a notable proof. The first law which gave the present constitution to the Calcutta Municipality was passed in 1863, and within the last twelve years about twelve Acts, including those for markets, had

been enacted, giving on an average one Municipal Act for the town per annum. Thus there were changes almost annually going on in the municipal law of Calcutta. The time had arrived for the consolidation of those laws, and the task could not have been undertaken by a worthier individual than his hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill. He had had experience of the working of the Municipality for the last nine years, and his energy and ability had always extorted the admiration of the community and the Government, though there had been occasional differences of opinion between the Justices and himself regarding his method of action. The present Bill aimed at the consolidation of ten Acts, excluding the Market Acts. The hon'ble mover had said that the question of the incorporation of the Market Acts might be considered in the Select Committee, who might, if they should think proper, include them in the Bill. For his own part, Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that the law relating to the Municipality of Calcutta should be one, and that the Market Acts should not be left separate: but the Select Committee would doubtless consider that important point.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained that he had not touched the constitution of the Corporation; but the hon'ble member to his right (Mr. Schalch) had suggested that the present opportunity should be taken to improve the constitution, if practicable. The hon'ble gentleman was the first to inaugurate the present municipal system of Calcutta, and he had considerable experience in the working of it. He was now the head of another Corporation, which, though limited in its scope, had still very important and somewhat analogous functions to perform; and occupying the vantage ground he did as the head of that Corporation, he saw the defects that disfigured the neighbouring institution. He had therefore propounded a scheme for the reform of the municipal constitution of Calcutta. Whatever fell from the hon'ble gentleman on a subject like this was entitled to the attentive consideration of this Council, and Baboo Kristodas Pal readily admitted that the suggestions his hon'ble friend had made were very important and worthy of serious consideration. This was not the place to review the history of the Municipal Corporation created by Sir Cecil Beadon's Act of 1863, but one thing he might remark, that whatever the errors and shortcomings of that body, it had done its duty courageously, honestly, and on the whole satisfactorily. With two such hon'ble gentlemen, who were now members of this Council, as Chairmen of the Corporation, and with a body of citizens as members of that fraternity, who were noted for intelligence, practical knowledge, and public spirit, it could not but be otherwise. The object of both was the good of the town, and barring occasional differences of opinion, the Justices and their Chairman had co-operated heartily in furthering the common object. He would not enumerate the many improvements which the Justices had introduced: any one who had seen Calcutta twelve years ago, and who saw it to-day, could at once point to the improvements in question. But at the same time he must admit that those improvements had been effected at an enormous cost. The taxation of Calcutta had increased from nine and a half to twenty per cent, and in addition to the revenue derived from such taxation the Justices had incurred a very large debt for the construction of works of permanent utility. The establishment had also enormously increased, and indeed there was a general impression that a considerable part of the municipal income was unnecessarily eaten up by the establishment. He believed the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill himself admitted that, if he had the power under the Act, he could considerably reduce the establishment, and combine economy with efficiency. Baboo Kristodas Pal hoped that the present Bill would give the Chairman the power to carry out his views in that respect.

Now with regard to the constitution of the Municipality, the hon'ble member who last spoke said that the present machinery was unwieldy. There could, Baboo Kristodas Pal thought, be no difference of opinion that it was an unwieldy body; that every member of the Corporation did not devote that attention to municipal affairs which it was his duty to do; and that on many occasions things were carried by the votes of the majority, perhaps not intelligently given. This was more or less the case with large representative bodies everywhere: it was the few who worked, and the many who enjoyed the

dignity of office. It was the few working members of Parliament who had made it what it was, and not the six hundred and odd who composed the House of Commons. And the working Justices, the hon'ble mover could testify, spared no labour and trouble to discharge their duties conscientiously and efficiently. If the present constitution was to be changed, he hoped it would not be a half measure. The scheme which the hon'ble member who last spoke had propounded, he was sorry to say, had the character of a half measure. It was borrowed from the Bombay Municipal Act, and hon'ble members were doubtless aware of the violent opposition that Act met with from the citizens of Bombay whilst it was passing through the local Council. Europeans and natives banded themselves together to oppose the passing of the Bill, and they came up to the Viceroy praying that he would put his veto upon it. His Excellency allowed the Bill to pass, upon the ground that it was a merely tentative measure, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL hoped that a Bill passed under such doubtful auspices would not be made a model for the municipal constitution of Calcutta. If a move was to be made for the amendment of the municipal constitution of Calcutta, he hoped that the right of election on a broad basis would be conceded. He was not prepared to say that the Council was in a position, or that the time had arrived, to concede a thorough elective system to the town of Calcutta; but he must observe that no mere tinkering of the municipal constitution would satisfy the public. If it was thought advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of self-government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise—suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective; and with the question of the appointment of the Chairman arose many important questions which it was not desirable to discuss there. He was of opinion that for a long time to come it would not be desirable to separate the appointment of the Chairman of the Justices from the Civil Service. He had seen the working of the Calcutta Municipality for the last twelve years, and he must confess that, though the proceedings of the Chairman might have been sometimes characterized by an arbitrary spirit, he had proved an honest administrator of public funds and public affairs. There could not be a more trustworthy agent than a member of the Civil Service. If, then, the Council were not prepared to leave the election of the Chairman in the hands of the Town Council, would it be worth its while to constitute a Corporation composed partly of members nominated by the existing Corporation, partly of delegates from the public Associations of Calcutta, and partly of members appointed by the Government? Now with regard to the Associations of Calcutta, although he had the honour to belong to one of them, he must admit that they were not permanent bodies, and that it was therefore open to question as to whether the permanent interests of the town should be committed to bodies who lived on the breath of their subscribers. In the next place the hon'ble member proposed that the Town Council should be formed on the model of the Port Commission, and that its proceedings should be conducted in the manner of those of the Port Commissioners. Now, with every deference to the Port Commissioners, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL hoped the Council would not pass any measure which would reduce the Town Corporation to the level of the Port Commission. The Port Commissioners, as the representatives of the mercantile interest, were doubtless doing their work well and satisfactorily; but their close borough system, it appeared to him, was not suited to the public interests of Calcutta. The proceedings of the Port Commission were not open to the public; the representatives of the press were not admitted to its sittings. An attempt, he believed, was once made for the admission of reporters to the sittings of the Commission, but the application was refused. No one outside the pale of the Port Commission knew what they did, beyond what they might vouchsafe to state in their annual report. There was, therefore, no check whatever over the proceedings of the Port Commission. On the other hand, the Justices acted in the full blaze of publicity. They did not conceal any thing from the public view; on the contrary they courted criticism, and the public were therefore always in a position to know the history of every

question discussed by the Justices, and the measures adopted with regard to it. The policy of publicity, introduced by the Municipal Act, had infused a new public spirit into the citizens of Calcutta, and he could assure the Council that the rate-payers of the town now took a far greater interest in its affairs than they had ever before done. They now read every paper published by the Municipality, they discussed every question, and were ready to give their opinion upon important matters which affected their interests; and he hoped the Council would not take a retrograde step and put an end to that which was one of the redeeming features in the present system of municipal administration of Calcutta.

As for having a small compact body to manage the executive business of the town, he might say that that was now practically done. There were already standing committees to aid and advise the Chairman in the terms of the law, and although there were two general committees, they practically met together and thus constituted one committee. These committees met on an average once a week, and thus performed the functions of the Town Council which the hon'ble member who last spoke proposed to establish. Of course these committees had not the prestige or the authority of the proposed Town Council, but they did all the executive work placed before them by the Chairman; and as the Chairman had made it a rule not to come before the Corporation with any proposal without, in the first instance, laying it before the committee, there was little friction between him and the Justices. He came before the Justices armed with the recommendations of the committees, and he generally received their support.

In making these remarks, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished it to be understood that he did not mean to say that the constitution of the Municipality was not susceptible of improvement. But he hoped that whatever changes it might be thought proper to make, they would be made in the right direction, —that was to say, in the direction of greater freedom and greater power to the rate-payers and their representatives than was given under the Bombay Municipal Act. That Act was now under trial, and he did not think it would be wise to follow it here.

With regard to the Bill itself, he begged to offer a few remarks. First with regard to the constitution of the Corporation as defined in Chapter II. Section 4 of that Chapter said—

"All Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and such other Justices for Bengal, Behar and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, as the local Government may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint in that behalf, shall, by the name of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, be a body corporate."

It was evidently implied by this section that Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa might be appointed members of the Corporation. He would not trouble the Council with the history of Act VI of 1871, withdrawing the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices from the Town Corporation, which was passed during the incumbency of Sir William Grey. He was ready to admit that the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices would prove a very useful element in the Corporation, if they could be made to take due interest in the business of the town. They were a highly educated body of gentlemen, and from their position they were greatly experienced in public affairs; but unfortunately, as the history of the Corporation showed, they took very little interest in the legitimate business of the Corporation, except where personal questions arose. Their conduct in this way became a public scandal; representations were made to the Government of the day for the amendment of the constitution of the Municipality in that respect; and Sir William Grey, concurring in the views of the memorialists, sanctioned the passing of that law. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think that it was intended that the old law should be revived; but the words would seem to imply that the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices might be appointed to the Corporation as of old. He admitted that there would be no reasonable objection if the Lieutenant-Governor were to appoint such gentlemen Justices of the Peace for Calcutta independently of their position as Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices. There were already several Civilian gentlemen members of the Corporation, but they had been nominated independently of their position as Bengal Justices. But he thought the law should not re-enact that the

Bengal Justices should, by virtue of their position, be appointed Justices of the Peace for the town. It might be left to the discretion of the Government to appoint them.

Then, with regard to the Municipal fund. Section 6 declared that the municipal fund might be applied for the purposes of this Act and "for such other purposes as the Justices, with the sanction of the local Government, may direct." This, he submitted, was a direct and, he was obliged to say, a dangerous innovation. If the committee of the Town Band or the promoters of the Zoological gardens, or any other body or individuals who had some fancy project to serve, went to this milch cow for funds, the Justices in their wisdom might give the grant. But the interests of the rate-payers would be sacrificed, and there would be nothing in the law to prevent such a gross misapplication of the municipal fund. This power, he thought, should not be given, and the objects for which the fund should be expended should be distinctly defined in the law.

He had remarked at the outset that the existing law did not give sufficient power to the Justices to enforce economy in their establishments. Under the present law it was obligatory on the Justices to appoint the following officers, viz. Vice-Chairman, secretary, engineer, surveyor, health-officer, collector of taxes, and assessor. Now the appointment of health officer had often been a subject of discussion in the Municipal Corporation, and on every occasion when the question was raised it produced some irritation. It was felt that the law had unreasonably tied the hands of the Justices, and that they could not appoint an officer on condition that he should give a part only of his time to the work of the office, which would be quite sufficient for the purpose, and devote the rest of his time to whatever occupation he might think best. Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that power should be given to the Justices to make some such arrangement, if they deemed it necessary, with the health-officer with regard to the employment of his time. None knew better than the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the work of the health-officer was not such as to occupy the whole of his time, and the Justices could save a large sum of money annually if they could effect such an arrangement as the one they did while Dr. Macrae held the office of health-officer. With the same object Baboo Kristodas Pal would wish that power should be given to the Justices to double up some of the appointments at any time they might think fit. The Justices might some time obtain the services of an officer who, as health officer, or engineer, might also conduct the duties of Vice-Chairman, in the same way as the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners performed the duties of engineer-in-chief to that body. Although such an arrangement was not practicable now, it might be practicable at some future time, and he thought the law should give power to the Justices to double up any appointments in their discretion.

He now came to the question of taxation. He observed that the Bill proposed an increase of the lighting rate from two to two and a half per cent, and of the water-rate from five to six per cent. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained his reasons why he asked for an increase of the lighting-rate. Baboo Kristodas Pal admitted that the Corporation had to make annual grants of from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 to make up the deficit in the lighting-rate fund. He did not believe that the law did not empower the Justices to make such grants, though he was aware that doubts were entertained on that point. At the same time he was not quite sure whether a redistribution of the lamps would not effect a saving which might secure efficiency in illumination, and dispense with the necessity of increasing the lighting-rate. That question had sometimes been urged upon the Justices, but had not been practically carried out. He did not see why this should not be done, particularly when it involved the question of an additional half per cent rate. It was also observable that the Justices seemed to be powerless in enforcing their contract with the Gas Company with regard to the illuminating power of gas, and that also occasioned a deficiency in the lighting fund. If they could enforce the illuminating power contracted for, the lamps could be posted at greater intervals than at present, and thus a saving could be effected. At any rate, he thought that the present grant of from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 from the general funds was not grudged by the Justices, and he hoped that the hon'ble mover of the Bill would drop this additional half per cent.

With regard to water-rate, he readily admitted that the present supply was insufficient, and that if it was to be extended more money must be had. The water-supply had undoubtedly proved a great blessing to the town, for which the rate-payers were greatly indebted to their first Chairman (Mr. Schalch); and he believed that if there was any act of the Municipality which had the unalloyed gratitude of the rate-payers more than another, it was the adoption of the water-supply system. But the benefit of the water-supply had not been extended to the poorer parts of the town. No less than fourteen miles of bye-lanes still remained to be piped, and the reason given was that there were no funds. He believed that the object of the proposed extension of the water-supply was to lay down pipes in those bye-lanes where the poorer classes chiefly dwelt. In considering the question of imposing an additional water-rate, he submitted that it was worth the consideration of the Council and the Select Committee whether such a scheme could not be devised as would, as far as practicable, relieve the poor of the burden which now existed, and make the rich contribute in proportion to their own demand for, and consumption of water. At present the water-rate was founded upon a most inequitable system. It would be remembered that the high pressure system had been introduced chiefly for the benefit of the rich who dwelt in two and three-storied houses. But, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, the rich and the poor were made to pay alike. The rich man who lived in a palace and wanted water in the third floor of his house, and the poor man who lived in a hut, but who had not been able to lay on water because the water pipes did not run through the bye-lane in which he dwelt, were made to pay equally the five per cent rate. That, Baboo Kristodas Pal submitted, was neither fair nor just. When the Act of 1863 was passed, the water-rate was based on a just and equitable principle. It was this, that a general rate of two per cent should be levied for water supplied at a height of three feet, and that a graduated scale should be followed for taxing persons taking water at a greater height than three feet. Now, he did not know whether the scheme which had been sketched out by the hon'ble member who spoke last would be practicable, because it would lead to complicated calculations; whereas the principle laid down by the Municipal Act of 1863 was easy and quite practicable. If, for instance, a general rate of four per cent, to cover the present working charges of the water supply, were levied from all persons who received a supply, say at a height of five feet, whether they laid on water or not in their houses, and an additional percentage, graduated according to distance, say of one per cent for water supplied at a greater height than 5, 10, or 15 feet, respectively, then the collections from this graduated impost or rate would, Baboo Kristodas Pal believed, cover more than was expected to be derived from the additional one per cent. rate The effect of such an equitable adjustment of the water-rate would be the relief of the poor and the proper taxation of the rich.

He threw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Select Committee. The plan of the hon'ble gentleman who spoke last was to measure the water by metre, but Baboo Kristodas Pal was not quite sure whether that system would work satisfactorily. Then, with regard to this question of water-supply, he observed that the word 'pumps' had been introduced in section 94, he did not know with what object, because stand-posts and *not* pumps were now used. If the object was to prevent wastage, he thought a self-closing stand-post would practically answer that purpose, whereas pumps would cause great trouble and inconvenience to the public.

He would now draw attention to section 188, which involved the question of bustee improvement. The Council were aware that that question now occupied a considerable share of the attention of the Justices, and he believed that some sections of this Bill were intended to cover the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Justices on the subject. Section 188 declared that huts might be removed from any bustee without the payment of compensation, but the present law provided that compensation should be given to the

owners of huts for compulsory removal of the same. The provision in the Bill, he thought, would be unfair to the poor tenants.

The procedure for carrying out this provision would be somewhat in this wise. The Justices would require the landlord to remove the hut, he (the landlord) would be compelled to call upon the tenant to remove it, and the tenant would have to bear the loss. Baboo Kristodas Pal did not think that it would be fair to burden the tenant with this loss. If the removal of a hut was intended as a sanitary measure for the benefit of the public, justice required that the public funds should bear the cost. Then the same section provided that it would be lawful for the Justices to call upon the landlord to 'execute such operations' as they might think fit for the improvement of a bustee, in default of which the Justices would carry out the said operations at the expense of the landlord. Now the power thus given to the Justices was very wide and indefinite. The law ought to specify the operations which it would be lawful for the Justices to compel the landlord to execute. On reference to some of the reports of the officers of the Municipality on bustee improvements, he observed that one officer had actually recommended that a rivetting wall should be attached to a tank, and another that a ghât should be constructed for washing and bathing in the tank, as sanitary measures intended for the conservation of the health of the locality. It was impossible to say what works might not be demanded from the landlord in the name of sanitary improvement by over-zealous officers, if the law were left so uncertain and indefinite.

Section 196 sanctioned the imposition of what was called in Bombay the *Halalcore* cess. Of course this was a very important work to be done by the Justices, but he thought the cess should be so regulated as not to take the form of a new tax. The residents of the town already bore the expenses of cleansing their necessaries, and if the cost the Justices might levy should not exceed the charges already incurred by them, there would be no objection to the proposed cess. He thought the maximum rate of the cess should be defined in this Bill.

Section 197 required owners to provide privies for their tenants. None knew better than the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the practice in this town was for occupiers to provide latrines for themselves, and that as the women did not generally go to a public latrine, every occupier who had a family had, as a rule, his own private latrine, and he had it built at his own expense. But as this section was worded, it would be incumbent upon the owners of land to provide latrines for each occupier, and the Council could well conceive the cost which would be thus thrown upon the owner for this object. The Engineer to the Justices himself said that public latrines would not be resorted to by the poor inhabitants of bustees. He wrote:—

"There can be no doubt that the wisest plan would be to abolish privies in bustees entirely, and in their place to erect latrines which should be resorted to by all of both sexes. But is this practicable? and would the European poor, who are not imbued with the caste and other prejudices of the native, take readily to such a scheme?"

Such being the feeling of the people, the landlord under the propose section must provide a latrine for the use and accommodation of every occupier, and the cost which would be imposed upon him would necessarily be enormous. Baboo Kistodas Pal did not say that latrines should not be constructed; but where the occupier was unable to construct a latrine, the Justices should construct it and charge a fee. And as hon'ble members were aware, these latrines were a source of profit; the Justices would not suffer any loss by such measure. But as a rule the occupier should be made to construct his own privy.

He had only a few more suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Select Committee. In the first place it was very desirable that the law should distinctly define the powers of the Justices and those of the Chairman respectively. Considerable misunderstanding prevailed with regard to the relative

powers of the Chairman and the Justices. In regard to the *bustee* question itself, the Chairman contended that he had power under the existing law to initiate measures of improvement without consulting the Justices. The Justices, on the other hand, contended that the Chairman had no power to initiate such measures without obtaining their sanction. Now it was very desirable that, as the law was about to be consolidated, the powers of the Chairman and the Justices should be distinctly defined, so as to prevent future differences and misunderstandings. It might be well worth consideration whether the Chairman, who was the executive head, should not be more in the position of a moderator at the meetings of the Justices and have no power to vote. As the hon'ble member who spoke last had remarked, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay had no seat in the Town Council. He would not go to that length, but would suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee whether the Chairman would not occupy a more dignified position by acting as a moderator than playing the part of a partisan when the measures proposed by himself were under discussion.

With regard to assessment cases and appeals, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would allow appeals not only in assessment cases, but also in license cases. Though the Chairman under the law was authorised to regulate the license fees, but as a matter of fact he had not time to do so, and the work was necessarily left to a subordinate officer in charge of the License Department. It was therefore very desirable that there should be an appeal to a Board of Justices in license cases. This was allowed, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL believed, under the Bombay Municipal Act.

Regarding assessment appeals, the hon'ble member who spoke last had correctly described the course followed in Bombay. The Board of Justices here, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted, very much resembled the quarter sessions in Bombay; and if the law allowed the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to revise assessments made by the assessor, and if appeal was made from their decisions to a Board of independent Justices, the object aimed at by the hon'ble member would be attained.

The hon'ble member had referred to the case of the Port Commissioners. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL might mention that the assessment in that case was made on the principle that the additional buildings should bear the same proportion of assessment at which the existing buildings had been assessed; so there was no absence of principle in the assessment of the additional buildings of the Port Commissioners, as alleged.

Adverting to the water-rate, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked that he could not conceive upon what principle one-fourth of the rate was made payable by the owner and three-fourths by the occupier. The water was laid on solely and exclusively for the benefit of the occupier. If the occupier was made liable for the police and lighting-rates, he thought that the occupier, on the same principle, ought to pay the whole of the water-rate. With regard to the mode of payment of the water-rate, he observed that it was now payable by the owner with power to recoup himself from the occupier. Now the lighting and police-rates were realized from the occupier direct, and on the same principle he thought the water-rate should be recovered from the occupier. He might observe that the law gave power to the owner to recover the water-rate from the occupier as an addition to his rent. Now, in the case of huts, this condition was attended with great hardship, inasmuch as under a recent ruling of the High Court the hut was an immoveable property, but removeable by the tenant. Thus the landlords now laboured under great difficulty in realizing their own rents, and it was by no means fair to burden them again with the task of collecting the water-rate from the occupiers in addition to their own rents.

Lastly, he would invite the attention of the Council and the Select Committee to this question—Whether there ought not to be some provision in the Bill which would enable the Justices to co-operate with the rate-payers to make improvements, when the latter came forward to bear a share of the cost of such

improvements. There had been lately several cases in which rate-payers offered to pay one half of the cost for the piping of streets and lanes for drainage and water-supply; but the Justices could not be moved, as the law did not give the rate-payers power to demand such improvement on payment of costs. He thought that in such cases facility should be afforded to rate-payers to come forward and contribute. If, for instance, the residents of a bye-lane not supplied with water should combine and pay half the cost of the piping, the Justices ought to be made to pay the other half and carry out the improvement. There were many complaints heard in connection with this subject, and he believed that some such provision as he had suggested would stimulate the rate-payers to co-operate with the Justices to carry out improvements.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said, owing to an unfortunate occurrence in his family, he had not been able to go through the Bill. He saw that it was proposed to raise the maximum of the water-rate from five to six per cent; and considering the benefit derived from the water-supply and the increased demand for water, he had no objection to offer to the increase of the rate. But he thought it should be so adjusted as to be the least oppressive to the poorer classes of the town; and this was a point to which he had no doubt the Select Committee would give their attention.

As regards the lighting-rate, he did not think that power should be given to the Municipality to raise the rate from two to two and a half per cent. It was true that the proceeds of the present rate showed a deficit of some Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000, but the deficiency had been supplied from the general fund, and this had been done without much inconvenience, and he thought that practice should be continued.

Then, with regard to the question of allowing appeals from the assessments made by the Justices, he quite agreed with the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) that provision should be made to allow appeals to be tried by some independent body, and the result, he thought, would be quite satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he did not propose to detain the Council by following the hon'ble members who had spoken upon the Bill. The suggestions they had thrown forth would be matter for the consideration of the Select Committee, to whom, he presumed, the Bill would be referred for consideration. He was glad to find that there was a general concurrence of opinion on the part of the Council that the water-supply must be increased, and that there would be no great opposition to increasing the rate provided the increased supply could be obtained. He quite agreed with his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Schalch,) that there would be great advantage to the town if the constant supply could be continued. He would, however, ask the Council to remember—and he spoke from the practical experience of several years—that to give a constant supply from the existing arrangements would be absolutely impossible. He believed he was correct in saying that this was the only city in the world in which it was attempted to give a constant supply by engine power. Throughout the world, wherever they had a constant supply, it had always been done by gravitation. If a constant supply was to be continued to Calcutta, they must have recourse to gravitation: that was to say, we should have to pump up to a large elevated tank and deliver water from that tank. By that system only would a constant supply be possible. But the cost of constructing a tank that would enable the Justices to supply ten or twelve million gallons of water a day to the town by gravitation on the constant supply system, would be so enormous that it must be put aside as impossible.

As regards assessments, the proposal for an appeal might be advisable in many cases. He could quite understand that the rate-payers could not always be satisfied that an appeal should be made from the Assessor to a Board of Justices. However, it must be borne in mind that to constitute such a Court

would be a matter of great difficulty. It was true that it could be declared that an appeal should lie to the Small Cause Court; but he thought so many appeals would be instituted that it would be found practically extremely difficult to dispose of the cases without appointing some special officer for the hearing of such appeals. From his own experience, he must say that he believed that a Board of sitting Justices was a very fair tribunal for the disposal of assessment appeals. He might go farther, and say that he thought that the inclination of a Board of Justices was to fix the assessment at too low rather than at too high a rate. He did not, therefore, himself think that the establishment of an independent court of appeal was a matter of very great importance. The illustration brought forward by his hon'ble friend as regards the assessment of the port property, could hardly be allowed to pass without comment. He had declared that the assessment made upon the port property, if calculated upon the cost of the buildings, would come to the very large amount of twelve per cent. His hon'ble friend had, however, omitted altogether to take into consideration the value of the land belonging to the Commissioners. That land only was worth at least a million of money; and if the value of the land was taken into account, the assessment would not be found to be excessive.

The question of the advisability of altering the constitution of the Municipality had been mooted by his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Schalch), but it was one which Mr Hogg approached with considerable hesitation. For a long time he had thought that it would be better that the constitution of the Municipality should be altered; but he begged to say now that he had, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would be difficult to provide a municipal government for Calcutta which would fulfil all its requirements better than the present one now did. He believed it was admitted that what we required was an intelligent body of gentlemen, and that they should fairly represent public opinion; that all matters should be discussed by the Municipality in the most public manner possible; and that they should court publicity, the object being to ventilate all measures before they were carried out. And lastly, but not least, he thought that the Government should have a very considerable indirect control over the Municipality. He thought all these requirements were fully met by the existing constitution of the Municipality.

His Hon'ble friend Mr. Schalch advocated the creation of a Municipal Board appointed chiefly by the public bodies in Calcutta. Mr. Hogg could not support that proposal, on the ground that the public bodies referred to were only in a very limited degree representatives of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Europeans in this country were, as a rule, merely birds of passage, and would often take but a very partial view of all measures brought before them. By partial he meant that they would look upon the measures proposed more in the way they affected themselves. He did not mean these remarks to apply to public bodies of native gentlemen: they had a permanent interest in the town, and they would look not only to the direct and immediate advantages to the town, but they would look ahead to the time when their children would occupy their places. The members of the present Corporation, he thought, were carefully appointed, and might be regarded quite as much representatives of the different classes from which they were selected as would the members of a Board constituted on the plan proposed by his hon'ble friend. It was true they had many non-effective members: it was true also that they had much speaking,—speaking which probably in many cases might well be omitted. However, the way in which the business was transacted did ventilate every subject most thoroughly, and it had induced the native public to come forward and take a direct and immediate interest in the affairs of the town, which he did not think the system of government conducted by a Board would ever do. The natives of particular parts of the town looked to certain Justices as their representatives, and made use of them as such. However,

there were one or two points which might well occupy the attention of the Select Committee; for instance, whether it would not be wise to so far modify the constitution that the Justices who formed the Municipality should not be appointed by the Government for life. He thought that the Justices should be appointed by the Government for a limited period, say for two or three years. If they showed an interest in the affairs of the town, and if they commanded the confidence of the public, then they should be reappointed. If, on the other hand, they were not prepared to devote their time to municipal affairs, they would cease to be members of the Corporation at the expiration of the time for which their appointment was made.

This would lead to a gradual reduction of the number of the members of the Corporation, which was much needed; as at present, owing to the great number of Justices, about a hundred and twenty, the Corporation was found to be somewhat unwieldy for the quick dispatch of business.

His Honor the President, before putting the motion, desired to say that he had listened with great interest to the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble members on the left, regarding the possible modifications in the constitution of the Municipality of Calcutta. Well, that no doubt was a difficult subject. We should remember that very great good had been effected under the existing system. At the same time he admitted that if there ever were any constitutional modifications to be made in the Municipality of Calcutta, the present opportunity would be the most fitting they were likely to have for the consideration of such a change. He, therefore, for one should see no objection to the Select Committee, if such Committee should be appointed, taking up the question of any possible modification of the constitution of the Municipality. Indeed, he had already prepared a paper on that subject; and as he perceived that the matter was attracting the attention of various hon'ble members of the Council, he believed he should perhaps be meeting the wishes of hon'ble members who had addressed the Council, if he referred that paper to the Select Committee, if such Committee should be appointed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the hon'ble Mr. Brookes, the hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the mover.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 10th instant.

THE SILTING UP OF THE CIRCULAR CANAL AND TOLLY'S NULLAH.

No. 1802.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Local,—Communications, dated the 5th April 1875.

Read letter No. 1070, dated the 3rd March 1875, from the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle, with enclosures and a drawing, together with the reply thereto of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, No. 1473, dated the 31st idem, relating to the silting up of the new cut and of the Circular Canal, and to a proposal for the re-excavation of this canal and the improvement of Tolly's Nullah after the rainy season of this year.

REMARKS.—The Superintending Engineer's letter read above reports on the present state of a portion of the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah and brings forward certain proposals for their improvement.

2. It appears that the two dredgers have been at work at the new cut or outer channel since May 1874, the large amount of work done being evidenced by the size of the spoil banks; that silting occurs with great rapidity; and that the dredging work has to be done over and over again. The Superintending Engineer's proposal for continuing the dredging operations in this channel is approved, and in due course he should report the results of the measures he has ordered. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that every exertion be made to keep this route clear.

3. The Circular Canal or inner channel has silted up to an extent which renders it necessary that the re-excavation which this channel has to undergo every seven or eight years should be carried out as soon as possible, or after the rainy season. Owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the insalubrity of the season, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is not possible to carry out the excavation of the Circular Canal at the present time. Accordingly, the first opportunity will be taken of executing the repairs after the cessation of the coming rains, when the weather will be settled, the season more suitable, and the work of excavation can be advantageously carried out. The delay is to be regretted, as it will necessitate the closure of the canal during the busiest period of the year. During the execution of the work, the public can avail itself of two routes between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts:—*first*, larger boats proceeding by the outer route will pass by Mutlah up the Biddiadarry River and through Tolly's Nullah; *second*, smaller boats coming by the inner route can proceed *viâ* the Salt Lake channel and new cut to the Hooghly. Provision of funds for the re-excavation has been made in the Local Budget of the current year, and the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle is requested to have the requisite estimates submitted for orders at as early a date as possible, and in due course to take special measures for ensuring efficient arrangements being made for commencing the work as soon as the season will permit, and for prosecuting it with vigour. The Lieutenant-Governor regards this work as of great importance.

4. The remaining proposals for improving the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah should be brought forward in a more definite shape, showing precisely the anticipated advantages and the probable cost.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the foregoing order be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and to the Revenue Department of this Government for information.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat: Present return.	Wheat: Next preceding return.	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year.	Barley: Present return.	Barley: Next preceding return.	Barley: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort: Present return.	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common: Present return.	Rice, common: Next preceding return.	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 16 0	17 0	14 0	22 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	14 0	19 8	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	17 12	17 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 26 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	10 8	23 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0	16 0	12 0	E 20 0 to 31 0	16 0 to 21 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	..
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 18 0	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	E 17 0 to 26 10	17 8	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	18 0 G	17 12	11 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	22 1	20 8	13 14½	32 0	..	11 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 4	18 4	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	15 0	E 40 0	14 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 25 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	E 31 0	...	14 0
10	Dinagepore	15 12	15 8	11 8	14 0	12 4	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	23 8	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	13 8 to 20 10	13 8	45 0	45 0	30 0	18 12 to 19 8	20 4 to 21 12	10 0 to 10 2	21 0 to 21 12	22 14 to 23 10	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 15½	22 8	11 4	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 18 3	18 3	8 4	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	23 0	26 6	17 0 and 18 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 15	13 5	13 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	70 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
20	Buckergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, barley 29-8 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 25-4 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat|16 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 20 to 84 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27-8 seers and gram 11 to 28 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-10 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

... undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram			Fire-wood			Salt			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	
									21 8	20 0	14 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Burdwan
						36 0	36 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	14 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora
						30 0			21 0	17 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom
									14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
									16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly
									20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah
																		Central Districts.
7 0	17 0	14 0				18 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 7 8	16 0					E 20 0	20 0		11 5	16 0	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
									26 5	26 5		120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea
									24 0	20 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore
									32 0	26 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
									12 0	13 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Dinagepore
						28 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah
									16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye
									15 0	15 0	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Rungpore
									16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 0	Bogra
									26 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna
			8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
									10 0	10 0	7 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
									16 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Dacca
									11 0	11 0	14 0				8 0	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore
									14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge
									13 0	13 0	14 8				8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh

H In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 12 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee

I In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 24 to 28 8 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 25-4 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee

J In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee

K In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 15 seers best rice 8 seers common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers per rupee

L In the interior prices range as follow —Best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 19 2 to 25 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee

M In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers and gram 9 8 to 20 seers per rupee

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat.			Barley			Rice, best sort			Rice, common			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 0	13 0				15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0			
23	Noakholly						O	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0			
24	Tipperah	12 0	11 0	11 0				13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 8			
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts							13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	13 5			
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	8 8				15 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	23 0	16 0			
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	21 0	19 0	16 0	3 0	34 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	13 0			
27	Gya	P 23 0	20 0	11 8	34 8	32 8	17 8	11 12	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0			
28	Shahabad	Q 16 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	E 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0			9 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 8			
30	Sarun	19 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	12 0			
31	Chumparun	S 20 0	17 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	9 0			
32	Monghyr	19 9	17 8	13 0	29 4*	24 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	19 9	12 6			
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	[illegible] 5	32 13	18 15	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	22 11	10 1			
34	Purneah	25 0	18 0	12 0				23 0	21 0	[illegible] 0	25 0	23 0	10 0			
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 17 0	14 0	12 0				12 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 11	15 12				18 6	18 6	19 11	31 3	27 9	28 14			
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2				23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9			
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	24 0			
	CHOTA NAGPORE (*South-Western Frontier Agency*)															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	23 0	11 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 8			
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 17 0	9 8	28 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	14 0			
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0				14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0			
42	Manbhoom	U 17 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	30 0		14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	E 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers and common rice 19-8 to 24 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 24 seers and common rice 20 to [illegible] seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 28-12 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 6*th April* 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts—(Contd.*
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...		8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	10 0	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
26 0	25 0	21 0	..	...	...	34 0	28 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	..	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	E 24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 4	23 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Gya
24 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	..	29 0	28 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 4	25 0	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	..	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	25 2	14 7	19 0	22 5	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	12 0	30 5	27 12	15 9	20 3	20 3	16 0	157 13	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	.	..	..	40 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	..	21 5	21 0	14 7	..	...	...	17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	...	22 0	21 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	0 2	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	22 0	...	30 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	7 0	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 24 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 45 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 17·8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 22 to 32·8 seers, and gram 13 to 19 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 33 to 49 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 28 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers and gram 7·8 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd April 1875.

Division	No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 5th* April 1875	1 37	Weather sultry with storms at intervals Barley is being reaped cotton doing well Cholera still reported to prevail in Jehanabad, Culna, and Raneegunge Fever decreasing
	2	Bankoora 3rd	Nil	Some rain fell in the west of the district and it has been generally threatening *Teel* oil seed being sown, cotton and indigo require rain *Boro* or spring rice doing well
	3	Beerbhoom 3rd	50	Weather cool occasional thunder storms Wheat barley, and sugarcane being cut Prospects and outturn good
	4	Midnapore, 3rd	01	Weather cool with frequent threatenings of rain a little rain has fallen No change in the state and prospects of crops Health improving
	5	Hooghly, 3rd „	16	Wind chiefly from south Wednesday and Friday evenings storms with slight showers of rain at head quarters but heavier in parts, slight hail at Goptipara Cold weather crops reaped Onions, tobacco melons, and sugarcane crops in the ground Mango crop very small Water scarce Cholera and small pox both prevalent but not to a great extent
		Howrah, 3rd „	1 40	A brisk storm on Friday night, which has done much good
		Central Districts		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 5th† April 1875	60	Weather warm evenings cloudy attended occasionally with lightning, thunder and storm A light shower has fallen in the district facilitating the preparation of land for the next early rice crop Cholera prevails in thanas Canning Baduria Hurwah, Kaligunge and Assasuni It has abated in thanas Magorah Satkhira Kalaroa, and all the thanas in sub division Diamond Harbour Fever decreasing at Barripore
	7	Nuddea, 3rd April 1875	0 90	Occasional storms with rain The cold weather crops are off the ground the outturn has been good Indigo is promising and the rain has enabled cultivators to plough their lands Cholera is subsiding in Bongong
	8	Jessore, 3rd	31	Weather variable occasionally cloudy Southerly wind prevalent Some rain has fallen The spring rice is nearly ripe and promises well. The sowing of early rice and indigo is in progress Rain is wanted in some places
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad 3rd April 1875	67	Seasonable weather Some rain has fallen Thunder storm on Thursday evening Temperature has fallen since the thunder storm Cold weather crops being reaped generally, outturn highly satisfactory Rain during the week somewhat injurious to ripe crops beneficial to moistening ground for ploughing Mulberry and indigo good fruit poor Cholera not virulent in Berhampore and Doulatbazar few cases of small pox in thanas Assunpore and Bhudrihat
	10	Dinagepore 2nd April 1875	Nil	Occasional cloudy weather Rain somewhere in eight of the seventeen thanas Great increase in heat on March 29th Gale from north west on the night of the 1st April Barley cut potatoes being dug up sugarcane being cut Ploughing commenced for *bhadoi* or early rice jute, &c
	11	Maldah, 3rd April 1875	0 05	Weather cloudy with strong easterly winds Thunder with slight rain on Sunday and Thursday The cold weather crops are said to have been slightly injured in one place by hail but in general a good harvest is being reaped The early spring rice has benefited by the late rain and promises well
	12	Rajshahye 3rd „	37	Slight rain all over the interior on the 28th March, and a heavier fall in Beauleah and immediate neighbourhood on the 1st April Sowings of *amun* or late rice have been commenced on low lands and dry beds of *beels* Rain is very much required to prepare the high lands for sowing rice
	13	Rungpore, 2nd	19	Stormy weather slight hail and a little rain, with occasional strong wind Harvesting of wheat and pulses nearly over, prospects good
	14	Bogra		Return not received
	15	Pubna 3rd „	1 51	Weather cloudy and warm with easterly wind prevailing Some rain has fallen Harvesting of *khesaree* pulse has been nearly finished *Cheena* millet, *jally* and *boro*, or spring rice crops, have been greatly benefited by the rain *Aous*, or early and *amun* or late, rice crops are being sown There are 40 cases of cholera in a village and in the station of Dulye

* Telegram of the 5th April, received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

† Report of the 5th April received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts—(Contd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 2nd April 1875.	·29	High wind, thunder, and lightning on Wednesday night, and several showers of rain during Wednesday and Thursday. Wheat and barley is being reaped in some places in the plains. The ground is being prepared for sowing.
	17	Julpigoree, 3rd April 1875.	1·35	Weather stormy and cool. Very favorable for early ploughing.
		Cooch Behar, 1st April 1875.	Nil	Rain has been threatening, but it holds off; only a few drops, but not sufficient to be gauged, has fallen. The early rice crop and millets promise well, but would be benefited by a little rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 5th* April 1875	1·25	Weather stormy and seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.
	19	Fureedpore 3rd „ „	·66	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops good. Price of coarse rice at Fureedpore and Goalundo has risen from 22 to 20 seers per rupee, owing to imports falling off. General health of the district good, but a few cases of cholera reported from the tract round Bhangah.
	20	Backergunge, 1st April 1875.	Nil	Food-supply sufficient. Health fairly good, but cholera in a sporadic form is present in many places. If rain comes, it will do good. In the southern thanas there is considerable sickness among the cattle.
	21	Mymensingh, 2nd April 1875.	0·52	1·50 inches of rain fell in the east of the district. A heavy storm, similar to that of the 19th March, occurred in a limited area in the Attia sub-division on the evening of the 26th ultimo. State and prospects of crops favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 1st April 1875	·70	Rain general from 24th to 27th March, falling in showers throughout the district. Nights and mornings foggy and moist. Crops good; ploughing for the rice crop commenced. Cholera still prevalent; an outbreak about 12 miles south-west of sudder station. Cattle disease continues.
	23	Noakholly, 1st April 1875.	·52	The weather during the first four days of the week was unsettled. There was slight rain and a storm on the night of the 26th, and heavy fogs from the 29th to 31st March. The cold-weather crops are in good order. The late rain has done them good, and has softened the ground for ploughing. Cholera is bad about the district.
	24	Tipperah, 2nd April 1875	3·77	Very still, close, and stormy weather, with occasional sharp storms. A good deal of rain and hail. There is no crop of any importance in the ground. The chillies have been somewhat damaged by the hail but not being of any importance.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 30th Mar 1875.	1·15	A fall of rain on the 25th March. The weather has been excessively hot during the last two days of the week. Joom-cutting is nearly finished. There is no crop on the ground except tobacco, the prospects of which are good.
		Hill Tipperah, 1st April 1875.	1·82	Severe storms from the north-west on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March. Since 28th more or less clear, but still very unsettled. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 5th* April 1875	0·21	Weather hot and somewhat unseasonable, the wind being from the east. Some rain has fallen. Cold-weather crops have been nearly all harvested. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from all parts of the district, but from nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 3rd „ „	Nil	The weather was warm and dry. Highest reading of the thermometer was 103 degrees. Cold-weather crops are being harvested. Prospects good. Health good.
	28	Shahabad 3rd „ „	Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy at times; prevailing wind east. The bulk of the cold weather crops has been harvested with a fair outturn. The new crops are coming into the markets. Prices show a downward tendency. Cholera has broken out in the jurisdiction of Jehanabad outpost.
	29	Durbhunga, 3rd „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy. There was the first dust storm of the year on the 3rd instant. A few drops of rain. Prospects of crops everywhere good. Harvesting progressing. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore 3rd „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Harvesting of barley and wheat going on everywhere. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 3rd „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm; east wind prevailing. The cold weather crops are being thrashed and stocked. Opium has been gathered and the weighment has commenced. *Cheena* millet being sown. Indigo seedlings are coming up well. Prices (wheat and grain excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 2nd April 1875	Nil	The weather throughout the week has been exceedingly favorable. For the last few days there have been threatenings of rain, which will do good to the growing crops. The harvest is approaching completion and is most excellent. The growing crops promise well.

* Telegrams of the 5th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)			
Bhaugulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, 3rd April 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. The harvest is going on everywhere and the outturn is good.
34	Bhagulpore, 5th* April 1875.	·4	Rainfall at Soopool ·37. Banka ·81. No report from Muddehpoora. Heavy hail-storm across south, luckily not more than two miles broad; and another hail-storm at Banka on the 4th instant. Slight hail in the north; heavy rain round Pertapgunge. Cold-weather crops nearly all harvested with a wonderful outturn. General health very good, but small-pox slightly increasing. Only damage done to *mohwa* of little consequence.
35	Purneah, 3rd April 1875	Nil	Stormy weather, threatening for the last week, but no rain has fallen yet. The wheat is being cut and a good crop gathered. Rain wanted for late pulses and for the *bhadoi* sowings.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 3rd April 1875.	1·07	Rain has fallen. Weather cloudy and less hot than last week, owing to the rain. *Mohwa* has yielded well, but will have been slightly damaged by the rain.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 29th Mar. 1875	Nil	Cloudy and threatening rain. Minor crops going on well. There is no important cultivation in hand now. A little cholera has appeared here and there.
38	Pooree, 1st ,, ,,	Nil	Weather hot and partially cloudy, with strong southerly wind. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain, which is very urgently required. *Dalwa* or spring rice is being reaped and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor have begun to be gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed with a good outturn, and tillage for the next crop is proceeding. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield. The general state and prospects of all the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent and the mangoes are almost entirely lost.
39	Balasore, 2nd ,, ,,	·55	Violent storm and rain at Balasore and through a considerable portion of the district. Ploughing for the next rice crop commenced More rain wanted. Cholera still raging in the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebaugh, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	Weather very warm, but seasonable The crops have now all been gathered; the yield is above the average. Mohwa flowers are beginning to fall and promise an abundant harvest.
41	Loharudugga, 3rd April 1875.	·07	Weather seasonable and cloudy. Light rain fell. The harvest of the cold-weather crop is still going on with good results. Mohwa promising well. General health fair, but a good deal of small-pox about.
42	Singbhoom, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Comparatively speaking, the weather is cool for time of year. No crops to report upon.
43	Maunbhoom 3rd April 1875	Nil	Weather hot and unsatisfactory. There is fortunately nothing but mohwa to be reaped; and as hot weather seems to agree with this crop, it is reported luxuriant.

* Telegram of the 5th April, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th March 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date	Remarks
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	1·92	3·51	27th Mar.	
		Cutwa	0·03	0·05	3·57	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·33	1·70	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·80	2·73	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·45	0·25	1·92	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·01	3·15	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0·07	2·83	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·15	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·10	0·20	1·37	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	20th Mar.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Mar
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Nil	0·18	27th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	1·28	2·44	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	0·03	2·90	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	0·01	1·27	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Not rec.	1·70	20th Mar.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	27th Mar.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·06	1·41	3·24	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	2·03	3·75	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	1·05	2·76	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·57	3·34	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	1·60	3·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·61	3·12	ditto	
		Narail	0·84	0·15	3·66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·10	3·00	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	1·18	1·87	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	0·37	3·40	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·51	0·69	3·06	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·04	0·01	0·72	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·07	1·07	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·14	2·83	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·33	0·10	0·81	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	1·66	2·86	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·35	2·26	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·66	2·44	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·12	1·43	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	0·13	1·14	3·80	27th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	2·45	3·16	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	0·51	0·81	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·54	0·18	3·72	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	2·92	Not rec.	7·18	20th Mar.	
		Titalya	Nil	0·73	1·54	27th Mar.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·17	0·37	ditto	

Division.	District	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA	Dacca ...	Dacca .. Telegraph Office ..	Nil	1·38	3·32	27th Mar.	
		Dacca .. Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	ditto	ditto	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore .	Fureedpore ..	0·05	1·00	3·20	27th Mar.	
		Goalundo . ..	0·2[illegible]	0·68	2·95	ditto	
		Madaripore . .	Nil	2·13	6·84	ditto	
	Backergunge ..	Burrisal .	Nil	0·34	3·80	ditto	
		Ferozepore .	Nil	2·02	3·78	ditto	
		Patooakhally . .	Nil	0·25	4·08	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan . .	Nil	2·02	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh . ..	1·44	3·27	6·51	ditto	
		Jamalpore .. .	Nil	2·77	4·77	ditto	
		Atia . ..	0·50	0·65	3·73	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ..	3·21	2·82	9·26	ditto	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ..	Nil	0·70	6·93	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly .	Noakholly . .	Nil	0·52	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	4·11	9·39	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	2·61	2·68	12·76	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	Nil	1·15	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·30	2·99	10·21	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA	Patna	Patna . .	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar .	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh ..	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ..	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya .	Gya . ..	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah .	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]8	ditto	
		Arungabad ..	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram ..	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar ...	Not rec	Nil	0·72	ditto ..	Not rec 14th to 20th Mar
		Bhuboosh . .	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore . ..	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga .	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee . .	Nil	Nil	1·63	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec	Not rec.	0·90	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra .. .	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
		Sewan .	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun .	Motiharee ...	Nil	Not rec	0·47	20th Mar.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	0·50	27th Mar.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr . .	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ..	Nil	Not rec.	0·55	20th Mar.	
		Jamooee .	Nil	Nil	0·60	27th Mar.	
	Bhagulpore .	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·11	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto .	Not rec 21st to 27th Feb
		Muddehpoora .	Nil	Not rec.	1·26	20th Mar.	
		Banka	Not rec.	ditto	1·31	13th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Feb
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	27th Mar.	
	Purneah .	Purneah .	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge .	Not rec.	0·10	0·96	ditto .	Ditto ditto
		Arrareah ..	ditto	0·18	0·57	ditto	Ditto ditto
	Southal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka .	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal .. .	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur .	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara . .	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	
		Godda .. .	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack . { Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	1·00	27th Mar.	
		{ Hospital ..	Nil	0·07	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·80	Nil	1·80	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·31	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	0·04	1·60	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Not rec.	0·55	3·31	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th March.
		Bhuddruck	ditto	Nil	0·67	ditto	ditto ditto
		Jellasore	ditto	Nil	0·21	ditto	ditto ditto
		Soroh	ditto	0·98	1·63	ditto	ditto ditto
		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	0·87	ditto	ditto ditto
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh . { Jail	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		{ Dispensary	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba .. .	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow ..	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singhhoom ...	Chybassa	0·26	Nil	3·70	ditto	
	Maunbhoom .	Purulia . ..	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore ..	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·12	13th Mar.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet .. .	Sylhet	5·79	0·75	13·98	27th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor .	Seebsaugor ..	3·10	Not rec.	9·08	20th Mar.	
		Golaghat . ..	4·15	ditto	10·39	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2·76	ditto	10·14	ditto	
		Nazeerah .	3·26	ditto	11·39	ditto	
		Deopanie . ..	3·59	ditto	11·53	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	2·79	ditto	12·17	ditto	
		Mazengah	2·72	ditto	10·20	ditto	
		Suntock ..	3·63	ditto	14·38	ditto	
		Cherideo .	Not rec.	ditto	9·34	13th Mar.	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·48	27th Mar.	
		Akyab .. .	Nil	Nil	0·60	27th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th March to 3rd April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	* Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 28th	10	29.918	29.936	85.5	70.8	76	S by E	7.1	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29.734	29.752	90.4	78.7	57	S S E	8.5	...	S	
	29th	10	29.899	29.917	85.5	78.5	71	S by E	6.2	...	......	
		16	29.777	29.795	91.0	78.5	55	S by E	5.3	...	.. ..	
	30th	10	29.875	29.893	85.7	79.5	75	S	4.8	...	S	
		16	29.746	29.764	93.0	78.0	48	S by E	6.7	..	C	
	31st	10	29.863	29.88[illegible]	87.5	78.5	65	S by E	5.5	...	C	
		16	29.720	29.738	94.0	80.2	47	S by E	...	..	K	
	April 1st	10	29.854	29.872	86.5	79.9	73	S S E	..	...	C	
		16	29.720	29.738	9[illegible]	8[illegible]	70	S by E	...	...	C, K	
	2nd	10	29.837	29.855	86.6	78.7	71	S S E	.	...	CK	scuds.
		16	29.736	29.758	89.5	79.0	61	S	...		CS	
	3rd	10	29.8[illegible]3	29.901	85.8	80.0	76	S by E	...	1.03	......	scuds.
		16	29.770	29.788	92.0	81.5	61	S by E	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 28th	10	29.924	29.930	84	78	75	S	8.1	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29.782	29.788	84	78	75	S	12.2	..	N	b, m, scuds
	29th	10	29.923	29.929	84	79	79	S	8.2	...	N	m
		16	29.809	29.815	84	79	79	S S E	10.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	30th	10	29.887	29.893	85	79	75	S S E	8.0	..	CK	m
		16	29.774	29.780	85	79	75	S	12.0	..	N	[illegible] m, scuds.
	31st	10	29.871	29.877	86	80	75	S	7.6	...	C	b, m
		16	29.772	29.778	85	79	75	S S E	13.2	...	N	m, scuds
	April 1st	10	29.863	29.869	85	80	79	S	10.6	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.750	29.75[illegible]	84	79	79	S	14.6	.	N	b, m
	2nd	10	29.870	29.876	85	80	79	S	12.1	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.751	29.757	85	79	75	S	10.8	...	N	m, scuds.
	3rd	10	29.912	29.918	86	80	75	S S W	13.6	...	N	b, m
		16	29.809	29.815	86	80	75	S S E	13.2	...	N	b, m
Chittagong.	Mar. 28th	10	29.874	29.966	85	78	71	E N E	3.6	..	C	b, v
		16	29.734	29.826	86	77	64	S W	7.1	...	... ..	b, m
	29th	10	29.817	29.910	82	74	66	N	2.6	...	K	b, m
		16	29.764	29.856	87	78	65	W S W	6.1	.	.. ..	b, m
	30th	10	29.834	29.926	84	78	75	N N W	2.4	...		b, m
		16	29.701	29.793	86	77	64	S W	6.7	..	K, CK	b, m
	31st	10	29.822	29.914	86	80	75	E S E	2.5	..	K	b, m
		16	29.711	29.803	87	79	68	W S W	7.7	..	C, CS	b, v
	April 1st	10	29.816	29.907	88	81	72	S W	3.5	.	K	b, m
		16	29.694	29.786	86	79	72	S W	8.0	.	. .	b, m
	2nd	10	29.822	29.914	85	75	60	S W	6.4	..	......	b, m
		16	29.736	29.828	86	78	68	S W	10.8	..	... ..	b, m
	3rd	10	29.872	29.964	85	79	75	S W	4.5	.	K	b, m,
		16	29.751	29.843	87	76	58	W S W	8.5	.	. . .	b, m
Madras.	Mar [illegible]th	10	29.926	29.956	86	77	64	S by E	11	..	. .	b, c
		16	29.794	29.824	84	76	67	S E	14	...	..	b, c
	[illegible]th	10	29.944	29.974	87	78	65	S by E	7	..		cloudy
		16	29.821	29.851	85	78	71	E S E	12	...	.	hazy
	29th	10	29.961	29.991	86	76	61	S S W	5	...	. . ..	cloudy
		16	29.[illegible]	29.865	88	77	61	E S E	11	.	.. .	hazy
	[illegible]th	10	29.9[illegible]	29.[illegible]79	87	78	65	S by W	7	..	...	hazy
		16	29.803	29.833	[illegible]7	77	61	S	12	...	.	b, c
	31st	10	29.910	29.940	90	79	5[illegible]	S by W	9	..		hazy
		16	29.776	29.8[illegible]6	86	77	61	S E	13	..	..	b, c
	April 1st	10	29.9[illegible]	29.910	86	79	72	S S E	9		..	cloudy
		16	29.7[illegible]7	[illegible].8[illegible]7	?	?	[illegible]	S E	7	?	.	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.898	29.928	88	78	62	S	9	..	...	c
		16	29.762	29.792	86	78	[illegible]	S E	15	...	...	hazy.
Cuttack.	Mar. 28th	10	29.840	29.9[illegible]2	84	77	71	N E	5.8	...	C	b
		16	29.667	29.748	94	79	49	S	3.1	...	C K N	
	29th	10	29.835	29.917	8[illegible]	77	64	S S W	3.8	..	CK, C	b
		16	29.697	29.778	[illegible]4	78	46	S S W	3.7	...	K, N, C	
	30th	10	29.807	29.889	86	78	68	S S W	3.2	..	CK, K, C	
		16	29.663	29.743	[illegible]8	74	[illegible]8	S W	2.7	...	CK	b
	31st	10	29.795	29.877	[illegible]6	77	64	E	2.4	..	C	b
		16	29.653	29.734	92	7[illegible]	51	S S E	3.2	..	C, CK	
	April 1st	10	29.772	29.854	87	77	61	S S W	4.1	...	C, CK	
		16	29.628	29.709	94	74	35	S S W	5.8	...	C	
	2nd	10	29.772	29.854	88	78	6[illegible]	S	5.9	..	C	b
		16	29.6[illegible]1	29.711	81	74	70	S	5.4		K, N	b, b
	3rd	10	29.820	29.902	[illegible]8	75	57	S	3.7	0.50	CK	b
		16	29.675	29.756	95	77	41	S	3.9	.	.. .	b
Akyab.	Mar. 28th	10	29.929	29.950	8[illegible]	78	75	E	2.8	..	...	b
		16	29.811	29.832	84	77	71	N E	6.6	..	.....	b
	29th	10	29.911	29.932	86	80	75	S E	3.8	.	....	b
		16	29.786	29.807	84	79	70	N W	8.8	.	..	b
	30th	10	29.9[illegible]9	29.9[illegible]	84	77	71	N N W	2.2	..	..	g
		16	29.756	29.777	86	81	79	W	10.5	..	......	b
	31st	10	29.904	29.925	87	79	69	E	4.7	...	......	b
		16	29.778	29.79[illegible]	84	78	75	W	8.3	..	.. ..	b
	April 1st	10	29.941	29.962	87	79	68	W	2.5	.	.	b
		16	29.778	29.799	86	78	68	S W	6.5	..		b
	2nd	10	29.911	29.932	86	78	68	S	1.5		... .	b
		16	29.798	29.8[illegible]9	86	7[illegible]	72	S W	7.5	..	.	b
	3rd	10	29.93[illegible]	29.952	87	79	68	W	1.3	..	.	b
		16	29.818	29.839	85	78	71	W	8.3	.	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

C[illegible]A,

The 3[illegible] 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer: Highest reading.	Thermometer: Lowest reading.	Thermometer: Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Max. pressure.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches	°	°		°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	22nd	29·834	92·9	76·7	139·0	82·3	75·0	69·9	0·67	S S E & S E	..	76·7		○	Chiefly clear.
	23rd	·08	92·3	73·5	139·5	81·5	71·3	69·3	·68	E by S & S E	0·2	106·5		...	Clear and cumuli. Thunder and lightning between 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	24th	·809	91·0	73·5	135·5	80·4	74·2	69·9	·71	S E & S by E	1·3	143·1			Clear, cirri, and stratoni. Thunder between 4 and 5 P.M. Sheet lightning from 6¼ to 9 P.M.
	25th	·789	92·0	75·5	138·5	82·3	76·8	72·9	·74	S E & S by E	...	179·5	...		Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning on north-east at 6½ P.M.
	26th	·766	90·5	72·9	133·0	81·4	75·7	71·7	·73	S by E, S S W & S E	4·8	210·8	..	...	Cirri and clear. Brisk wind from 9½ A.M. to 8 P.M. Sheet lightning on east at 6 P.M. Drizzled at 7 P.M.
	27th	·869	90·5	73·0	137·0	81·5	76·2	72·5	·75	S E & S by E	..	216·6	...		Scuds and cumuli.
	28th	·836	92·3	76·5	131·3	82·9	77·7	74·1	·76	S by E	..	107·0	...	..	Clear and stratoni. Lightning on north at 8 P.M.
	29th	·838	92·3	76·0	134·5	83·3	77·1	73·3	·73	S by E & S		102·5	..	.	Clear, cirri, cumuli, and stratoni.
	30th	·818	93·2	77·3	131·0	84·0	77·9	73·6	·72	S & S by E	.	61·5		☾	Cirri, stratoni, and clear. Sheet lightning on north east between 6 and 7 P.M.
	31st	·801	96·5	76·0	133·0	84·7	77·3	72·6	·68	S by E & S	..	80·5			Clear and cirri. Thunder at 6 P.M. Lightning on north between 6 and 7 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	23·6
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	96·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	..	96·4
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·38
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	.	2·92

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd April 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	35,578	25,611 2 0	2,347 13 9	1,12,777 30	34,585 9 0	2,253 13 6	4,601 7 3
Or per mile of railway ...	225	161 13 5	14 16 8	712 20	155 5 9	14 4 10	29 1 6
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ..	360,094½	2,06,799 1 9	24,456 11 7	14,00,934 20	3,12,734 5 4	28,667 16 0	53,124 7 7
Total for 12 weeks	395,672½	2,02,410 3 9	26,804 5 4	15,13,712 10	3,37,319 14 4	30,921 9 6	57,725 14 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	30,176	22,464 8 10	2,059 5 0	2,98,013 4	61,368 11 2	5,625 9 3	7,684 14 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	191	141 15 3	13 0 3	1,883 7	387 12 9	35 11 0	48 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	370,792½	2,82,128 13 10	25,861 16 2	27,73,320 10	5,77,444 13 7	52,032 8 11	78,794 5 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th March 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	8,353	1,208 0 0	120 16 0	20,174 0	671 0 0	67 2 0	187 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	298	43 0 0	4 6 0	720 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 14 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	111,772	14,840 0 0	1,484 0 0	2,16,737 0	7,324 0 0	732 8 0	2,216 8 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	120,125	16,048 0 0	1,604 16 0	2,36,911 0	7,995 0 0	799 10 0	2,404 6 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,953	1,169 11 0	116 10 5	28,740 20	935 13 6	93 11 9	210 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	284	41 12 5	4 3 6	1,026 18	33 6 0	3 6 10	7 10 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	116,051	15,949 14 0	1,594 19 9	2,52,419 20	8,720 15 0	872 1 10	2,467 1 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	143,463	2,02,072 1 2	18,523 5 5	10,12,386 10	4,36,420 2 0	40,005 3 7	58,528 9 0
Or per mile of railway	...	157 11 5	14 9 6	...	341 0 4	31 5 2	45 14 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,191,605	19,12,645 13 8	175,325 17 5	97,61,248 30	41,05,255 6 9	376,315 1 7	551,640 19 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,335,068	21,11,717 14 10	193,849 2 10	1,07,73,635 0	45,41,675 8 9	416,320 5 2	610,169 [illegible] 8 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,782	1,67,870 14 9	15,388 3 4	17,16,701 10	7,34,852 3 10	67,361 9 1	82,749 12 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	... ..	131 2 10	12 0 6	.....	574 3 5	52 12 9	64 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	1,221,620	19,18,485 8 7	175,861 3 6	1,67,89,239 10	71,64,394 2 0	656,736 2 6	832,597 6 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	5,029	22,336 2 0	2,047 9 8	105,217 20	29,120 13 0	2,669 8 2	4,716 17 5
Or per mile of railway	..	99 13 2	9 3 0	.	130 2 5	11 18 7	21 1 7
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	55,577½	2,01,186 1 3	18,442 1 1	1,019,498 10	2,90,683 5 6	26,645 19 6	45,088 0 7
Total for 11 weeks	60,606½	2,23,522 4 0	20,489 10 9	1,124,715 30	3,19,804 2 6	29,315 7 8	49,804 18 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,790	22,621 7 3	2,073 12 8	159,885 30	42,331 14 3	3,880 8 6	5,954 1 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	..	101 1 8	9 5 4	.. ...	189 3 1	17 6 10	26 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,059	2,17,407 12 0	19,929 0 11	1,230,478 10	3,42,020 13 3	31,351 18 2	51,280 19 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	130,614¼	* 2,11,865 0 6	19,420 19 3	9,34,451 10	3,62,162 5 9	33,198 4 4	52,619 3 7
Or per mile of railway	....	165 8 10	15 3 6		282 15 11	25 18 10	41 2 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,335,068	21,14,717 14 10	193,849 2 10	1,07,63,635 0	45,41,675 8 9	416,320 5 2	610,169 8 0
Total for 12 weeks	1,465,082¼	23,26,582 15 4	213,270 2 1	1,17,98,086 10	49,03,837 14 6	449,518 9 6	662,788 11 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	117,159	1,57,901 15 0	14,474 6 10	16,39,860 30	7,10,763 7 3	65,153 6 4	79,627 13 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	123 6 2	11 6 2	...	555 6 3	50 18 5	62 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,338,779	20,76,387 7 7	190,335 10 4	1,84,29,100 0	78,72,157 9 3	721,889 8 10	912,224 19 2

* Rs. 10,502-10-6 added on account of Viceroy's and Body-guard's special trains run in weeks ending 13th and 20th March 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 225½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,920½	16,979 4 9	1,556 8 9	68,632 0	17,754 2 0	1,627 9 2	3,183 17 11
Or per mile of railway	.. ..	75 14 2	6 19 1		79 5 7	7 5 6	14 4 7
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	60,606¾	2,23,522 4 0	20,489 10 9	11,24,715 30	3,19,804 2 6	29,315 7 8	49,804 18 5
Total for 12 weeks ...	64,527	2,40,501 8 9	22,045 19 6	11,93,347 30	3,37,558 4 6	30,942 16 10	52,988 16 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,159	15,664 3 9	1,435 17 9	1,61,121 0	47,843 3 9	4,385 12 7	5,821 10 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	70 0 2	6 8 4	.. ..	215 13 2	19 12 0	26 0 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	62,218	2,33,071 15 9	21,364 18 8	13,91,899 10	3,89,864 1 0	35,737 10 9	57,102 9 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,634	1,181 0 0	118 8 0	6,056 0	506 0 0	50 12 0	169 0 0
Or per mile of railway	60	43 8 0	4 7 0	222 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	6 4 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	20,049	14,434 0 0	1,443 8 0	74,908 0	6,207 0 0	620 14 0	2,064 2 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	21,683	15,618 0 0	1,561 16 0	80,964 0	6,713 0 0	671 6 0	2,233 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,434	1,001 7 8	100 3 0	6,667 0	556 14 3	55 13 10	155 16 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	53	36 12 0	3 13 6	244 26	20 6 11	2 0 10	5 14 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,528	14,914 1 2	1,491 8 2	98,872 30	7,317 0 0	731 14 0	2,223 2 2

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.] No. 15 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

LOCAL FUNDS AND PROVINCIAL RESERVE FUND, 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1875.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the Financial Department, dated the 23rd March 1875, on the estimates of receipts and expenditure on account of local funds for the year 1875-76.

Read also—

A letter from the Accountant-General, No. 1087, dated the 31st March, submitting explanations on the Local Funds' estimates.

In the Resolution of the 23rd March it was assumed that the opening balance of the local funds on the 1st April 1875 would present a deficit of Rs. 21,59,281. The deficit of local funds proper was calculated to be Rs. 28,85,983: the difference between this and the former sum being thus balance at credit of provincial reserve. Credit was taken for 25 lakhs of rupees as a special grant from Imperial Funds on account of famine relief works: and it was estimated that after making a contribution to provincial services of a sum of Rs. 5,09,010, a sufficient sum would remain under the head of provincial reserve to meet special and unforeseen expenditure on

provincial account during the year, and also to supply such part of the debit against local funds as it might eventually be determined that the Government of Bengal should defray. The closing balance in provincial reserve on the 31st March 1876 was estimated at Rs. 27,63,422, and the deficit in local funds proper on the same date was calculated at Rs 28,39,333. If these anticipations had been realized, it would have been possible for the Government of Bengal to grant, from provincial reserve, a sufficient sum to meet the greater part of the liabilities incurred by local funds for the prosecution of famine relief works.

2. The Accountant-General, however, has now submitted an explanatory statement, from which it appears that as the grant of 25 lakhs of rupees from Imperial funds was actually made within the year 1874-75, and was embodied in the figures of that year, no part of this grant will be available for expenditure in the year 1875-76. This explanation materially alters the financial position of the Government.

3. The corrected estimates for the year 1875-76 will now stand as follows:—

LOCAL FUNDS (*excluding Provincial Reserve*).

	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts of the year ...	31,03,950	Opening deficit balance ...	28,85,983
		Expenditure during the year .	30,57,300
		Total ...	59,43,283
		Debit closing balance on 3rd March 1876	28,39,333
		Total ...	31,03,950

PROVINCIAL RESERVE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	7,26,702	Expenditure during the year	9,35,770
Receipts of the year ...	10,95,500	Contribution to provincial services	5,09,010
		Total ...	14,44,780
		Closing balance, 31st March 1876	3,77,422
Total ...	18,22,902	Total ...	18,22,202

Deducting this closing balance from the debit closing balance under local funds proper, the figures of local funds at the close of the year 1875-76 will show an estimated deficit of Rs. 24,61,911.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to reduce the grants already made for provincial services in the several departments, unless it should prove absolutely necessary to do so. The exact amount of the contribution from Imperial funds towards the cost of famine relief works has not yet been ascertained, and any additional grant which may be made upon this account will be available in reduction of the deficit shown in the Local Funds' estimates. The Resolution of the 12th March 1875 will therefore, for the present, remain unaltered: but it must be understood that the grants therein made may be subject to modification if the financial exigencies of the year should so require. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon all officers the necessity for strict economy in all departments of provincial expenditure.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th April 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 12th* April 1875	·55	Rainfall at Jehanabad 1·45, at Culna 1·35. Weather warmer. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported in the Sudder, Jehanabad, and Culna sub-divisions.
	2	Bankoora, 10th „ „	·24	A slight shower on the 5th instant, and dry the rest of the week. Some hailstones fell in Bishenpore. The little rain that fell has benefited cotton and indigo, and has in some places allowed preliminary ploughings. The hail did but little damage.
	3	Beerbhoom, 10th „ „	Nil	Hot westerly winds set in. Scarcely any crops now on the ground to report on.
	4	Midnapore, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather, after being unsettled for several days, has again become settled and very hot. Rain fell in the east of the district and little in the north; but though expected, only a few drops fell at the Sudder. The indigo is much in need of rain; other crops doing fairly.
	5	Hooghly, 10th „ „	1·80	Hot dry winds in days, south winds at nights. Heavy shower of rain on the morning of the 5th instant in parts of the district. Onions, tobacco, melons, sugarcane, in the ground: mango crop very small. Cholera is little less: small-pox as before.
		Howrah, 10th „ „	Nil	Hot and dry weather. No crops to report on.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 13th† April 1875	Nil	Sun very powerful. Slight showers fell at Barasat, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. Lands being prepared for the spring sowings. Cholera decreasing in thanas Joynagore, Protapnagore, Canning, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore; but continues unabated in thanas Baduria and Hurwah. Fever declining in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 10th April 1875	·79	Weather hot with occasional storms. Some rain has fallen. Ploughing has been going on vigorously. Some of the *aous* or early rice has been sown. Indigo sowings have progressed favourably.
	8	Jessore, 10th „ „	2 inches.	Heavy rain on Monday night; wind mostly from the south. The cutting of the spring rice is commencing. The ploughing for the sowing of the early rice is in progress, and rain is wanted for the sowing in places.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 10th April 1875	1·07	Weather very hot, but seasonable. Heavy rain fell on Sunday evening. Harvest of cold-weather crops completed. Outturn very good. The recent rain has started ploughing, but ground still too dry for extensive operations in the west of the district. Indigo, mulberry, and *boro* or spring rice progressing. Cholera in Protappore, and also in head-quarters division: small-pox in Soojagunge.
	10	Dinagepore, 9th April 1875.	·8	Weather cloudy; strong west winds. Rain in several places. No crops except *boro* or spring rice, which looks well. Ploughing going on at a great rate since the rain.
	11	Maldah, 10th April 1875	·01	The first three days of the week cloudy, dusty, and stormy; the rest hot and dry with strong westerly winds. Little rain fell. The cold-weather crops are good; the harvest has commenced. The *boro* rice is being transplanted.
	12	Rajshahye, 10th „ „	·35	Slight showers of rain in several parts of the district during the week. The heat is great and the soil very dry. Plentiful rain is now wanted for all cultivation, especially the growing crops—*dhan, teel,* oil-seed, and jute. Cholera is considerably on the increase in Singhrah in the north-east quarter.
	13	Rungpore, 9th „ „	·48	Normal weather. Some rain has fallen. Sowings of the *aous* or early rice crop progressing.
	14	Bogra, 10th „ „	·39	Weather fair and hot, with high wind from noon till sunset; a little rain. Almost all the crops are cut, except the *boro* or spring rice. The mulberry is now being cut in several places. Prospects good.
	15	Pubna, 10th „ „	·94	Weather cloudy and warm; south-easterly winds prevailing. Rain has fallen. The state and prospects of *cheena* millet, *boro* and *jally,* spring rice crops, continue good. Sowing of *aous* or early rice, and *aman* or late rice, going on rapidly. Mangoes promise to be very fine. Cholera still prevails in parts of Doolye and Muthoora.

* Telegram of the 12th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the [illegible] received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts—(Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 9th April 1875.	·62	Rain fell on three consecutive days, viz. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with intervals of sunshine, all favorable to crops. The early Indian-corn and the early paddy are being sown in parts of the hills. Recent rain in the plains has [illegible] favorable to preparing ground for the new sowing.
	17	Julpigoree, 10th April 1875.	·65	Cool, south-easterly wind blowing in the mornings; weather very pleasant for the time of the year. Early ploughings going on well.
		Cooch Behar, 8th April 1875.	2·86	Rain on four days in the week, accompanied with high winds. The early rice crop and millets have benefited by the rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 13th* April 1875	·28	Weather stormy and cool. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 10th „ „	·52	Weather during the week has been most seasonable. On Tuesday night there was a nor'-wester, and half an inch of rain fell. Agriculturists very busy everywhere, ploughing fields and planting paddy. The price of common rice at Fureedpore has again risen slightly owing to the high winds preventing boats from reaching the place. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 8th April 1875.	Nil	The heat is increasing, but is tempered by the sea breeze. The condition of the district is upon the whole good, although detached cases of cholera still occur.
	21	Mymensingh, 9th April 1875.	·39	The rainfall in the east of the district has been 3½ inches; in the centre, north and west, there has been very slight rain. State and prospects of crops favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 8th April 1875.	·05	Rain has fallen in the district. Brisk southerly breeze. Tea has especially benefited by the showers that have fallen. Crops everywhere favorable. Cholera prevails in the north of the district, though the deaths have not been so numerous as in the preceding week.
	23	Noakholly, 8th April 1875.	Nil	The first three days of the week were fair. During the rest of the week it was foggy in the morning and cloudy during the day. *Khessaree* pulse is being gathered; the rest of the cold-weather crops are in fair order. Paddy sowing has begun. In the very low lands cultivation is advanced; *aous* (early) and *amun* (late) rice having as usual been sown together. Rain is much wanted for crops and cultivation as well as for health. Cholera is still bad throughout the district.
	24	Tipperah, 9th April 1875	1·11	Weather stormy, with a good deal of rain and some hail; the heat also has been somewhat oppressive. The spring rice has been slightly damaged in the Sudder thana; in the east of the district the prospects are reported good. Some of the *aous* or early rice has been sown.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6th April 1875.	Nil	The weather has been excessively hot during the whole week. *Joom* burning has commenced. Tobacco is being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 7th April 1875.	·25	Weather unsettled during the latter part of the week; some rain on the 5th instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 12th† April 1875	Nil	Weather exceedingly hot, with strong west winds. The harvesting of the crops nearly completed, and the outturn reported on favorably from all sides. The number of cholera cases reported is on the increase, but nowhere has it appeared in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather hot. All crops have been harvested. Public health good.
	28	Shahabad, 10th „ „	·59	Seasonable weather, with westerly hot winds. Some rain fell during the week. The cold-weather crops are still being harvested. The rain has caused no injury.
	29	Durbhunga, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather hot; west winds prevailing. Harvest nearly over; it has been a good one. Rain now wanted.
	30	Mozufferpore 10th „ „	Nil	Hot west wind prevailing. The rainfall at Hajeepore sub-division was ·30, and in Seetamurhee ·50 during the week. The cold-weather harvest is nearly completed.
	31	Sarun, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm; strong west winds, with dust storms, prevailing. The cold-weather crops have now all been gathered, and the outturn has been reported to be 14 annas crop generally throughout the district. Opium weighment is going on. *Cheena* millet is being sown; indigo coming up well. The moisture in the fields is being dried up by the west wind. Prices (wheat and gram excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 9th April 1875.	·26	After the showers which fell on Saturday last the weather for two or three days was cloudy, but for the last two days steady west winds have set in. The standing crops have in no way suffered from the rain, while the growing crops have benefited by it. Prospects are most excellent.

* Telegram of the 12th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 13th April, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 10th April 1875	·55	Fair weather; some rain has fallen. No change since last week; the harvest is being gathered in.
	34	Bhagulpore	...	Return not received.
	35	Purneah, 10th April 1875	Nil	East wind in the morning, changing to west in the afternoon. Rain has fallen in some parts in the north of the district, but none in the south, where it is wanted.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 10th April 1875.	·15	The early part of the week was tolerably cool for the time of the year, but for the latter part the westerly winds have been prevailing, and the heat has been excessive. In the Deogurh sub-division there was a heavy westerly gale on the 5th. From Rajmehal the weather is reported as very hot, with west winds. The outturn of *mohwa* has been good; there are no important crops now on the ground.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division	37	Cuttack, 3rd April 1875	·62	There has been a little rain all over the district; it is now clear, though the barometer is still low. No important cultivation just now. What little *dulwa* rice there is, is doing well. A slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapara; otherwise public health good.
	38	Pooree, 8th " "	Nil	Weather clear and hot. There was a little rain at Khoordah, but not sufficient to benefit tillage. Rain is very urgently required for tillage. *Dulwa* rice is being reaped and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor seed are being gathered with a fair outturn. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed with a good outturn, and the next crop is being planted. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield.
	39	Balasore, 9th " "	Nil	Weather very hot and dry. Rain much wanted. *Dulwa* rice is being reaped, and sugarcane is being planted. The excessive mortality from cholera in the north of the district shows no diminution.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh . ..	...	Return not received.
	41	Loharduga, 10th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvest of the cold-weather crops in Palamow is still progressing; the crops are very good. *Mohwa* promises fairly. Small-pox prevalent, but general health good.
	42	Singbhoom, 9th April 1875.	·02	Seasonable weather. No crops.
	43	Manbhoom, 10th April 1875.	Nil	Weather getting hotter every day. Nothing new to report. All crops, excepting some of the *mohwa*, gathered in.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 20 0	16 0	14 8	26 0	22 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 4	14 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 12	17 12	12 0	20 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 25 0	26 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	12 12	30 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 10 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 8	E 24 0 to 26 0	20 0 to 31 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 18 14	14 0 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0 to 27 12	17 0 to 26 10	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	17 0	18 0	11 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	22 1	14 9	26 5	32 0	21 5	G 15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 20 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	18 4	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	16 0	E 40 0	40 0	22 0 to 24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	E 31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	15 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	..	22 0	22 0	9 10	28 0	28 0	10 4	...	...	...
11	Maldah	25 0	22 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	16 8 to 17 4	12 12	37 8	45 0	30 0	20 0 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	9 12	21 9 to 22 8	21 0 to 21 12	11 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 15½	23 15½	7 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	10 12	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	26 4	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	9 1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	23 0	23 0	14 5	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	14 4	13 15	14 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 23 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 27 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	14 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	E 20 0	20 0	...	22 14	21 8	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	9 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 25 5	16 8 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 6	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26-8 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-12 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	24	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 6	26 0	24 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	15 8	33 0	33 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	22 8	23 0	13 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 22 8	22 0	12 0	85 0	34 0	17 8	11 12	11 12	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	E 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	E 13 0 to 26 0	10 0 to 25 0	9 0 to 15 0	E 16 0 to 36 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0 to 19 0	E 9 12 to 23 8	9 12 to 23 4	8 0 to 10 8	E 16 8 to 25 0	18 8 to 30 0	10 0 to 11 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	20 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	R 20 0	20 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	29 4	29 4	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	18 6	17 3	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	32 13	35 5	18 15	18 15	20 3	9 7	21 7	22 11	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	9 8	22 8	25 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 16 0	17 0	12 0	E 22 0 to 25 0	22 0 to 25 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0*	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	12 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	10 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Maunbhoom	T 17 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	E 16 0	16 0	[illegible] 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 21 scors, and common rice 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 25 seers, and common rice 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10-8 to 21 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 33 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 20 to 32-12 seers, and gram 16-4 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 13*th April* 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 8	34 0	20 8	30 0	31 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	15 8 to 28 0	E 23 0 to 28 0	23 0 to 28 0	15 0 to 20 0	23 8	24 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 38 8	21 0 to 38 0	11 0 to 14 0	E 25 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 38 8	10 8 to 20 0	E 20 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	11 8 to 18 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 8 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 4	26 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	14 7	26 2	27 3	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0	28 0	13 0	32 13	30 5	15 2	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 12	157 12	157 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	17 0	32 8	30 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebaugh.
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	150 0	6 12	7 0	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 24 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers and gram 17 to 23 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18-8 to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th March 1875.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·92	0·62	4·13	3rd April	
		Cutwa	0·05	0·95	4·52	ditto	
		Culna	0·33	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·80	1·15	3·88	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·72	2·99	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·25	Not rec.	1·92	27th Mar.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·98	3rd April	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·01	0·50	3·65	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·07	0·99	3·82	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·15	Nil	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·20	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·18	27th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	0·16	1·02	3rd April	
		Serampore	Nil	0·30	2·44	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	1·40	2·93	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	1·03	2·30	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	0·60	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	0·70	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·28	0·11	3·55	ditto	
		Baraset	0·09	1·15	3·05	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·01	0·10	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·37	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·70	20th Mar.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	1·22	2·33	3rd April	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·62	2·45	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·41	0·90	4·14	ditto	
		Bongong	2·03	0·98	4·71	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·03	4·22	ditto	
		Choosdangah	1·05	0·42	3·18	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·57	0·85	4·19	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·60	Nil	3·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·64	0·23	3·65	ditto	
		Narail	0·45	1·30	4·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·40	0·20	3·20	ditto	
		Jhenida	1·18	0·38	2·25	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·37	0·24	3·64	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·09	1·86	4·92	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	0·57	3·32	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·77	2·95	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	0·22	2·46	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·45	2·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·80	3·34	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·01	Nil	0·72	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·07	Not rec.	1·07	27th Mar.	
		Chanchal	Nil	ditto	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·14	ditto	2·83	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·65	3·82	3rd April	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·10	0·70	1·51	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	1·66	Nil	2·86	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·35	1·22	3·48	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·66	1·60	4·04	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·42	1·30	2·73	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	1·14	0·29	4·09	3rd April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2·09	1·35	4·15	ditto	
		Boda	0·51	0·45	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	0·18	1·16	4·88	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	0·40	2·40	9·98	ditto	
		Titalya	0·73	0·70	2·24	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·17	0·29	0·66	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 28th Mar. to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·38	1·31	4·63	3rd April	
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Hospital	Not rec.	1 25	3·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
Dacca	Dacca	Moonsheegunge ...	ditto	1·52	3·76	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
Dacca	Dacca	Manickgunge ...	ditto	0·49	2·05	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dacca	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	1·00	0·56	3·76	ditto	
Dacca	Fureedpore	Goalundo ...	0·68	1 40	4·35	ditto	
Dacca	Fureedpore	Madaripore ...	2·13	0·62	7·46	ditto	
Dacca	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0·34	0·24	4·04	ditto	
Dacca	Backergunge	Perozepore ...	2·02	0·15	3·92	ditto	
Dacca	Backergunge	Patooakhally ...	0·25	0·06	4·14	ditto	
Dacca	Backergunge	Dowlatkhan ..	2·02	Nil	3·08	ditto	
Dacca	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ..	3·27	0·88	7·39	ditto	
Dacca	Mymensingh	Jamalpore ..	2·77	1·58	6 36	ditto	
Dacca	Mymensingh	Atia ...	0 05	0·73	4·46	ditto	
Dacca	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge ...	2·82	3·38	12·64	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·70	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Jail ...	0 70	Nil	6·93	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	2 57	ditto	
Chittagong	Noakholly...	Noakholly ...	0·52	Nil	3·12	ditto	
Chittagong	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	4·41	0·71	10·10	ditto	
Chittagong	Tipperah ...	Brahmunberiah ...	2·68	1·49	14·25	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	1·15	Nil	5·35	ditto	
Chittagong	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	2·99	1·00	11·21	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna ...	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
Patna	Patna ...	Behar ...	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
Patna	Patna ...	Barh ...	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
Patna	Patna ...	Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
Patna	Patna ...	Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0 62	ditto	
Patna	Gya ...	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
Patna	Gya ...	Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
Patna	Gya ...	Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
Patna	Gya ...	Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
Patna	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
Patna	Shahabad ...	Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	1 15	ditto	
Patna	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
Patna	Shahabad ...	Bhuboosh ...	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
Patna	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Nil	1·27	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
Patna	Mozufferpore	Hajeepore ...	ditto	Nil	1·06	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Patna	Mozufferpore	Seetamurhee ...	ditto	Nil	0·90	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Patna	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
Patna	Durbhunga	Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	0·08	1·71	ditto	
Patna	Durbhunga	Tajpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·90	27th Feb.	
Patna	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	0·93	3rd April	
Patna	Sarun ...	Sewan ...	Nil	0·06	1·30	ditto	
Patna	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Not rec.	0·26	0·73	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Patna	Chumparun	Bettiah ..	Nil	0·40	0·90	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Begoo Serai ...	Not rec.	Nil	0·55	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Jamooee ..	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Soopool ...	Nil	0·37	0·34	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Muddehpoora ...	Not rec.	Nil	1·26	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Banka ...	Nil	0 46	1·31	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Sonbursa ...	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...	0·10	0·11	1·07	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Purneah ...	Arrareah ...	0·18	0·70	1·27	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Southal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	1·07	3·93	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Southal Pergunnahs...	Rajmehal ...	Nil	0·40	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Southal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Not rec.	1·32	27th Mar.	
Bhagulpore	Southal Pergunnahs...	Jamtara ...	Nil	ditto	1·30	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Southal Pergunnahs...	Godda ...	Nil	ditto	0·81	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·10	0·50	1·50	3rd April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·07	0·55	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	0·20	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·04	0·06	1·66	ditto ...	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	0·55	0·55	3·90*	ditto ...	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto ...	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto ..	
		Soroh	0 98	Nil	2·73	ditto ...	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·01	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·07	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·70	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	0 60	2·72	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·75	1·24	15·20	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·38	Not rec.	10·46	27th Mar.	
		Golaghât	1·22	ditto	11·61	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·62	ditto	11·06	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·35	ditto	12·74	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·69	ditto	16·21	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	2·43	ditto	14·60	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·95	ditto	12·15	ditto	
		Suntock	Not rec.	ditto	13·36	20th Mar.	
		Cherideo	1·42	ditto	14·10	27th Mar.	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	1·46	20th Mar.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	3rd Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th April 1875.

Station	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	April 4th	10	29·911	29·929	86·8	79·5	72	S S E	...	...	. .	b
		16	29·763	29·781	94·5	80·5	62	S S E	...	..	K	
	5th	10	29·865	29·883	86·5	79·3	72	S S E	..	...	K	
		16	29·717	29·735	93·5	82·3	69	S	...	.	K	
	6th	10	29·836	29·854	84·0	73·3	67	S S W	.	..	K	
		16	29·710	29·728	92·8	79·5	54	S	..	.	K	
	7th	10	29·762	29·780	89·0	81·0	69	S	...		...	b
		16	29·612	29·660	95·7	79·4	48	S	...	...	....	b
	8th	10	29·767	29·785	90·3	79·0	59	S	...	.	......	b
		16	29·631	29·649	90·8	87·8	61	S by E	...	..	......	b
	9th	10	29·738	29·754	90·0	79·9	62	S	...	...	..	b
		16	29·605	29·623	95·5	79·0	39	S	.	.	......	b
	10th	10	29·742	29·760	90·5	81·5	68	S	..	...	. . .	b
		16	29·604	29·622	101·7	76·7	28	S	..	.	... ..	b
Saugor Island.	April 4th	10	29·919	29·925	85	79	75	S S W	15·9	.	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·795	29·801	85	79	75	S S E	15·5		N	b, m, scuds.
	5th	10	29·891	29·897	85	79	75	S S W	9·8	..	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·769	29·775	86	80	75	S S E	13·7	.	K	b, m, scuds.
	6th	10	29·832	29·838	84	79	75	S S E	9·4	.	K	b, m
		16	29·736	29·742	86	80	75	S	10·1	.	K	b, m
	7th	10	29·803	29·809	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	.	K	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·668	29·674	87	82	79	S	16·8	..	. .....	b, m
	8th	10	29·780	29·786	87	80	72	S S W	11·4	...	.. .	b, m
		16	29·666	29·672	87	81	76	S S E	11·0	...	... ..	b, m
	9th	10	29·767	29·773	86	81	79	S W	15·6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·650	29·656	87	82	79	S	16·3	..	.. .	b, m
	10th	10	29·771	29·777	86	81	79	S S W	11·6	...	K	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·653	29·659	86	82	83	S	14·3	...	.....	m, scuds.
Chittagong.	April 4th	10	29·892	29·984	85	78	71	S E	3·0	...	CK	b
		16	29·712	29·833	89	79	62	W	6·8	...	. ..	b, m
	5th	10	29·832	29·924	85	78	71	N	3·5	.	K, KS	b
		16	29·722	29·814	87	79	68	S W	6·9	...	. . ..	b, m
	6th	10	29·824	29·917	81	77	83	W	2·8	0·20	N	d, t
		16	29·651	29·742	89	79	62	E S E	6·0	...	... ..	b, m
	7th	10	29·756	29·848	86	78	68	S	5·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·644	29·736	86	79	72	S W	16·4	...	..	b, m
	8th	10	29·769	29·861	86	78	68	S	11·2	..	K, KS	m
		16	29·674	29·766	86	79	72	S W	16·3	...	. ...	b, m
	9th	10	29·740	29·832	86	79	72	S E	8·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·656	29·748	85	79	75	S	18·7	...	K, KS	q
	10th	10	29·7 9	29·851	86	78	68	E	9·7	...	K, KS	q
		16	29·667	29·759	86	78	68	S E	6·7	.	... ..	b, m
Madras.	April 3rd	10	29·918	29·918	88	77	68	S by E	10	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·806	29·836	86	79	72	S E by E	15	...	... ..	c
	4th	10	29·9 8	29·968	86	78	68	S E by S	7	...	.....	c
		16	29·820	29·854	86	79	72	E S E	13	. .	.....	c
	5th	10	29·924	29·954	88	78	62	S E	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·7-6	29·816	87	79	68	E S E	13	.	. ....	b, c
	6th	10	29·892	29·922	88	79	68	S S E	8	.	. ..	b, c
		16	29·786	29·816	85	76	64	S E	8	..	.....	b
	7th	10	29·865	29·895	89	78	59	S by W	8	.	... ..	c
		16	29·769	29·799	86	78	68	S E by E	14		.. ...	b
	8th	10	29·857	29·887	89	77	56	S by W	9	. .	. . .	b, c
		16	29·726	29·756	86	77	64	S E	10	...	. ...	hazy.
	9th	10	29·875	29·905	88	77	58	S by W	13		.. .	c
		16	29·736	29·796	88	77	58	W	26	..	. ..	b, c
Cuttack.	April 4th	10	29·832	29·914	88	78	62	S W	4·5	..	.. .	b
		16	29·650	29·784	99	79	38	S S W	3·7	..	K	b
	5th	10	29·812	29·894	87	77	61	S S W	4·3		.. .	b
		16	29·642	29·723	98	77	35	S	3·4		CK, N	
	6th	10	29·772	29·854	89	73	43	S	4·9	...	.	b
		16	29·632	29·713	99	73	24	S W	3·4	..	K, N, C	
	7th	10	29·738	29·819	91	77	50	W S W	3·8	...	. ..	b
		16	29·585	29·666	102	79	13	S S W	4·9	..	.....	b
	8th	10	29·705	29·786	93	75	40	S W	4·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·557	29·638	103	69	12	W N W	4·8	..	.. ..	b
	9th	10	29·698	29·779	91	77	50	S S W	3·8	...	...	b
		16	29·573	29·[illegible]	95	78	71	S S W	7·1	.	. ..	b
	10th	10	29·700	29·781	102	79	54	S	5·1	...	..	b
		16	29·557	29·638	102	80	35	S S W	5·0		... ..	b
Akyab.	April 4th	10	29·915	29·937	87	80	72	W	1·8		.....	b
		16	29·791	29·812	87	79	68	N W	1·4	..	.....	b
	5th	10	29·896	29·917	88	79	65	N W	5·4	.. .	. ...	b
		16	29·763	29·784	87	81	76	W	12·3	..	.....	b
	6th	10	29·856	29·[illegible]77	88	80	69	N W	5·1	..	.....	b
		16	29·756	29·777	86	79	72	W	14·0	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·846	29·867	89	81	69	W S W	2·5	. .	.....	b
		16	29·727	29·748	87	81	76	W S W	7·5	.		b
	8th	10	29·858	29·879	89	80	66	S S W	3·1		. . .	b
		16	29·734	29·755	87	80	72	W	7·6	..	. .	b
	9th	10	29·856	29·877	87	80	72	S W	2·1	.	... .	b
		16	29·756	29·777	87	80	72	S W	6·3	...	. ...	b
	10th	10	29·868	29·889	80	80	66	S	2·3	.	.. ..	b
		16	29·737	29·758	86	81	76	S W	7·5	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA.
The 10th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
											LOCAL TRAFFIC.															
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
15	Paddy ...	1,534	768	2,210	79	2,449	25 8 0	...	1	Earthen pipes	108	27	216	8	128	1 0 0	...	90	Local ...	4,987	16,358	430	9,653	97 14 0	...	month of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice and paddy collections for Government materials.
6	Rice ...	550	550	891	32	902	7 2 0	...	1	Ghooting lime	81	15	154	6	96	0 12 0	...	126	Govt. stores	6,127	126	1,286	34,144	405 0 0	...	
6	Salt ...	564	2,820	938	34	896	7 2 0	...	19	Walling stone	5,838	82	8,890	318	5,088	45 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Jaggery ...	1,285	6,425	2,067	74	1,360	12 2 0	...	1	Stones ...	100	2	159	5	80	1 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Turmeric ...	38	190	135	5	80	0 10 0	...	104	Empty boats..	...	...	26,580	949	28,752	356 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Ghooting lime...	203	44	405	14	448	4 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Spices ...	132	2,640	243	9	144	1 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Jute ...	449	2,245	719	26	416	7 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Dry fish ...	16	200	22	1	32	0 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Oil cake ...	111	97	168	6	96	1 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Rosin ...	22	176	30	1	32	0 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Mustard seeds...	63	173	119	4	128	1 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bricks ...	100	6	150	5	80	8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Empty boats ...	...	......	2,718	97	1,586	22 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Timber ...	...	24	1,217	43	944	4 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	Total ...	4,987	16,358	12,032	430	9,653	97 14 0	...	126		6,127	126	35,990	1,286	34,144	405 0 0	...	216		11,114	16,484	1,716	43,797	503 14 0	...	
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.															
44	Paddy ...	5,446	2,723	8,681	...	...	120 8 0	...	96	Walling stones	32,856	559	54,858	...	...	824 14 0	...	309	Local ...	32,942	1,92,987	2,869	1,20,498	1,154 12 4	...	
25	Rice ...	7,208	7,208	12,724	...	...	186 0 0	...	2	Ghooting lime	978	73	1,578	...	...	23 4 0	...	107	Govt. stores	35,571	3,885	2,135	92,190	922 0 0	...	
32	Spices ...	6,103	122,060	10,574	...	...	150 4 0	...	2	White cut							...								...	
9	Jaggery ...	627	3,135	1,210	...	...	16 8 0	...		stones ...	670	33	1,142	...	...	16 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Salt ...	551	2,755	980	...	...	13 14 0	...	1	Lock-gates ...	587	1,000	967	...	...	14 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Rosin ...	679	4,157	1,088	...	...	15 0 0	...	1	Tools ...	100	220	150	...	...	2 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Jute ...	143	1,144	183	...	..	2 10 0	...	1	Iron .	400	2,000	780	...	...	11 10 0	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Castor seeds ..	168	688	837	...	...	4 8 0	...	4	Empty boats.	...	...	1,982	...	..	29 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

1	Cocoanuts ...	48	72	87	...	...	1 2 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gingelly ..	1,531	7,124	2,170	...	..	31 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal ...	39	59	78	...	...	1 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hides ...	573	5,730	1,420	...	...	21 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Timbers ...	1,891	6,125	8,363	...	...	49 8 0	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Turmeric ...	220	1,155	343	...	...	4 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lac ..	441	7,456	741	...	...	10 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sâl planks ..	108	40	208	...	...	3 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mats ...	261	49	609	...	...	9 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ghooting lime...	548	102	936	..	...	13 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bricks ..	540	31	990	..	...	14 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dry fish ..	1,435	2,180	2,231	..	...	38 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Oil cake ..	125	116	184	...	...	2 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood ...	650	78	1,098	...	...	5 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Muster seeds ...	100	500	169	...	...	1 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Iron ...	3,100	15,500	5,146	...	...	74 4 0	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunnies ...	400	2,400	720	...	...	10 8 0	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Empty boats .	...	...	20,771	...	..	303 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Passenger ...	...	...	2,832	...	..	50 6 4	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Horse (1) ...	...	500	468	...	..	6 12 0	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
309	Total ...	32,942	1,92,987	81,341	2,839	1,20,498	1,154 12 4	...	107		35,571	3,885	61,457	2,195	92,190	922 0 0	.	416		68,513	1,96,572	5,064	2,12,688	2,076 12 4	..
399	Total ...	37,929	2,09,345	92,373	3,299	1,30,151	1,252 10 4	0 1 8	233		41,69-	4,011	97,447	3,481	126,334	1,327 0 0	0 0 2	632		79,627	2,13,356	6,780	2 56,485	2,579 10 4	0 1 9
574	Total of same month last year	...	4,24,229	1,37,257	4,901	1,97,241	2,045 4 6	0 0 2	2		...	2,240	931	34	1,038	11 14 0	0 2 2	576		.	4,26,469	4,935	1,98,279	2,057 2 6	0 2 0
												MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.*													
11	Passenger (16) ..	...	...	..	..	...	11 7 4	...	..		...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	12	Local ...	...	1	...	.	11 10 0	...
1	Bamboos (100)...	...	1	...	..	...	0 2 8	..	...		...	...	...	...	.	...		...	Govt. stores	...	..	...	. .	...	...
12	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	11 10 0	..	.		...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	12		...	1	...	...	11 10 0	...
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
7	Timber (51) ...	...	204	..	...	...	30 6 0	...	1	Timber (9) ...	...	36	...	...	...	3 6 0	..	11	Local ...	...	53	...	...	97 14 0	...
4	Bamboos (26,100)	...	326	...	...	...	67 8 0	..	1	Bamboos (500)	...	6	...	...	...	1 4 0	..	5	Govt. stores	...	42	...	...	4 10 0	...
..	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	3	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Total ...	..	530	..	...	...	97 14 0	...	5		...	42	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	16		...	572	...	..	102 8 0	...
23	Total ...	...	531	...	...	...	109 8 0	...	5		...	42	...	...	...	4 10 0	..	28		..	573	.	..	114 2 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	..	33	...	..	...	4 4 7	..	..		...	...	Nil	..	...	...				...	33	..	...	4 4 7	.
422	Grand Total ...	37,929	2,09,876	92,373	3,299	1,30,151	1,362 2 4	...	238		41,698	4,053	97,447	3,481	126,334	1,331 10 0	.	680		79,627	2,13,929	6,780	2,56,485	2,693 12 4	...
574	Grand Total of same month last year ...	...	4,24,262	1,37,257	4,901	1,97,241	2,049 0 1	...	2		...	2,240	931	34	1,038	11 14 0	..	576		.	4,26,502	4,935	1,98,279	2,061 7 1	..

The tollage under "private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 688, compared with the corresponding having ceased. The grand total, however, shows an increase of Rs. 632, which is due to large

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
40	Straw ...	2,672	835	5,704	204	1,638	30 0 2	..
7	Salt ..	613	3,065	1,191	43	1,537	15 10 8	...
5	Firewood ...	614	51	1,173	42	495	7 13 7	..
4	Rice ...	441	444	743	26	631	6 12 0	...
8	Castor seed ...	316	1,100	422	15	5[illegible]2	6 3 1	..
1	Gingelly ..	252	1,608	333	12	408	4 14 [illegible]	..
1	Tiles ...	280	5	587	21	294	5 12 0	...
1	Timbers ..	120	390	249	9	302	4 2 0	...
1	Planks .	169	68	225	8	273	3 6 0	...
1	Beames, &c...	120	360	252	9	324	3 12 [illegible]	...
1	Copper, &c .	247	7,410	351	13	288	3 8 0	...
8	Provisions ..	78	78	181	6	220	2 8 8	..
8	Paddy ..	180	90	369	14	159	2 2 5	.
1	Dry fish	70	700	150	5	182	2 4 0	...
2	Rosin, &c. ..	136	1,[illegible]8	168	6	1[illegible]6	2 0 0	..
1	Gunny bags..	63	318	192	7	158	1 12 0	...
2	Cotton .	70	700	148	5	122	1 6 2	..
3	Jaggery .	23	1,150	452	16	191	2 0 [illegible]	.
8	Yam ..	108	2[illegible]6	322	12	122	1 7 1[illegible]	.
1	Nuts ..	71	710	142	5	117	1 4 0	...
68	Empty boats..	.	....	6,237	187	3,674	41 7 9	...
14	Passenger boats ..	..	...	1,154	41	1,218	15 12 9	...
176	Total ..	6,743	19,792	19,769	706	13,125	165 14 11	0 2·4
49	Total of same month last year ..	2,292	6,173	5,308	190	1,656	37 3 8	0 3·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Lock-gates	...	.	640	23	777	9 6 0	...
1	Machine	.	.	320	11	389	4 8 0	...
1	Straw .	128	40	640	23	274	3 2 0	..
1	Firewood.	544	54	1,056	38	339	5 0 0	.
1	Brick machine	115	230	214	7	260	3 0 [illegible]	...
1	Ghooting.	259	49	609	22	261	3 0 0	...
2	Tools ..	61	320	181	7	101	1 0 9	...
10	Empty boats ..	...	.	1,431	51	477	10 2 7	...
18	Total	1,110	693	5,091	182	2,878	39 3 4	0 2·6
6	Total of same month last year	1,059	52	2,361	84	2,264	26 10 0	0 [illegible]2

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
176	Local	6,743	19,792	706	13,125	165 14 11	0 2·4	
18	Govt stores	1,110	693	182	2,878	39 3 4	0 2·6	
194	Total	7,853	20,485	888	16,003	205 2 3	0 2·4	
55	Total of same month last year	3,351	6,225	274	4,120	63 13 8	0 2·9	

Remarks: tollage under "private traffic" is due to the opening of the Janapore Lock.

											MISCELLANEOUS.															
...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	123	Boats passed free..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	123	Local Govt. stores	...	..	...	..	.....	..	The increase of Rs. 121 in the
...	Total ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	123		..	...	...	...	...	..	..	123		.	...	..	...	...	...	
7	Total of same month last year ...	...	......	...	...	...	7 6 10	.	...		.	..	...	..	.	...	...	7		...	...	...	...	7 6 10	...	
176	Grand Total...	6,743	19,792	19,768	706	13,125	165 14 11	...	141		1,110	693	5,091	182	2,578	39 3 4	...	317		7,853	20,485	888	16,003	205 2 3	...	
56	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,292	6,173	5,308	190	1,856	44 10 6	...	6		1,059	52	2,361	54	2,264	26 10 0	...	62		3,357	6,225	274	4,120	71 4 6	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Paddy ...	1,821	1,230	3,277	117	1,635	6 3 1	...
1	Dry fish ..	156	250	550	13	158	0 14 0	...
1	Brinjal ..	12	3	25	1	4	0 1 0	...
1	Cotton ...	168	1,000	315	11	251	1 9 3	...
1	Timber ..	258	50	370	12	275	1 12 0	...
1	Tandy grass ..	268	30	441	16	121	1 1 8	...
19	Empty boats ..	...	...	1,565	56	696	4 9 8	...
32	Total ..	2,082	2,563	6,323	226	3,402	13 2 8	0 1
29	Total of same month last year ...	2,351	1,569	6,553	234	2,698	18 11 7	0 1·3
...	10,500 Bamboos	...	245	...	...	...	23 6 8	...
..	25 Timbers ..	...	40	..	...	...	4 2 0	.
...	3 Passengers for 14 miles...	..	...		...	...	0 2 4	...
...	Total ...	...	285	..	...	...	27 11 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Row (private traffic cargo)	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Paddy	...		...	...	...	...	..	......	...
Dry fish	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Brinjal	8	Rubble ...	3,709	126	5,351	191	191	13 6 1	...
Cotton	...		...	...	..	...	...	......	...
Timber	3	Empty boats.	...	...	1,842	59	59	4 1 10	...
Tandy grass	..		...	..	...	...	...	... ..	..
Empty boats	..		...	...	..	..	...	.....	
Total	16		3,709	126	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	1 1·4
Total of same month last year	23		4,119	191	9,339	333	4,332	23 5 8	0 1·
			MISCELLANEOUS.						
10,500 Bamboos	...		...	...	.	...	...	......	...
25 Timbers	..		...	.	..	..	...	... ..	...
3 Passengers for 14 miles	...		...	..	..	...	..	......	...
Total	...		...	..	.	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Row (private traffic cargo)	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Paddy	...		...	..	...	...	......	...	
Dry fish	...		...	...	...	...	....	...	
Brinjal	32	Local ...	2,682	2,563	226	3,402	18 2 8	0 1	
Cotton	..		...	...	...	...	......	...	
Timber	16	Govt. stores .	3,709	126	250	250	17 7 11	1 1·4	
Tandy grass	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
Empty boats	.		...	...	...	...	......	...	
Total	48		6,391	2,689	476	3,652	35 10 7	0 1·8	
Total of same month last year	52		6,461	1,750	567	7,030	42 1 3	0 1·1	
10,500 Bamboos	...	Local ..	...	285	...	...	27 11 0	...	
25 Timbers	.		...	...	..	...	.. ...	...	
3 Passengers for 14 miles	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
Total	...		...	285	...	..	27 11 0	...	

..	Total of same month last year ..	..	353	..	...		23 8 0	...	.	...	..	.	..	...	......	...	.	...	353	...	..	23 8 0	...
32	Grand Total...	2,682	2,843	6,323	228	3,4[illegible]2	45 13 8	..	16	3,709	126	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	..	48	6,391	2,974	476	3,652	63 5 7	...
29	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,351	1,912	6,553	234	2,698	42 3 7	..	23	4,110	191	9,339	333	4,332	23 5 8	...	52	6,461	2,103	567	7,030	65 9 8	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Coal	580	194	1,430	...	......	5 14 9	...
21	Cotton	3,075	55,217	7,915	...	......	49 2 9	.
4	Firewood	700	207	1,425	...	......	5 5 6	...
75	Grain	9,175	26,695	21,240	...	......	138 7 9	...
25	Hides and horns .	2,700	26,175	5,825	...	......	74 7 6	...
9	Jaggery and sugar	1,550	4,095	2,210	...	......	15 7 3	...
10	Metal	1,500	41,000	3,425	...	......	21 12 6	.
131	Miscellaneous ...	8 82	96,158	26,320	...	......	187 6 3	...
35	Oil and oil-seeds .	3,320	9,977	8,160	...	.....	37 1 3	...
33	Paddy and rice ...	2,145	4,153	5,530	...	......	44 6 9	...
36	Piece goods ...	2,313	1,80,240	8,510	...	......	60 8 3	...
42	Thread	3,145	95,229	9,425	...	......	41 13 6	...
52	Garden produce ...	1,795	5,885	5,345	...	......	63 8 9	...
12	Pottery	494	218	2,075	...	......	13 14 6	...
55	Salt	11,000	44,062	22,150	...	......	187 7 0	...
33	Silk and indigo ...	1,300	4,08,508	6,225	...	......	46 3 6	...
3	Jute	210	840	640	...	......	2 6 6	...
11	Straw	1,360	571	4,150	...	......	15 9 0	...
12	Tobacco	1,350	8,450	3,300	...	......	18 2 6	...
1	Tiles	100	25	375	...	......	1 6 6	..
8	Sand	400	26	1,750	...	......	6 9 0	...
364	Empty boats ...	......	.....	31,260	...	......	201 14 6	...
713	Passenger boats ...	.. ..	......	43,450	...	......	334 9 0	...
1,667	Total ...	56,978	10,09,587	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3
2,185	Total of same month last year	96,969	6,07,514	3,02,050	10,787	1,56,837	2,966 10 0	0 8·5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
64		19.002	1,902	38,350	1,369	8,363	424 2 0	0 9

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
1,667	Local ...	56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	12 miles during the month; whereas in January 1874 the average was 16 of the canal for cyclone repairs. It was re-opened throughout to only.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,667		56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	
2,249		1,15,971	6,09,416	12,156	1,65,200	3,390 12 0	0 4	

...	Rafts of Timber, Log 17 ...	......	425	......	...	......	5 2 0	...	.
...	Rafts of Bamboo, No. 100 ...	......	12	......	...	.....	0 4 0	...	...
...	Passengers, No. 8,123	......	......	......	...	......	98 5 4	..	...
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	...	...	......	7 1 2	..	..
12	Boats passed free...	......	......	... ..	..	......	. ...	..	.
12	Total ...	......	437	...	...	......	110 12 6	...	...
24	Total of same month last year	......	1,952	......	...	.....	216 14 1	...	...
1,679	Grand Total ...	58,378	10,10,021	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...	..
2,209	Grand Total of same month last year...	96,969	6,09,466	3,02,050	10,787	1,50,837	3,183 8 1	...	64

	Miscellaneous.															
Rafts of Timber, Log 17 ...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	12	Local ...	......	437	...	......	110 12 6	...	A ton of goods was carried on the average miles. The falling off is due to the closure Midnapore on the 25th of the mouth
Rafts of Bamboo, No. 100 ...	......	...	...	...	..	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Passengers, No. 8,123	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Demurrage, &c. ...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Boats passed free...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	..		......	......	...	......	......	..	
Total ...	......	...	..	...	...	....	.	12		......	437	..	.....	110 12 6	...	
Total of same month last year	......	...	...	.	...	......	...	24		......	1,952	...	......	216 14 1	...	
Grand Total ...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	1,679		58,978	10,10,021	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...	
Grand Total of same month last year...	19,052	1,902	38,350	1,369	8,363	424 2 0	...	2,273		1,15,971	6,11,368	12,156	1,65,200	3,667 10 1	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
70	Paddy ...	4,862	5,123	10,980	..	...	123 2 [illegible]	...
31	Rice ...	921	1,825	1,985		...	16 14 9	...
1	Hemp ...	5	16	30		...	0 8 9	...
6	Mats ...	32	506	455	..	..	3 4 [illegible]	...
36	Passenger boats	......	......	2,519	...	.	26 15 6	..
1	Salt ...	150	600	350	..	..	2 6 [illegible]	...
283	Empty boats..	......	....	14,178	...	..	140 9 6	...
2	Oil-cake ...	23	18	100	..	..	0 11 [illegible]	...
3	Molasses ...	[illegible]6	14[illegible]	3[illegible]5	...	...	3 7 6	...
1	Fuel ...	300	60	425	...	...	2 14 9	...
2	Jute ...	7	19	55	..	...	1 0 3	...
5	Tobacco ...	46	230	375	...	...	3 13 3	...
1	Sugar ...	6	60	6[illegible]	...	...	0 10 9	...
5	Cocoanut ...	......	186	67[illegible]	...	...	6 2 6	...
1	Sindree wood	104	2[illegible]0	675	..	..	4 10 3	..
3	Pottery ...	73	34	215	...	..	2 6 9	...
10	Straw. ..	212	94	1,210	...	...	10 8 9	..
1	Goran pile ...	......	68	625	...	...	4 4 9	.
1	Sand ...	100	20	250	..	..	3 15 [illegible]	.
2	Timber boat ..	......	......	60	...	..	0 8 3	
7	Metal-wood ...	......	402	1,965	...	..	22 1 9	
45	Miscellaneous	1,001	3,385	3,150	...	.	35 5 [illegible]	...
5	Bamboo ..	42	253	510	.	...	11 5 [illegible]	.
1	Fishery ...	1	5	25	...	..	0 2 9	..
8	Tamarind ...	86	84	275	.	...	3 3 3	..
10	Betel ...	127	327	480	..		4 8 [illegible]	
4	Cloth ...	[illegible]2	1,680	365	...	...	3 4 6	...
1	Net ...	......	30	60	.	...	0 6 6	...
1	Ganges water	200	20	500	...		3 7 0	.
1	String ...	10	30	75	...	...	0 8 [illegible]	...
4	Lime ...	2,070	2,070	3,500	...	..	21 1 6	..
1	Beams ...	......	450	150	...	...	1 0 6	.
503	Total ...	10,513	17,971	47,1[illegible]7	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3
2,159	Total of same month last year ...	82,709	1,[illegible]53	1,87,255	6,687	1,93,942	2,589 13 3	0 2·5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
.		..	..	..	...	.	..	..
1		...	..	125	5	140	2 4 3	0 3

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
503	Local...	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3	A ton of goods was the 15th January 1875, which is the cause of the falling off in the tollage. the month.
503		10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3	
2,160		82,709	1,33,653	6,692	1,94,082	2,592 1 6	0 2·5	

													Miscellaneous.													
	Passengers (No. 262)	..	...	..	...	..	5 14 6	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Local...	...	...	...	...	9 0 6	...	The canal was closed for silt clearance from carried on the average 10 miles during
	Timber rafts (No. 25)	...	..	...	...	...	3 2 0	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	..	...	.	..	..	9 0 6	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 0 6	...	
	Total of same month last year ...	2,814	1,888	...	...		21 12 9	...	.	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,819	1,888	...	...	21 12 9	...	
503	Grand Total	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,957	477 6 0	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	503	..	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...	
2,159	Grand Total of same month last year ...	85,523	1,41,541	1,87,255	6,687	1,93,942	2,011 10 0	...	1	..	..	...	125	5	140	2 4 3	..	2,160	...	85,523	1,41,541	6,692	1,94,082	2,613 14 3	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. During the month.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Circle.					
Kendrapara	2,693 12 4	12,141 6 8	2,061 7 1	13,471 1 10	In the Orissa circle the falling off in the total collections "to end of month" is chiefly due to the decrease in the transport of food-grains. In the South-Western Circle the falling off in the collections for the month is due to the closure of the canals for cyclone repairs. The total collections are considerably in excess of those of last year.
High Level, Section I	2[illegible]5 2 3	1,9[illegible]2 8 1	71 4 6	1,543 8 5	
Taldandah	63 5 7	594 11 1	65 9 3	764 8 6	
Total .	2,962 4 2	14,718 9 10	2,198 4 10	15,779 2 9	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	1,674 5 3	38,658 14 10	3,607 10 1	25,515 11 6	
Tidal	477 6 0	5[illegible],935 11 6	2,613 14 3	12,928 15 0	
Total .	2,151 11 3	89,[illegible]04 10 4	6,221 8 4	38,414 10 6	
Grand Total ..	5,113 15 5	1,04,313 4 2	8,419 13 2	54,223 13 3	

The 7th April 1875.

G. A. Searle, *Lieut.-Col.*, s.c.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	1st	29·793	93·0	77·0	134·0	83·6	78·3	74·6	0·75	S & S by E	...	122·6	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	2nd	·802	91·5	76·7	133·0	83·3	77·6	73·6	·73	E S E & S	0·8	217·0	..	...	Stratoni and cirrocumuli. Thunder at 11 P.M. Lightning on N W, from 9 to 11 P.M.
	3rd	·818	92·5	75·0	134·2	83·0	78·0	74·5	·76	S E, & S S E	...	188·7	1·03	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli. Thunder, lightning, and rain after 11 P.M.
	4th	·824	94·6	77·0	136·0	84·2	78·1	73·8	·72	S S E & S by E	0·2	145·6	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Sheet lightning on N W at 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 8 P.M.
	5th	·802	93·8	78·5	134·2	84·0	78·7	74·4	·72	S S E & S	...	145·0	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder, and lightning, from 6¾ to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 9 P.M.
	6th	·707	92·8	74·0	133·0	83·1	75·7	70·5	·67	S by W & S	...	100·4	...	...	Cumuli and clear. Thunder, lightning, and drizzling at 5½ A.M.
	7th	·710	96·0	78·2	140·8	86·0	78·6	73·1	·67	S	...	164·5	...	...	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	96·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·03
by anemometer gauge	...	0·74
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·43
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3·35

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th April 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th March 1875, on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	44,064	26,220 14 3	2,403 11 7	1,16,826 0	28,205 1 5	2,585 9 4	4,989 0 11
Or per mile of railway	278	165 11 1	15 3 9	738 0	178 3 8	16 6 9	31 10 6
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	395,672½	2,92,410 3 9	26,804 5 4	15,13,712 10	3,37,319 14 4	30,921 9 6	57,725 14 10
Total for 13 weeks	439,736½	3,18,631 2 0	29,207 16 11	16,30,538 10	3,65,524 15 9	33,506 18 10	62,714 15 9
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	41,857½	22,187 2 7	2,033 16 6	3,67,211 30	69,433 3 10	6,364 14 3	8,398 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	265	140 3 3	12 17 0	2,320 18	438 12 1	40 4 5	53 1 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	412,650	3,04,316 0 5	27,895 12 8	31,40,532 0	6,46,878 1 5	59,297 3 2	87,192 15 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd April 1875, on 28 miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,513	1,231 0 0	123 2 0	24,139 0	786 0 0	78 12 0	201 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	304	44 0 0	4 8 0	862 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	7 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ..	120,125	16,048 0 0	1,604 16 0	2,36,911 0	7,995 0 0	799 10 0	2,404 6 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	128,638	17,279 0 0	1,727 18 0	2,61,050 0	8,781 0 0	878 2 0	2,606 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,928	1,221 5 6	122 2 8	19,399 20	665 7 9	66 11 0	188 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	283	43 9 11	4 7 3	692 33	23 12 3	2 7 6	6 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	123,979	17,171 3 6	1,717 2 5	2,71,819 0	9,386 6 9	938 12 10	2,655 15 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	153,015½	2,28,700 5 6	20,964 3 11	12,83,235 0	4,47,990 4 3	41,065 15 6	62,029 19 5
Or per mile of railway	...	178 11 4	16 7 8		350 0 11	32 1 9	48 9 5
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,465,682½	23,26,582 15 4	213,270 2 1	1,17,08,086 10	49,03,837 14 6	449,518 9 6	662,788 11 7
Total for 13 weeks	1,618,698	25,55,283 4 10	234,234 6 0	1,29,91,321 10	53,51,828 2 9	490,584 5 0	724,818 11 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	114,266	1,66,125 7 4	15,228 3 4	17,06,308 0	7,14,954 6 0	65,537 9 8	80,765 13 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	...	129 13 0	11 18 0		558 10 8	51 4 3	63 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,453,045	22,42,512 14 11	205,563 13 8	2,01,35,108 0	85,90,111 15 3	787,426 18 6	992,990 12 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,776	24,867 13 6	2,279 11 1	86,735 0	28,523 5 0	2,614 12 9	4,894 3 10
Or per mile of railway .	.	111 2 3	10 3 9		127 7 8	11 13 1	21 17 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	64,527	2,40,501 8 9	22,045 19 6	11,93,347 30	3,37,558 4 6	30,942 16 10	52,988 16 4
Total for 13 weeks ...	70,303	2,65,369 6 3	24,325 10 7	12,800,82 30	3,66,081 9 6	33,557 9 7	57,883 0 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,343	16,726 9 9	1,533 5 5	1,62,254 30	49,281 15 6	4,517 10 3	6,050 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.	74 12 1	6 17 1	.	220 4 1	20 3 9	27 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	67,501	2,49,798 9 6	22,898 4 1	15,54,154 0	4,39,146 0 0	40,255 1 0	63,153 5 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

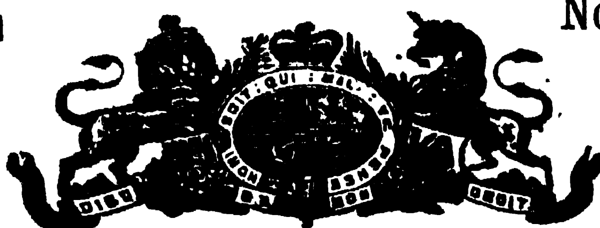
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 27¼ miles open

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,581	1,147 0 0	114 14 0	6,223 0	517 0 0	51 14 0	166 8 0
Or per mile of railway	58	42 0 0	4 4 0	228 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	6 2 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	21,683	15,618 0 0	1,561 16 0	80,964 0	6,713 0 0	671 6 0	2,233 2 0
Total for 14 weeks ..	23,264	16,765 0 0	1,676 10 0	87,187 0	7,230 0 0	723 0 0	2,399 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,523	1,166 3 6	116 12 5	6,587 20	441 4 6	44 2 7	160 15 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	56	42 12 9	4 5 7	241 30	16 3 1	1 12 5	5 18 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,051	16,080 4 8	1,608 0 7	1,04,460 10	7,758 4 6	775 16 7	2,583 17 2

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 16 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 4	19 0	13 4	19 8	20 0	13 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 4	14 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 8	17 12	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 26 0	25 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	...	17 0	18 0	10 8	21 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	E 25 0 to 26 8	24 0 to 26 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 0	15 8	12 0	19 8	19 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5	14 0 to 18 14	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0	20 0 to 27 12	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	10 0	17 0	11 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	14 9	32 0	26 5	24 10	14 8	15 4	10 10½	G 16 4	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 22 0	20 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 0	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 23 0 to 24 0	24 0 to 25 0	15 0	E 40 0	40 0	21 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 8 to 14 0	10 0	17 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	11 8	E 31 0	...	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	8 2	28 0	28 0	9 [illegible]	...	...	...
11	Maldah	27 8	25 0	15 0	50 0	45 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 25 6	15 0 to 21 0	12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	19 11 to 20 10	20 0 to 20 10	9 0 to 10 8	21 9 to 22 8	21 0 to 22 8	11 10 to 12 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	..	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	22 8	23 15½	8 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	18 8	16 12	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 12	26 4	26 4	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	23 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	9 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	16 0	14 4	14 8	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	K 23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	L ...	17 8	17 8	13 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	...	...	
21	Mymensingh	M 11 4	11 0	11 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-4 to 29 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, and gram 21 to 29 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice at 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15-4 to 18 seers per rupee.
G Course rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 17th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Chenna. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Chenna. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Chenna. Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	29 0	15 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	..	...	..	...	36 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
19 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 16 0	16 0	.	...	...	...	E 20 0	20 0	...	15 4	22 14	13 6	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	27 8	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 6	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	24 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	17 8	17 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	..	...	.	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-12 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 20-12 to 32 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 22 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10-10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	16 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	17 7	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	22 0	21 0	16 0	31 0	33 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 24 0	22 8	12 4	36 0	35 0	17 0	12 0	11 12	8 4	22 8	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 17 0 to 18 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	11 8 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	12 0	18 0 and 19 0	17 0	12 0	E 15 8 to 22 0	22 0	15 0 to 17 0
29	Mozufferpore	16 0	15 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	..	...
30	Sarun	20 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	R 21 0	20 1	11 0	37 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	19 0	9 0	.	...	...
32	Monghyr.†															
33	Bhagulpore	21 7	18 15	15 2	32 13	32 13	20 3	18 15	18 5	10 1	22 1	21 7	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	9 8	23 0	22 8	10 8	..	..	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S ...	16 0	13 0	E 42 0	43 8	25 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	E 35 0 to 40 0	35 0 to 40 0	12 0 to 40 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	9 3	...	...	23 10	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	21 0	22 0	11 0	...	27 0	14 8	13 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	T 20 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	18 0	16 0	12 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	12 0	37 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	E 16 0	16 0	40

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 25 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 23 seers, and common rice 23 to 28 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 34 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, and gram 30 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 23 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 29 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 10-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 23 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 20*th April* 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 17th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	290 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
27 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	33 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna.
...	...	...	E 32 0	33 0	15 0	E 29 0	28 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 0	27 0 and 29 0	27 0 and 28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	28 0	29 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	24 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
																		Moughyr.†
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	12 0	34 1	32 13	15 12	22 11	20 3	17 0	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	100 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	37 8	36 0	16 8	30 0	32 8	14 0	18 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	43 0	40 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	6 12	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 19 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers and gram 14-8 to 28-8 seers per rupee.
T New wheat.
U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18½ to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th April 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather very hot. Cotton, *teel* oilseed, sugarcane, and onion crops doing well. Cases of cholera still reported. Fever lessening.
	2	Bankoora, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather very hot. Rain wanted for cotton, indigo, and *teel* oilseed. The fields are being ploughed and manured.
	3	Beerbhoom, 17th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. There are no crops now on the ground.
	4	Midnapore, 17th „ „	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Crops doing pretty well still, but rain will be of very great benefit now.
	5	Hooghly, 17th „ „	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Crops on the ground would be the better for rain, which is much wanted.
		Howrah, 17th „ „	Nil	Hot and dry weather. *Boro* or spring rice seedlings have been transplanted in those parts of the district where the crop is grown. Rain is wanted.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 19th† April 1875	Nil	Sun very powerful, with high southern wind. No crops on the ground. Rain needed for ploughing and sowing. Cholera abating everywhere, with the exception of Busseerhat and Baduria. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 17th April 1875	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Ploughing and sowings have been going on, but rain is now required.
	8	Jessore, 17th „ „	Nil	No rain during the week; weather generally clear and hot; prevailing wind from south and south-west. The spring rice being reaped with good outturn. The rice sown in the low lands and indigo doing well. Lands are in some places ploughed, and others being ploughed for the early rice. Rain is wanted in places for sowings.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Weather hot and very dry. Cold-weather crops all reaped; *boro* or spring rice coming into ear. Rain is wanted for the *boro* and early rice sowings. Cholera and small-pox still somewhat prevalent.
	10	Dinagepore, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops good.
	11	Maldah, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry. There was a heavy fog on the morning of the 16th instant, which is very unusual at this season. The cold-weather crops have been nearly reaped, and the harvest is good. The early spring rice is doing well, and preparations for the autumn rice have begun.
	12	Rajshahye	......	Return not received.
	13	Rungpore, 16th „ „	Nil	Weather warm and genial. Prospects of *aous* or early rice crop good, the plants sprouting in many places.
	14	Bogra	......	Return not received.
	15	Pubna, 17th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings tolerably cool, and days very hot. Harvesting of *cheena* millet commenced; state and prospects of *jally* and *boro* spring rices continue good; but rain is now much wanted to facilitate the preparation of land for the main rice crops. Cholera still prevails. Two cases of small-pox reported at the Pubna station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 16th April 1875.	·71	Rain fell during five days of the week; high wind with hail; the latter did no damage. The young Indian-corn, *morwa* millet, and paddy, are just sprouting. Sowing will shortly commence in the plains.
	17	Julpigoree, 17th April 1875.	·56	Weather cloudy and cool. Sowings of *bhadoi* or early rice commenced, and in some places seed already sprouting. Prospects of future crops as good as could be wished for.
		Cooch Behar, 15th April 1875.	·38	Weather windy and cool. The rain has done the crops a great deal of good.

* Telegram of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather hot, with a good deal of wind. Looks like rain, which will do good. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 17th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Strong south wind and extreme heat during the day, nights cool. The prospects of the crops would be improved by rain. Price of common rice has risen at Goalundo and Bhangah from imports falling off. General health of the district continues good.
	20	Backergunge, 15th April 1875.	Nil	All is well, save a little cattle-disease.
	21	Mymensingh, 10th April 1875.	Nil	Weather dry and very hot. Rain generally wanted. The *boro* rice crop in the east of the district will be gathered in about a fortnight.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 15th April 1875.	Nil.	Fairly cool for the time of year; strong breezes from south and south-west. State and prospects of crops much the same as last week. The sowings of the *panya aous* rice has commenced. Cholera still hanging about the northern thannas.
	23	Noakholly, 15th April 1875.	Nil	Weather more or less cloudy, strong southerly wind. Rain is much wanted for health as well as for crops. Gathering of *khesary* pulse completed. The sowing of the early rice is going on.
	24	Tipperah, 16th April 1875	Nil.	Weather hot and dry; strong southerly gales. The *aous* or early and *amun* or late rice are being sown under very favorable circumstances. The *boro* or spring rice, which is ripening, is in good condition and promises fair. *Teel* oilseed, *kaon* millet, and *tisi* oilseed, and such other small crops, are in capital condition. There has been a great deal of sickness in the north of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 13th April 1875.	Nil	Heat increasing; cloudy during the latter part of the week. The joom burning is still being carried on. Tobacco is being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 15th April 1875.	Nil.	Weather unsettled. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather very hot, with west wind. The harvest approaching completion; outturn good. Cholera on the increase, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry, with strong west wind prevailing. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 108 degrees. The rubbee or cold-weather crops have been harvested. Nothing further particular to report.
	28	Shahabad, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable, with hot westerly wind. State and prospects of crops good. Cold-weather crops gathered; a full outturn. Sugarcane fields being watered. *Cheena* millet looking well.
	29	Durbhunga, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot; west wind prevailing. Harvest nearly over; it has been a good one. Rain now wanted.
	30	Mozufferpore 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot. The cold-weather crops have been harvested everywhere; the outturn seems to be above twelve annas. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry; strong west wind with dust-storms prevailing. Early *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo, doing well. Late *cheena* and *bhadoi* or early rice (*saro* and *jassoria*) are being sown. The moisture in the fields is being dried up by the west wind. Prices (rice, common, Indian-corn, and barley excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 16th April 1875.	Nil	The weather is extremely seasonable; winds, east in the morning and westerly throughout the day. Crops excellent; harvest nearly finished.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 17th April 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. The harvest is being gathered in.
	34	Bhagulpore,* 19th April 1875.	Nil	Weather hot. Rain wanted for ploughing. Cold-weather crops almost all reaped. General health good. Small-pox reported in the town.
	35	Purneah, 17th April 1875	Nil	East winds. Very high wind and cold nights. Rain much wanted for sowings.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Hot westerly winds. Nothing on the ground worth speaking of. Mohwa crop uneven.

* Telegrams of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 10th April 1875	Nil	Extremely hot weather. Crops nearly all off the ground. No important cultivation going on. Outbreak of cholera has almost entirely subsided.
38	Pooree, 16th " "	Nil	Weather fair and hot, with southerly wind. Tillage for the ensuing rice crop cannot be done owing to want of rain. The *dalwa*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped. The crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor-seed are being harvested, with a fair outturn. The harvest of sugarcane is completed with a good outturn, and the next crop is being planted and manured. Cotton plants are being earthed up and watered. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield.
39	Balasore, 16th " "	Nil	No rain has fallen, though much wanted to allow of the earth being broken up. The weather continues hot and dry. In the north the cholera epidemic has declined, but a good deal of sporadic cholera exists throughout the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Weather very warm, but seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
41	Lohardugga, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvesting of the cold-weather crop is now nearly completed, the yield has been very good. *Mohwa* coming on well. Some small-pox prevalent in parts, but general health fair.
42	Singhbhoom, 16th April 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. No crops to report. District healthy.
43	Manbhoom, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Nothing new to report.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·62	1·36	5·49	10th April	
		Cutwa	0·95	Nil	4·62	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	1·35	3·05	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1·15	Not rec.	3·88	3rd April	
		Raneegunge	0·72	Nil	2·99	10th April	
		Jehanabad	Nil	1·45	3·37	ditto	
	Baukoora	Baukoora	Nil	1·24	1·17	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·50	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·99	Nil	3·82	3rd April	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·20	1·57	ditto	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·16	1·85	2·87	ditto	
		Serampore	0·30	1·37	3·81	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·40	0·09	3·02	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·03	Nil	2·30	ditto	
		Alipore — Dispensary	0·60	Nil	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore — Jail	0·70	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·11	0·04	3·59	ditto	
		Baraset	0·15	1·41	4·46	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·10	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	0·37	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Not rec.	Nil	1·70	ditto	Not rec. 21st Mar. to 3rd April.
		Barrackpore	0·22	0·95	3·28	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·62	0·62	3·07	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·90	0·70	4·93	ditto	
		Bongong	0·96	0·94	5·65	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·03	1·30	5·52	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·42	0·47	3·65	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·85	0·57	4·76	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·68	3·96	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·23	1·79	5·44	ditto	
		Narail	1·30	0·80	5·26	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·20	0·30	3·50	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·38	0·87	3·12	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·24	0·52	4·16	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·86	2·40	7·32	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·57	1·00	4·32	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·77	1·14	4·09	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·22	0·29	2·75	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·45	0·70	2·99	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·85	2·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·80	0·46	3·80	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·30	1·02	10th April	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·05	0·01	1·13	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·14	1·10	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·70	Not rec.	3·53	3rd April	
		Nattore	0·65	ditto	3·82	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·19	0·84	1·84	10th April	
		Bhowanigunge	1·29	Nil	4·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·22	0·89	3·87	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·60	0·84	4·88	ditto	
		Serajgunj	1·30	0·20	2·93	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	0·29	0·65	4·74	10th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1·35	0·65	4·80	ditto	
		Boda	0·45	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa — Commissioner's Office	1·16	2·02	0·90	ditto	
		Buxa — Civil Surgeon's Office	2·40	1·93	11·88	ditto	
		Titalya	0·70	0·74	2·94	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·29	0·57	3·23	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Mar. to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·31	0·18	4·81	10th April	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	1·25	0·28	4·23	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	1·52	0·16	3·02	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	0·49	0·17	2·22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore	0·56	0·52	4·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·40	1·70	6·05	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·62	0·61	8·07	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·24	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	0·15	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·06	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·88	0·03	7·42	10th April	
		Jamalpore	1·58	0·12	6·18	ditto	
		Atia	0·73	0·10	4·56	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·38	0·49	13·13	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·20	5·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·05	6·98	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·71	0·51	10·61	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1·49	0·09	14·34	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·00	Not rec.	11·21	3rd April	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·21	1·59	10th April	
		Behar	Nil	0·06	1·22	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·16	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	0·60	1·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	0·50	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·04	0·92	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	0·29	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·59	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·26	1·11	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
		Bhuboonah	Nil	0·10	0·99	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	0·30	1·36	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·08	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·90	27th Feb.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	10th April	
		Sewan	0·06	Nil	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·26	Not rec.	0·73	3rd April	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Bettiah	0·40	Nil	0·90	10th April	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·55	1·52	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	Nil	0·40	1·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·05	1·19	ditto	
		Soopool	0·37	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Banka	0·46	0·35	1·66	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·11	0·03	1·10	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·70	Nil	1·27	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	1·07	0·15	4·08	ditto	
		Rajmehal	0·40	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Deoghur	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·32	27th Mar.	
		Jamtara	ditto	Nil	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.
		Godda	ditto	0·10	0·94	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	0·50	Nil	1·50	1 th April	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	0·55	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·20	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Not rec.	2·85	3rd April	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	ditto	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·06	ditto	1·66	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·55	Nil	3·90	10th April	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	2·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
						ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	0·01	3·62	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·01	Nil	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·07	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0·02	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·02	3·72	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
		Govindpore	0·60	Nil	2·72	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·21	3·26	18·46	3rd April.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·67	Not rec.	11·13	ditto	
		Golaghât	0·03	ditto	11·64	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·12	ditto	11·18	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·03	ditto	13·67	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·65	ditto	16·86	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·16	ditto	14·76	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·84	ditto	12·99	ditto	
		Suntock	0·50	ditto	15·83	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·80	ditto	14·90	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	10th April	

Calcutta,
The 17th April 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 11th	10	29·775	29·793	90·5	82·0	68	S by E	...	...	......	b
		16	29·631	29·649	99·6	82·0	45	S	...	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·759	29·777	91·0	83·0	70	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·612	29·630	98·4	83·0	50	S by E	...	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·737	29·755	91·0	82·5	68	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·609	29·627	97·5	81·7	48	S	...	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·774	29·792	91·0	82·7	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·645	29·663	97·0	83·8	56	S	...	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·796	29·814	90·8	82·8	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·659	29·677	97·8	82·8	50	S	...	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·808	29·826	89·0	81·1	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·617	29·635	100·5	80·6	39	S	...	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·761	29·779	91·5	80·3	60	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·596	29·614	102·5	73·0	20	S	...	...	C	b
Saugor Island.	Apl. 11th	10	29·802	29·808	87	81	76	S S W	16·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·669	29·675	86	82	83	S	15·7	...	......	m, scuds.
	12th	10	29·780	29·786	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·653	29·659	87	82	79	S	15·0	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	13th	10	29·762	29·763	86	81	79	S S W	17·9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·648	29·654	87	82	79	S	16·8	...	......	b, m, scuds.
	14th	10	29·818	29·824	87	81	76	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·688	29·694	87	82	79	S	18·4	...	......	b, m, scuds.
	15th	10	29·827	29·833	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·718	29·724	87	82	79	S	15·4	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	16th	10	29·823	29·829	86	81	79	S S W	19·6	...	......	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·663	29·669	88	83	80	S	14·7	...	......	b, m, scuds.
	17th	10	29·777	29·783	87	82	79	S S W	15·5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·634	29·640	87	83	83	S	13·7	...	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Apl 11th	10	29·799	29·891	86	78	68	S	9·3	...	K	b, m
		16	29·685	29·777	85	78	71	S	17·8	...	K, KS	m
	12th	10	29·766	29·858	87	78	65	S	8·8	...	K	b, m
		16	29·661	29·753	87	78	65	S	19·3	...	......	b, m
	13th	10	29·756	29·848	87	78	65	S W	9·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·664	29·756	85	77	68	S	20·7	...	K	b, v
	14th	10	29·776	29·868	87	78	65	S	8·2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·705	29·797	85	78	71	S S E	20·4	...	K, KS	m
	15th	10	29·796	29·888	87	77	61	S S E	9·1	..	K	b, m
		16	29·705	29·797	86	78	68	S W	18·4	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	29·796	29·887	88	78	02	S S E	7·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·652	29·744	87	78	65	S W		...	......	b, m
	17th	10	29·756	29·848	87	78	65	S W		...	K	b, m
		16	29·623	29·714	88	79	65	S	16·7	...	......	b, m
Madras.	Apl. 10th	10	29·861	29·891	89	80	66	S by E	13	...	......	b
		16	29·736	29·766	88	79	65	S E	13	...	......	b
	11th	10	29·874	29·904	00	80	63	S S E	11	...	......	b
		16	29·751	29·781	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	......	b, e
	12th	10	29·879	29·909	90	79	59	S by E	14	...	......	b
		16	29·744	29·774	87	77	61	S E by S	12	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·861	29·891	89	80	66	S S E	13	...	......	b
		16	29·736	29·766	88	78	62	S E by S	14	...	......	b, e
	14th	10	29·889	29·919	88	79	65	S S E	14	...	......	b, e
		16	29·769	29·799	87	78	65	S E by S	13	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·891	29·921	88	77	58	S E by S	12	...	......	b
		16	29·777	29·807	86	78	68	S E by S	16	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·886	29·916	90	78	56	S by E	9	...	......	e
		16	29·775	29·805	90	78	56	S E by S	9	...	......	e
Cuttack.	Apl. 11th	10	39·715	29·796	93	79	61	S S W	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·552	29·633	102	81	37	S	5·3	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·698	29·779	92	80	57	S S W	4·2	...	......	b
		16	29·545	29·626	101	80	37	S S W	4·8	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·685	29·766	98	80	54	S	5·3	...	......	b
		16	29·540	29·621	102	80	35	S S W	4·1	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·735	29·816	91	79	56	W S W	5·7	...	......	b
		16	29·600	29·681	77	80	72	S	5·9	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·738	29·819	91	80	60	S W	5·1	...	......	b
		16	29·597	29·678	98	80	43	S	9·7	...	K	b
	16th	10	29·705	29·786	91	80	60	S W	7·6	...	......	b
		16	29·565	29·[illegible]46	99	80	41	S	6·1	...	CK, C	
Akyab.	Apl. 11th	10	29·856	29·877	88	80	69	S S W	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·756	29·777	87	80	72	S W	7·1	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·863	29·884	89	80	66	S	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·753	29·774	87	80	72	W S W	6·1	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·893	29·914	89	80	66	S	2·9	...	......	b
		16	29·773	29·794	87	80	72	S	5·0	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·893	29·914	88	81	72	S	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·793	29·814	88	81	72	W S W	4·5	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·9[illegible]3	29·924	88	80	69	S	1·5	...	......	b
		16	29·770	29·791	89	81	69	W	6·1	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·886	29·907	89	81	69	S	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·724	29·745	88	80	69	W	7·0	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·853	29·874	88	80	69	S	2·9	...	......	b
		16	29·704	29·725	88	80	69	W S W	6·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	8th	29·680	100·0	77·8	144·0	87·2	78·1	72·6	0·63	S	...	147·1	...	...	Clear.
	9th	·672	100·0	78·5	143·0	87·5	79·3	74·4	·66	S	...	141·9	...	...	Clear.
	10th	·672	102·0	79·0	146·0	88·2	79·0	73·5	·63	S & S S E	...	166·5	..	...	Clear.
	11th	·696	100·0	80·5	145·0	88·1	80·9	76·6	·70	S by E & S	...	174·2	...	...	Clear.
	12th	·684	99·0	81·0	143·3	87·9	81·2	77·2	·71	S & S by E	..	169·5	...	...	Scuds and clear.
	13th	·673	98·4	80·3	145·8	87·8	81·0	76·9	·71	S	...	210·0	...	☽	Scuds and clear.
	14th	·703	99·4	80·0	145·0	87·8	81·5	77·7	·73	S	...	223·6	..	...	Scuds and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	102·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	103·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·27
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3·62

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 19*th April* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 137.—*The 20th April 1875.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of March 1875.

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177. From Buxar 87.		From Benares 287. From Dinapore 110.		From Benares 381. From Monghyr 94.		From Benares 471. From Sahebgunge 90.		From Benares 501. From Rampore Bauleah 120.				From Berhampore 70.			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'2½"	141·19	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	67·75	1'0½"	43·02	2'0"	10·04	1'8½"	34·12	0'2½"	9·00	2'1½"	146·66
2nd ...	...	...	1'4"	170·65	1'2½"	141·19	1'2"	100·69	0'2½"	67·79	1'0½"	43·02	1'10"	10·77	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
3rd ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	1'3"	141·24	1'2½"	100·65	0'2½"	67·79	1'1"	43·08	1'8"	10·60	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
4th ...	...	...	1'9"	171·07	1'3"	141·24	1'3"	100·60	0'3½"	67·71	1'1"	43·08	1'7½"	10·53	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
5th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4"	67·66	1'2"	43·08	1'9"	10·69	1'9½"	34·17	0'3"	9·04	1'5½"	147·06
6th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4½"	67·62	1'1"	43·08	2'2"	11·10	1'9½"	34·19	0'3½"	9·09	1'5½"	147·06
7th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4½"	67·62	1'1"	43·08	2'5"	11·44	1'9½"	34·19	0'6"	9·29	1'7½"	147·16
8th ...	...	...	2'0"	171·32	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·54	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·06	2'11"	11·85	1'9½"	34·19	0'8"	9·45	1'8½"	147·06
9th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'4½"	141·39	1'4"	100·52	0'5"	67·55	1'0½"	43·04	3'3"	12·12	1'9½"	34·19	0'7"	9·37	1'11"	146·86
10th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'4½"	141·39	1'4½"	100·50	0'4"	67·67	1'0½"	43·04	3'8"	12·40	1'9"	34·15	1'1"	9·87	2'9"	146·76
11th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'3½"	141·24	1'4½"	100·50	0'4"	67·66	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·09	1'0"	9·79	2'0"	146·76
12th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'3"	141·24	1'4½"	100·48	0'4"	67·66	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·08	1'0"	9·79	1'6"	147·26
13th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'2½"	141·19	1'4½"	100·48	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·10	0'11"	9·70	1'1½"	147·66
14th ...	...	...	2'0"	171·32	1'2½"	141·19	1'4½"	100·46	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·02	3'11½"	12·89	1'9"	34·15	0'9"	9·54	0'7½"	148·16
15th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'2½"	141·19	1'5"	100·44	0'5½"	67·54	1'0½"	43·02	3'6"	12·44	1'9½"	34·17	0'6"	9·29	0'3½"	148·46
16th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'2½"	141·19	1'5"	100·44	0'6"	67·50	1'0½"	43·02	3'0"	11·94	1'9"	34·15	0'5"	9·20	0'3½"	148·46
17th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	1'1½"	141·14	1'5"	100·44	0'7"	67·41	1'0"	43·00	2'9"	11·69	1'9"	34·15	0'5"	9·20	0'6"	148·26
18th ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	1'1"	141·09	1'5½"	100·42	0'7"	67·41	1'0"	43·00	2'8"	11·60	1'9"	34·15	0'4"	9·12	0'6"	148·26
19th ...	...	...	1'6"	170·82	1'0½"	141·04	1'4½"	100·30	0'7"	67·41	0'11½"	42·97	2'10"	11·77	1'9"	34·15	0'4"	9·12	0'5"	148·36
20th ...	...	...	1'5"	170·73	0'11¾"	140·99	1'4"	100·52	0'7½"	67·37	0'11½"	42·95	3'1½"	12·06	1'8¾"	34·12	0'4½"	9·16	over. 0'2½"	148·96
21st ...	...	...	1'4"	170·65	0'10¾"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'8"	67·33	0'11½"	42·95	3'4"	12·27	1'8¾"	34·12	0'4½"	9·16	0'11"	149·66
22nd ...	...	...	1'3"	170·57	0'10"	140·84	1'7½"	100·31	0'8½"	67·30	0'11½"	42·93	3'7"	12·52	1'8¾"	34·12	0'4½"	9·16	1'11"	150·66
23rd ...	...	...	1'2"	170·48	0'10"	140·84	1'7½"	100·25	0'9"	67·25	0'11"	42·91	3'9"	12·69	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	3'0"	151·76
24th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	0'9½"	140·79	1'7½"	100·22	0'9½"	67·20	0'10½"	42·89	3'9"	12·69	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	4'0"	152·76
25th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	0'9½"	140·73	1'8"	100·19	0'10½"	67·12	0'10½"	42·87	4'0"	12·94	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	3'11"	152·66
26th ...	...	...	0'10"	170·15	0'9½"	140·79	1'8"	100·19	0'11½"	67·04	0'10½"	42·87	4'3"	13·19	1'8½"	34·08	0'4"	9·12	3'2½"	151·96
27th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'8½"	140·69	1'8½"	100·17	1'0"	67·00	0'10"	42·83	4'6"	13·44	1'8"	34·06	0'4"	9·12	2'7½"	151·36
28th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'7¾"	140·64	1'9"	100·10	1'0"	67·00	0'9½"	42·80	4'9"	13·69	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'11"	150·66
29th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'7"	140·59	1'10"	100·02	1'0"	67·00	0'9"	42·75	4'10"	13·77	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'7½"	150·36
30th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'7"	140·59	1'10½"	99·98	1'0½"	66·95	0'8½"	42·70	4'8"	13·60	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'3½"	150·06
31st ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'5½"	140·49	1'11"	99·94	1'1"	66·91	0'8"	42·66	4'3"	13·19	1'7¾"	34·04	0'4"	9·12	1'0"	149·76

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,457	30,407 5 9	2,787 6 10	1,56,023 14	39,631 7 6	3,637 9 4	6,424 16 2
Or per mile of railway	230	192 2 4	17 12 3	985 37	250 13 0	23 0 0	40 12 3
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	439,736¼	3,18,631 2 0	29,207 16 11	16,30,538 10	3,65,524 15 9	33,506 18 10	62,714 15 9
Total for 14 weeks ...	476,193¼	3,49,038 7 9	31,995 3 9	17,86,561 24	4,05,206 7 3	37,144 8 2	69,139 11 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,640	21,210 13 6	1,944 6 6	4,67,730 31	84,195 5 10	7,717 18 2	9,662 4 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	186	134 0 6	12 5 9	2,578 20	532 0 8	48 15 5	61 1 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	442,290	3,25,526 13 11	29,839 19 2	35,48,262 31	7,31,073 7 3	67,015 1 4	96,855 0 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	8,478	1,214 0 0	124 8 0	10,904 0	688 0 0	68 16 0	193 4 0
Or per mile of railway	303	44 8 0	4 9 0	711 0	24 8 0	2 9 0	6 18 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	128,638	17,279 0 0	1,727 18 0	2,61,050 0	8,781 0 0	878 2 0	2,606 0 0
Total for 15 weeks ...	137,116	18,523 0 0	1,852 6 0	2,80,954 0	9,469 0 0	946 18 0	2,799 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,111	1,229 3 9	122 18 5	21,189 10	821 10 0	82 3 3	205 1 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	290	43 14 5	4 7 10	756 30	29 5 6	2 18 8	7 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	132,090	18,400 7 3	1,840 0 10	2,93,008 10	10,208 0 9	1,020 16 1	2,860 16 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P	£ s d	Mds. Srs.	Rs A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	154,309½	2,13,995 5 9	19,616 4 10	*6,02,522 30	†3,17,695 13 3	29,122 2 4	48,738 7 2
Or per mile of railway	.. .	167 3 5	15 6 7	....	248 4 0	22 15 1	38 1 8
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,618,698	25,55,283 4 10	234,234 6 0	1,29,91,321 10	53,51,828 2 9	490,584 5 0	724,818 11 0
Total for 14 weeks	1,773,007½	27,69,278 10 7	253,850 10 10	1,35,93,844 0	56,69,524 0 0	519,706 7 4	773,556 18 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,051	1,59,361 14 5	14,608 3 6	[illegible],135 10	6,98,436 7 9	64,023 6 11	78,686 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	124 15 11	11 9 2	..	545 12 2	50 0 7	61 9 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,565,096	24,02,474 13 4	220,226 17 2	2,17,93,503 10	92,88,548 7 0	851,450 5 5	10,71,677 2 7

* Deducted mds. 315,103 and Rs. 41,110-7 excess included last week owing to wrong entry in Searsole return.
† Deducted Rs. 10,000 amount of Hooghly Bridge tolls payable to Government on account of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

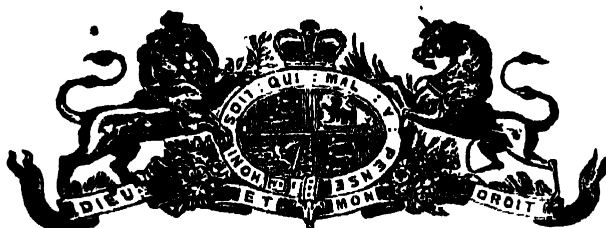
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	5,794	24,172 8 6	2,215 16 3	80,903 30	25,510 2 0	2,338 8 7	4,554 4 10
Or per mile of railway	.. ..	108 0 7	9 18 1	.	114 0 2	10 9 0	20 7 1
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	70,303	2,65,369 6 3	24,325 10 7	12,80,0[illegible] 30	3,66,081 9 6	33,557 9 7	57,883 0 2
Total for 14 weeks ...	76,097	2,89,541 14 9	26,541 6 10	13,60,983 20	3,91,591 11 6	35,895 18 2	62,437 5 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,103	15,120 8 6	1,386 1 0	1,71,318 20	5[illegible],028 1 0	4,668 8 1	6,054 9 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	67 9 3	6 3 11	......	297 0 2	20 17 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	72,664	2,64,919 2 0	24,284 5 1	17,25,472 20	4,90,074 [illegible]	44,923 9 1	69,207 14 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,648	1,248 0 0	124 16 0	5,992 0	484 0 0	48 8 0	173 4 0
Or per mile of railway	60	46 0 0	4 12 0	220 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	6 7 6
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	23,264	16,765 0 0	1,676 10 0	87,187 0	7,230 0 0	723 0 0	2,399 10 0
Total for 15 weeks .	24,912	18,013 0 0	1,801 6 0	93,179 0	7,714 0 0	771 8 0	2,572 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,413	1,138 7 1	113 16 11	14,058 30	793 1 6	79 6 2	193 3 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	41 12 5	4 3 7	515 37	29 1 8	2 18 2	7 1 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,464	17,218 11 9	1,721 17 6	1,19,519 0	8,561 6 0	855 2 9	2,577 0 3

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 21, 1875.



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 10th April 1875.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch,
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
and
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ashghar-Ali Diler Jung, c.s.i.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

His Honor the President said: "As the Council is about to adjourn for a time, I think the present will be a suitable opportunity of reminding hon'ble members of the legislative programme which I presented to the Council on the 19th December last, that is about three and a half months ago, and also of calling to the recollection of hon'ble members the progress which we have made in carrying out that programme. Well, the Council will remember that on the 19th December last I had the honor of making a statement, which statement included the following measures:—The amendment of the excise law; the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces; the alteration of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act; the summary recovery of grain advances made by Government during the late famine; the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates; the compulsory registration of possessory titles in land; some additional improvements in the law for the sale of estates for arrears of land revenue; some emendation of the Act for the realization of arrears in Government estates; the simplification and improvement of the law relating to the private partition (or "butwara") of estates paying revenue to Government; the introduction of a law providing for the requirements both of the State and of the people in respect to canals of navigation and irrigation in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; the consolidation of

the laws regarding municipalities in the interior of the country* under the Government of Bengal; the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the municipality of Calcutta; the improvement of the Act concerning boilers and prime-movers; the introduction of a Bill regarding the recovery of the cost of boundary pillars, and other matters connected with village surveys in Bengal; the alteration of the law relating both to regular police and village police; the re-enactment, with suitable modifications, of the old laws regarding the levy, by private persons, of cesses on navigable rivers, high roads, and market-places; and possibly the application of the law regarding port-dues to some of the ports in Orissa and other parts of Bengal.

Well, that being the programme which was proposed for the acceptance of the Council, I will just for a moment remind hon'ble members of the progress which has been made in each and all of the above-mentioned heads, following the order of subjects which was observed in the opening statement. First, then, the Bill regarding the amendment of the Abkaree Acts has received the best consideration of Mr. Alonso Money, the Member of the Board of Revenue who had charge of that department; and after further consideration by the Government, a Bill has been drafted and has been transmitted for the previous assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Council will recollect that, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, this Bill being one which relates to the imperial revenue, it is necessary to obtain the previous assent of the Governor-General; that assent has accordingly been asked for.

The next Bill, to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces, has, as hon'ble members will recollect, received the constant and repeated attention of this Council. The best authorities upon the subject of Mahomedan law, both at Calcutta and in the mofussil, have been consulted. The Council had over and over again considered and reconsidered the wording of every clause which affected the interests or the feelings and sentiments of the people concerned, and it has now, I may say, been finally settled in Council. We have done our best to render it a Bill suitable for the purpose in view, and acceptable to the persons and classes concerned.

The next Bill, for the amendment of the Jute Act, has been passed in Council, and has received the assent of the Governor-General.

The next is a Bill to provide for the summary realization of loans of money and grain advances made by Government during the late famine. It has also been passed in Council after special consideration by the Select Committee, who had the advantage of having before them evidence obtained from the districts in question.

The next proposed law for appointing managers in joint undivided estates has not yet been submitted to the Council. The reason is that under instructions which we received from the Government of India, which instructions I had the honor to read to the Council in December last, we had to refer the measure back to the districts in the mofussil for the purpose of again consulting the various interests concerned, both zemindars and ryots; and as the Council will imagine, it takes a long time to collect replies from districts so many and so distant. And though we have collected a mass of various opinions, we have not yet been able to weld them into a shape fit for submission to the Council. But the matter is well in hand, and I hope before long we shall be able to submit an appropriate measure.

Then the Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in land has been drafted, and leave has been obtained in Council to introduce it. But it has been thought desirable, before proceeding further, to send the draft for the opinion of several Collectors; and those opinions are now being received, and I hope the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will soon be able to submit it to the Council.

The next measure is a Bill to improve the sale law. It has not yet been submitted to the Council. The measure will, I think, prove to be not a very large one. The fact is that on consideration we found the sale law does not require very much amendment; but such amendments as can be suggested in justice to the owners of estates that may probably come into this predicament,—

these amendments, I say, will be borne in mind, and I hope that shortly a short measure will be submitted to the Council.

The next is a Bill to provide for the realization of arrears in Government estates. It has been passed in Council, and has received the assent of the Governor-General.

Then comes a Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government, known as the Butwara law. It has been read in Council, and has been drafted in considerable detail, and with very great care, by the hon'ble member in charge, and is now before a very competent Select Committee.

The next is a Bill to provide for irrigation and canal navigation. It was read in Council, and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill regarding the consolidation of the law relating to municipalities in the interior of Bengal has been also drafted with very great labour to those concerned. Leave has been granted to introduce it into Council, and I hope shortly to hear of its being referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill for the consolidation of the municipal law of Calcutta has also been drafted with great care and pains. It has been read in Council and referred to a Select Committee, and I trust that various additional improvements or possible changes in the constitution of the municipality will be considered by the Select Committee, and some decision will be arrived at in the course of the next session as to whether any changes in the municipal constitution are or are not really required.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Act relating to boilers and prime-movers has been passed in Council, and has been forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General.

Then a Bill regarding surveys and boundary pillars, the main object of which is to provide for the recovery of the cost of these boundary pillars, has been read in Council and referred to a Select Committee.

As regards the amendment of Act V of 1861, the regulation of the police—I mean the regular police as contradistinguished from the village police—nothing has been done in this Council regarding that. As the Council will remember, I explained in December last that it was doubtful whether it would be within the competence of this Council to proceed with legislation in that matter, considering the orders we have received from the Government of India. I have since had the advantage of very carefully considering this subject with the Inspector-General of Police, and I certainly am convinced that some legislation, either in this Council or in that of the Governor-General of India, will be necessary. I hope in the course of a short time to be able to inform this Council as to whether we shall attempt to proceed with legislation here, or whether we shall recommend that the matter be undertaken elsewhere.

As regards the village police, after further consultation with the authorities concerned, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is not necessary at present to trouble this Council with any proposal on the subject. We find that the law passed in 1870 on this subject was a very carefully prepared measure, which received the assent not only of the most experienced officers of Bengal at the time, but also the approval, after some discussion, of several native members of this Council,—gentlemen who represent some of the greatest landed interests in the country. That being the case, we find that this law has been as yet but partially carried out: that is to say, it was brought into operation in only a very few districts or portions of districts, and that a further trial of its working must be had in other districts before I can undertake to say that there are any defects in the law, and before I can venture to propose any amendment of it for the consideration of the Council.

The next measure proposed was the re-enactment of the old laws for the prohibition of the levy of illegal cesses in navigable rivers, high roads, and market-places, and for the regulation of such cesses as may be found equitable and lawful. Here also no measure has yet been submitted to the Council, but the matter has been undertaken by our hon'ble colleague Mr. Schalch, and I have no doubt that, with his knowledge and experience of the subject, he will before long be able to produce a suitable measure, which

will simply be a re-enactment of the old law, which dates, I think, from 1790, with such suitable alterations or additions as may be called for by the circumstances of the present day.

As regards the ports of Orissa, the application to them of the law for levying port-dues, regarding which it was thought possible we might have to come here for legislation, the Council will have subsequently perceived that the levy of these dues in all ports in Bengal has been fully provided for by the Ports' Act, passed by the imperial legislature for the whole of British India.

So much for the measures which were proposed in the statement made in December last. We have since found it necessary to prepare Bills on two additional subjects. One has been to provide for a system of reformatory schools in or near the Presidency. I think all persons who feel much interested in the welfare of the rising generation will consider that it is very desirable to prevent so many persons of a tender age from growing up in vice, crime, and ignorance in the neighbourhood of so great and populous a town as Calcutta. The other Bill is to provide a more satisfactory and summary jurisdiction for the decision of suits and disputes regarding rent in cases where agrarian troubles or disturbances may be felt. I think all those who have practical acquaintance with landed affairs and interests in the interior of the country, will admit that when such troubles as those which occurred the year before last in parts of Bengal shall arise, it is necessary that the authorities who are responsible for the order and peace of their districts should have a more complete legal power than they have at command for bringing such disputes to a speedy and satisfactory termination. I hope that before long on both these matters we shall be able to submit measures for the consideration of the Council.

The result, I think, of the statement I have now the honor of making shows that we have passed some measures, and that with many others we have made a certain amount of progress,—a considerable amount perhaps relatively to the shortness of the time. But the statement also shows that we have still many measures in hand, and that constant and assiduous efforts will be required from the Council in general, and from hon'ble members in particular, in order to arrive at a satisfactory position during the next session.

The first Bill for immediate consideration in Council is that relating to canals of irrigation and navigation both in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. I trust that in the course of a month or two, or three at the most, this measure may pass the Council.

Next after that I hope that progress will be made by the Council at its sittings from time to time with the Bills relating to excise, surveys and boundary marks, and the sale law. These will not be very long or extensive Bills, and I hope it will not be taxing unduly the time, attention, and patience of the Council if I ask you to proceed with these Bills with as much speed as may be convenient.

There remains the Mofussil Municipal Bill, which I hope will soon be referred to a Select Committee, and perhaps be advanced some stages during the ensuing months, and possibly passed by the Council within a comparatively brief time.

Besides these there are some long and heavy measures, which I believe will occupy the time of the Select Committees during the whole of the summer. These are the measures relating to the management of joint undivided estates, the registration of possessory titles in land, the law of partition of estates, and the Calcutta municipal law. But still I am sure we may trust to the industry of very competent and able Select Committees that have been, or will be, appointed for the consideration of these Bills, to advance them to such a stage that they shall be passed during the ensuing winter session.

And besides these, as I have already said, we may have to trouble you with Bills regarding the regular police, the regulation of private cesses on rivers, high roads and market-places, the summary jurisdiction of rent suits, and the establishment of reformatories.

This, then, is the substance of what I have to state regarding the present and immediate future of our legislation. I need not say that while we endeavour

to do what is necessary in every direction, we shall also carefully avoid anything like over-legislation. It is sufficient for us to take up measures as they appear to be called for either by the state of public opinion, or the actual needs and circumstances of the country. We must bear in mind that this is an old established province, with a settled administration; and that extensive and speedy changes are not likely to be required. We may also bear in mind that of late years a great number of extensive improvements have been commenced. Still we cannot afford to stand quiet without moving. We know that stagnation generally ends in retrogression: and we must therefore vigilantly watch for the means of carrying out such progress and such reforms as may be legitimately called for. The best endeavours of the Government of Bengal will be directed to this object; and I am sure that in giving effect to it, we may count on the assistance and co-operation of the many experienced gentlemen who sit in this Council, and represent such important and varied interests.

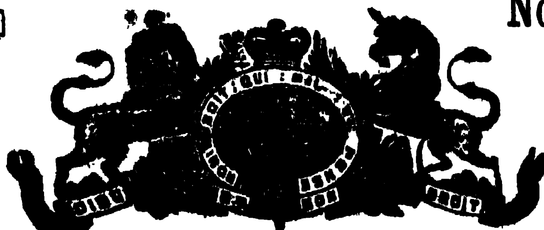
I think the progress we have been able to make during the last three months shows how very necessary it was to obtain the exclusive services and undivided attention of our excellent colleague, Mr. Dampier. I am sure we are also much indebted for the learning, assiduity, and constant attention to the several consolidation measures which have been drafted by our learned Secretary, Mr. Millett. As he is going away for a short time, I feel confident that the talents and aptitude of his successor will in some degree fill the gap which will be made by his (Mr. Millett's) departure. And as I am obliged to proceed elsewhere for the present, I am sure during my absence, whenever the Council may have to meet, the experience and ability of our hon'ble colleague Mr. Schalch, as President in my absence and in my place, will be given to the measures that may be pending before this Council."

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice will be given.

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 17 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 24th April 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES REGARDING RENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, at the meeting of the 10th April the Lieutenant-Governor prepared the Council for the measure which MR. DAMPIER had now the honor to lay before them in these terms:—

"The other Bill is to provide a more satisfactory and summary jurisdiction for the decision of suits and disputes regarding rent in cases where agrarian troubles or disturbances

may be felt. I think all those who have practical experience with landed affairs and interests in the interior of the country will admit that when such troubles as those which occurred the year before last in parts of Bengal shall arise, it is necessary that the authorities who are responsible for the order and peace of their districts should have a more complete legal power than they have at command for bringing such disputes to a speedy and satisfactory termination. I hope that before long on both these matters we shall be able to submit measures for the consideration of the Council."

This measure was, in the fullest sense of the term, a Government measure. With the progress of events and the increase of knowledge, differences had arisen which from time to time threatened to disturb the peace and good order of large portions of districts. The means which under ordinary circumstances were found sufficient for good government, did not suffice under these special circumstances;—did not suffice when, to use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, whole classes of men were becoming angry with one another. The Government had found it necessary to come to the Council for extraordinary powers to deal with these cases. The Lieutenant-Governor personally had stated at length, in a minute which was in the hands of members, the circumstances which had led to his so coming to the Council, and the nature of the special powers which the Government considered would be best for the peace and good government of the country. Nothing would be gained by Mr. DAMPIER's adding to what the Lieutenant-Governor had written, and therefore he begged to move for permission to introduce a Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain cases, and to prevent agrarian disputes.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the measure which he had the honor to bring to the notice of the Council was not, he supposed, one which took any member by surprise. He might say that public opinion had for some time been occupied with the subject; and there was, he thought, a consensus of opinion that some special measure of this sort was necessary to put an end to what threatened to be a scandal to our Government. The subject had been much ventilated and discussed outside of the Council; and as from the very nature of the Bill, it was desirable that it should be passed as soon as possible, he had no hesitation in asking the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in order that he might get the Bill on one stage farther.

The PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in moving that the Bill be read in Council, said he should lay before hon'ble members the general scheme of it shortly. The Bill provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might set in motion this extraordinary procedure whenever he considered it necessary for the maintenance of peace and for good government generally. When he considered this to be necessary, he would vest the Collector or other officer with the special powers of the Bill.

When a difficulty arose of the character which this Bill was intended to meet, it usually so happened that the dispute between the zemindars and ryots involved some general question which affected each individual ryot, such as in the Dacca instance, which the Lieutenant-Governor had given in his minute. The general question there was whether the rise in the value of produce since the last time that rents were adjusted was such as to make it fair and equitable that rents should be raised by four annas a beegha. Another instance of a general question which often arose was as to the length of the *hath* or cubit, or unit of measurement. The zemindars and ryots might be agreed that at a certain point of time the rent paid for certain kinds of land was eight annas a beegha. Unfortunately this agreement did not bring the matter so near to a solution as would seem at first sight. Hon'ble members were aware that every beegha consisted of a fixed number of *luggees* or poles squared, and every *luggee* of a certain number of cubits or *haths*. Unfortunately the cubit did not consist of a fixed number of inches or fingers, and a different *hath* was in vogue in different pergunnahs. In Pubna, where disputes were going on two years ago, the ryots of some estates claimed that their rents were fixed with reference to a beegha measured according to the cubit or *hath* of a certain traditional saint,

who was noted for the extraordinary length of his arm. The zemindars denied this, and so the dispute went on. In former times there used to be in a corner of the Collectorate a bunch of sticks, sealed at each end, which represented the standard of measurement in different pergunnahs.

According to the ordinary procédure, there was no way of taking up such general questions and deciding them finally as general questions. The zemindar might single out a representative ryot, and take him through the court of first instance, and through all the mazes of appeal, and get the point decided by the highest court. No doubt, if the ryots were reasonable, they ought to accept that finding and agree to a settlement accordingly. Unfortunately, when the ryots "got angry" and were in that state of combination which it was one of the objects of the Bill to meet, ryot No. 2 would not accept the decision given in the highest court of appeal in the case of ryot No. 1; and he opposed the zemindar by *vis inertiæ;* and so the zemindar might have to carry on suits against his ryots one by one in detail, and through all the courts.

It would be seen that the remedy which the Bill proposed for this state of things was that when the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that such an unfortunate dispute existed, and had determined to bring the machinery of the Bill into operation, he should propound certain general questions for decision, and should require the revenue officers to make a local and personal inquiry, and to come to a general finding upon them. This finding, when formally arrived at and declared, would be binding upon those particular points on the courts in the disposal of cases. The finding on the general questions having been so arrived at, the Bill provided that they might be applied by one proceeding to the cases of any number of individual ryots. The zemindar might bring his suit of enhancement against any number of ryots jointly, or any number of ryots jointly might bring a suit for abatement against the zemindar. The circumstances of each individual would be carefully considered, but the one decision would bind all, defining particularly to what extent it applied to the case of each ryot.

The third point in the Bill was that so long as an estate was under the operation of this extraordinary measure, all suits for rent should be tried by the officers who exercised the special powers of the Bill, and by no other courts. Those who were familiar with the mofussil, would at once see how necessary it was that the hands of the special officers should be strengthened on the one hand; and on the other hand they would be personally on the spot making local inquiries, and this particular work would take precedence of all other work on their hands. Therefore, it was for the good of all parties that, so long as this state of things existed in any estate, the people should have to look to one set of officers only as judges in these rent matters.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he regretted the necessity which had compelled the Government to bring in this Bill. It was an exceptional measure, but exceptional circumstances required exceptional remedies. Hon'ble members of this Council were aware that for some years past the feeling between the zemindars and ryots in several districts in Bengal had been far from what was desirable and what ought to subsist between them, and in some cases this feeling had found expression in overt acts of disturbance. In 1873 troubles of a serious character broke out in Pubna, and he was afraid that the contagion would have spread to other districts if the common calamity which threatened us in 1874 did not for a moment prevent the spread of that feeling. The zemindars and ryots were then equally anxious for their own existence as it were, and angry feelings consequently gave place to the desire for mutual help and protection. But troubles had again broken out in some of the Eastern districts. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in the minute which had been circulated to members, had called attention to certain facts which established the necessity of a measure of this kind. Baboo KRISTODAS PAL had some opportunities of knowing how things were getting on between ryots and zemindars in several districts, and he must say that unless some measures were taken to promote peace and harmony between them, the tranquillity of the country might be endangered, and the Government called upon to take

stronger measures than that now proposed. The present law was not sufficient to meet cases of organized combination among the tenantry. The civil court procedure was too dilatory, expensive, and harassing, and it was therefore necessary that there should be a summary procedure for the settlement of rent disputes. The present Bill contemplated a summary settlement; and if it were carried out with care, judgment, and tact, he believed the Government would succeed, as it intended to do, in throwing oil over troubled waters.

There were, however, some points connected with this Bill which involved, he might say, questions of principle, and to which only he would briefly advert. In the first place this Bill left everything to the discretion of the revenue officer. No principle was laid down on which he was to settle the question of rates of rent. Now, hon'ble members were aware that the whole rent question was a question of rates of rent. Until the rise in the price of produce, which dated, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL might say, from the Crimean War, there was little dispute practically between zemindars and ryots. There was not before that active incitement to enhancement of rent which was now in operation. Whatever increase was then made, it was generally amicably settled between zemindars and ryots; the law courts were seldom appealed to. But since the rise in the price of produce, there had been continually going on a struggle between the landlord and tenant as to the proportion which the rent should bear to the produce of the land. This struggle had been intensified, he might say, by the rent law. Act X of 1859, which was justly regarded as the ryots' charter, had unfortunately introduced an element of uncertainty and indefiniteness as to the proportion which the rent should bear to the produce of the land. Many conflicting decisions had been passed by the High Court upon the subject; and from the day the Act was passed to this day, the question of the rate of rent remained unsolved. If some simple rules could be laid down which would lead to the determination of a fair and equitable rate of rent, he thought the present rent difficulty would disappear. It was, he admitted, a very difficult and complicated question; but he might mention that several suggestions had been made by experienced persons on this subject. One was this, that the gross produce of the land should be divided between the zemindar and the ryot in a definite proportion; that was to say, three-fourths going to the ryot, and one-fourth to the zemindar as rent. That was one suggestion. If hon'ble members would inquire, they would find that in many districts the proportion of rent received by the zemindar was more than one-fourth of the gross produce, and in some districts it was less; but he believed it would be equitable and just, both to the zemindar and the ryot, if the proportion were laid down at three-fourths to the ryot and one-fourth to the zemindar.

The next suggestion was this, that the rate of rent should be fixed on the competitive rate prevailing in the village or pergunnah. The competitive rate meant the rate of rent at which the jotedars or farmers or other holders of land let the land to cultivating ryots. There was a competition for land by the cultivating ryots, and the rate they paid was called the competitive rate. Taking that as the rate of rent, the rate for an occupancy ryot might be fixed at such a rate as would secure him the benefit of the tenant right he enjoyed, and this could be done by allowing him a deduction at a certain percentage from the competitive rate so found and determined. This suggestion was based upon the principle followed in the Oude Rent Act. According to that Act the occupancy ryot was liable to pay the rate of rent minus 12½ per cent., which a tenant-at-will paid.

The third suggestion was this, that the average of the price of the produce of the land for the last ten years might be taken with the cost or outgoings which the ryot incurred, and the proportion which the then existing rate of rent bore to the gross value of the produce, and similarly the average price of the produce at the present day with the outgoings, and the proportion the rate of rent bore to the value of the gross produce at the present day; the difference which might be found between the two rates should be made up by an abatement or enhancement of rent in like proportion. That was to some extent the principle laid down by Mr. Justice Trevor in his judgment in the great rent case.

There might be other suggestions which might meet the difficulty one way or another. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that some definite principle ought to be laid down, upon which the revenue officers should proceed under this Bill in settling disputes as to the rate of rent. He believed it was intended that the Board of Revenue should prescribe rules as to the manner in which the Collector should make inquiries and report their proposals for sanction; but he did not know whether it was intended that the Board should provide rules also for the guidance of the Collector in the determination of the rate of rent. If that was the object, he thought the more regular course would be to embody such rules in the Bill.

The hon'ble mover had pointed out the advantage of determining or settling disputes in a pergunnah or in portions of a district in one proceeding or decision. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted that in cases of measurement such a proceeding would be perhaps desirable; but he doubted whether, in cases of enhancement of rent, such a proceeding would be always convenient; for different ryots might have different pleas, and the revenue officer would be bound to inquire into the different pleas so preferred, and it might greatly complicate matters if one proceeding were to govern the cases of all ryots.

Then the Bill as it was framed provided for no appeal either to the Commissioner or to the Board of Revenue, but left it to the Commissioner and the Board to exercise a general power of supervision over the proceedings of the Collector. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would divide rent cases into two classes, viz. enhancement cases and arrear cases. In arrear cases, where the question was simply whether the ryot owed a certain amount as rent, he thought it would not lead to much hardship if the right of appeal were taken away, though there might be cases of a certain description in which even arrear cases might involve questions of right indirectly. But enhancement cases were of a different description; and as it was proposed that the rate of rent determined by the Collector should have currency for a period of ten years, he thought it was very important and necessary that an appeal should be allowed from the decision of the revenue officer to the Commissioner and Board of Revenue. Very important questions might be involved in enhancement cases, and much would depend upon the particular idiosyncrasy of the officer who would decide these cases. One officer might be friendly to the zemindar, another might be opposed to the ryots, and *vice versâ;* and thus most important interests of zemindars might be imperilled, or a whole body of ryots might be ruined, by the proceedings of the Collector. In such important cases, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, an appeal should be allowed to the Commissioner and the Board.

The Bill, he thought, was a move in the right direction; and if it were properly revised and amended, he believed it would be acceptable to all classes interested in the land.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had the honor of stating just now that this Bill was in the purest sense a Government measure, and he presented it to the Council, with the exception of a few verbal alterations, in the shape in which it was sent to this Council by the Executive Government. No doubt the Government expected that it would be altered in its details in Select Committee, which would certainly give great attention to such an important Bill as this. There were only two points he wished to notice in his hon'ble friend's speech. The hon'ble member had said it might be objectionable in some cases to join a number of ryots as defendants or plaintiffs, because the circumstances of some of them might be so very different from some of the others. Now, Mr. DAMPIER knew that this particular provision was taken from one of the North-Western Provinces' Revenue Acts. However, he quite saw the difficulty which the hon'ble member suggested. Still it seemed to Mr. DAMPIER that there should be some way of applying the general finding which had been arrived at by the Collector with the approval of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and giving it the force of a decree, as it were, against any number of ryots or on behalf of any number of ryots against the zemindar by one single proceeding. He thought there should be a power to join in one proceeding all the cases arising in an estate, and to make the same order apply to all those cases, if there were

no particular reason against it. It appeared to him that if this Bill should go to a Select Committee, some such modification as this might be made,—that suits might be brought against any number of defendants jointly or by any number of plaintiffs jointly, and that after making all due inquiry the deciding officer should make his order cover the case of as many of such plaintiffs or defendants as it could conveniently be made to cover, and should leave out others whose cases he thought ought to be considered with reference to their special circumstances.

With regard to the other point, viz. an appeal to the Commissioner and the Board, MR. DAMPIER had pointed out that in the scheme of the Bill the first thing was a general executive finding or declaration upon a general question. This finding being accepted as the datum, the next thing was to apply it to each particular ryot's case and circumstances by a suit. The words used in the Bill were that the Collector should come to the general finding by proceedings under the control of the Commissioner and the Board; but practically the course should be that the Collector would submit, for the consideration of the Commissioner and the Board, the conclusions to which he had arrived, and should declare his finding with their approval, so that that declaration would in fact be in accordance with the views of the higher revenue authorities, and therefore an appeal would be unnecessary to them on the points involved in that finding. As regards the application of the general finding to individual cases, MR. DAMPIER thought it would be necessary to provide an appeal. He did not think there should be a right of appeal to the Board; and whether the right of appeal should lie to the Commissioner with a power of revision reserved to the Board, would be, he thought, a very important matter for the Select Committee to consider.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a month.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th April 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 26th* April 1875.	·47	Rainfall at Raneegunge, ·56; at Jehanabad, ·06; at Culna, ·16; at Cutwa, ·12. No change in the state of the crops. Great want of drinking-water at Culna. Cholera and small-pox prevalent. Fever decreasing
	2	Bankoora, 24th „ „	·28	A smart shower of rain on the 22nd instant; the rest of the week dry. The rain that fell has benefited the standing crops. Rain still wanted in the east and north.
	3	Beerbhoom, 24th „ „	·77	Rain fell on the 21st and 22nd instant. There are no crops now on the ground.
	4	Midnapore, 24th „ „	·10	One shower of rain fell at the Sudder station, but it appears to have been local. A good fall of rain is now urgently needed for the indigo sowings. Unless it falls soon, the outturn will be very poor. *Teel* oilseed also wants rain.
	5	Hooghly, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather very hot and dry, but last two or three nights cloudy and cooler, with strong wind and dust-storm. Fine and hotter on the 24th. Rain very much wanted Rice in some places out of ground Melons, &c., being gathered; sugar-cane doing well. Water very scarce; three out of four ponds dry. Cholera prevalent, and small-pox and some cattle-disease.
		Howrah, 24th „ „	·13	Weather rather cloudy. A few drops of rain on the 23rd instant. *Boro,* or spring rice, is suffering slightly from want of rain. The ryots have commenced in some places to plough land for the early and late rice sowings.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 26th† April 1875	·09	Weather warm and windy. No crops on the ground. A light shower fell at some places in the district within the week. Rain much needed for sowings and replenishing tanks. Cholera prevails in thanas Nyehatty, Baduria, Busseerhat, and Hurwah; it is abating elsewhere. Fever increasing at Booripore.
	7	Nuddea, 24th April 1875	·26	Some rain has fallen. The weather is unsettled, and rain may be hoped for. It is cooler where there has been rain. Nearly 1¼ inches of rain are reported to have fallen in Koosteah, and agricultural operations are said to be going on vigorously. In other parts of the district there has been little or no rain, and it is urgently required.
	8	Jessore, 24th „ „	Nil	Days clear and dry; nights occasionally cloudy; wind mostly from the south. The reaping of the spring rice still continues. Rain is wanted alike for sowing and for the rice crops that have been sown.
	9	Moorshedabad, 24th April 1875.	·07	Weather hot and sultry; a slight rainfall. Rain wanted for next rice crops. Price of common rice rising fast. Cholera at Gowas of bad type. Small-pox prevalent in several parts. Outbreak of cholera not improbable on account of large influx of people into Berhampore, induced by rise in prices of rice and indiscriminate alms-giving of Moharanee Shurnomoyee.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 23rd April 1875.	2·78	Weather cloudy and cool. Prevailing wind south-east; occasional gales from west. Thunder and heavy rain on the night of the 22nd instant. *Kaun* millet, *bhadoi* or early rice, and jute showing above ground. *Moony kalai* pulse and *karila* vegetable looking well. Tobacco root ploughing well advanced. The rain was very welcome.
	11	Maldah, 24th April 1875	·30	Weather dry and hot in the early part of the week, with strong westerly winds; then cloudy and cooler with easterly wind. There was a storm with rain on Thursday night. Rain is wanted for the early spring rice. The accounts of the other crops are good.
	12	Rajshahye, 24th „ „	·7	Weather stormy, but there has been very little rain during the week, insufficient to do any good to cultivation. Rain is much needed, but the *teel* oilseed and rice crops are still doing well, as also jute. There will apparently be an indifferent *moong* pulse crop this year throughout the district. Cholera continues to be reported from several quarters.
	13	Rungpore, 23rd „ „	·61	Weather hot, with strong winds; a storm and rain on the night of the 22nd instant. State and prospects of crops good.
	14	Bogra, 24th „ „	·67	Weather fair; a little fall of rain on the night of the 22nd instant. Early rice is begun to be sown to a little extent. Prospects good.
	15	Pubna, 24th „ „	·41	Weather cloudy; south-easterly wind prevailing. A little rain has fallen. Harvesting of *cheena* millet nearly finished; the outturn has been as good as it was expected. *Jally* and *boro* rice crops have suffered a little from the drought. The rain which has fallen is insufficient, and more is wanted for the cultivation of the early and late rice crops. At Serajgunge the prospects of the crops have been injured by delay of rain, which, however, is now expected. The jute sowings are about 25 per cent larger than those of last year.

* Telegram of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.			
16	Darjeeling, 23rd April 1875.	·39	More than one shower of rain fell during the week, but not enough to be gauged till the 22nd; the weather on the whole has been favorable for the young crops. The young crops on the hills are progressing favorably. In the plains sowings will shortly commence
17	Julpigoree, 24th April 1875.	·10	Pleasant weather, but getting warm for the time of year. Rain is wanted. Sporadic cholera has appeared in one or two places in the district.
	Cooch Behar, 22nd April 1875.	Nil	Weather windy throughout the week, but no rain. *Cheena* millet and early rice looking well.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.			
18	Dacca, 26th* April 1875	·46	Rain has fallen; weather cool since the rain. Crops good. Rain has done much good. Cholera abating.
19	Fureedpore, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable. The price of common rice has risen at Madareepore on account of the high winds preventing imports. General health good, but a few cases of cholera reported from Sadarpoor and Burirhat.
20	Backergunge, 22nd April 1875.	Nil	No rain. From many parts of the district great complaints are heard of the want of rain. Sporadic cases of cholera still continue in the police stations of Burrisal, Backergunge, Perozepore, Matbaria, and Golachipa; otherwise the general health is good There is also cattle-disease prevalent in many of the villages.
21	Mymensingh, 23rd April 1875.	1·81	Rain has fallen, but not in the Attia sub-division or west side. Prospects of crops favorable. The *boro* rice is being harvested. Scattered cases of cholera were frequent in the district until the storm came.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
22	Chittagong, 22nd April 1875	A few drops of rain.	Weather cloudy and threatening, but the rain holds off. A continuance of this dry, windy weather will much impede ploughing. Nothing special to report as to the few crops now on the ground.
23	Noakholly, ...	......	Return not received.
24	Tipperah, 23rd April 1875	·38	During the first half of the week the weather was hot and dry, with strong southerly gales; during the latter half very oppressive, still weather, with occasional dust-storms; a little rain has fallen. The *boro*, or spring rice, has been harvested in many parts, and the early and late rice have been sown; prospects of all crops favorable. Cholera still prevails in parts.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 20th April 1875.	Nil	The weather has been excessively hot during the whole week, but threatening rain for last two or three days. *Joom* burning is being continued; tobacco, melons, &c., are being gathered.
	Hill Tipperah, 22nd April 1875.	Nil.	Weather generally fair. No change regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN.			
26	Patna, 26th* April 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvest completed with a good outturn. Cholera still prevalent, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
27	Gya, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather dry and extreme heat; highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 107·5 degrees. No crops on the ground except *cheena* millet and sugarcane, which are good. Nothing important to remark. Public health generally good.
28	Shahabad, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather clear and hot. Hot west winds have ceased; easterly wind since Wednesday. The crops on the Dearah lands are still being harvested. *Cheena* millet and sugarcane promise well. Mangoes have been injured by high wind. Sporadic cases of cholera in parts of the sub-division of Sasseeram.
29	Durbhunga, 24th „ „	·11	Hot weather; east winds prevalent. The *rubbee*, or cold-weather crop, has been reaped; the outturn has been satisfactory. Land is now in want of rain to facilitate preparation for summer sowings. Cholera, which appeared in several parts of the district, has now almost disappeared.
30	Mozufferpore 24th „ „	Nil	Weather hot. The *rubbee* crops have been harvested. The fields are being prepared for *bhadoi*, or early crops. Prices of food-grains stand still. Public health good.
31	Sarun, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry; both east and west wind, with dust-storms, prevailing. *Cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo doing well. *Bhadoi*, or early rice, and *moong* pulse are being sown; the early sowings have germinated. The prospects of the crops would be improved by rain. Prices (wheat excepted) stationary. General health good.
32	Chumparun, 23rd April 1875.	·5	Rain has been wanted during the week for the indigo, and the slight fall of last night will prove very seasonable, especially if it be followed by a further fall, which appears to be likely. The prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is wanted.

* Telegrams of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, 24th April 1875	Nil	Weather fair; no change since last week. Prospects of crops good.
34	Bhagulpore,* 26th April 1875.	·24	Rain on the night of the 22nd instant, with strong easterly wind. Good fall of rain in the northern portion of Soopool sub-division on the night of the 23rd. More rain is required. General health good.
35	Purneah, 24th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot; east wind. The young *bhadoi*, or early rice, looks well, but rain is urgently wanted not only for the crops, but to stop cholera, which is very prevalent.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 26th April 1875.	Nil	On Wednesday and Thursday high wind, rain, and thunder and lightning. Since then air cool and clear; hot wind not come back yet. Hardly anything on the ground. *Rubber* harvest reported excellent from Godda.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hotter than usual at this season. Rain wanted for the ploughings *Dalua* rice crop nearly all reaped; no other crops of any consequence growing. A little cholera still here and there; not more than usual at this season, with such excessive heat and dryness: it is surprising that there is not more of it.
38	Pooree, 22nd " "	·02	There was a slight rainfall at Khoordah on Sunday, and generally in the interior of the district on Tuesday last, but it was not enough for tillage. The weather is cloudy, and very hot and close. There were good showers to the eastward of Khoordah on the night of Sunday. Rain is very urgently required for commencement of tillage. The *dalua*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped with a good outturn. White *moong* pulse and castor are being harvested with a fair outturn. The new sugarcane crop is being planted and manured. Cotton plants are being earthed up and watered. Tobacco has been harvested with a good yield.
39	Balasore, 23rd " "	Nil	Weather cooler, but the want of rain, to enable the ground to be ploughed, is becoming more urgent. Cholera still lingers in the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	*South-West Frontier Agency.*		
40	Hazareebagh, 23rd April 1875.	·01	Seasonable weather; a slight fall of rain; no alteration to report. A thunderstorm, with slight fall of rain, has cooled the atmosphere very pleasantly.
41	Lohardugga, 24th April 1875.	·11	Seasonable weather; a dust storm on Thursday. A little rain has fallen. The cold-weather crops have all now been harvested, and the outturn has been very large. A full crop has been estimated. Small-pox still very prevalent in parts.
42	Singhbhoom, 23rd April 1875	·37	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. There are no crops to report upon. The little rain that has fallen is very favorable for the agricultural operations done at this time of the year. The district is healthy.
43	Maunbhoom, 24th April 1875.	·18	No rain at Gobindpore; a fair fall of rain at Purulia. Sugarcane is said to be suffering a little near Gobindpore for want of rain. Nothing further to report.

* Telegram of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return.	Wheat: Next preceding return.	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year.	Barley: Present return.	Barley: Next preceding return.	Barley: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort: Present return.	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common: Present return.	Rice, common: Next preceding return.	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	20 0	14 4	25 0	26 0	20 0	17 8	19 4	12 12	18 8	19 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 19 8	20 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	11 4	18 0	18 12	13 4	..	..	..
3	Beerbhoom	C 22 8	26 0	13 8	30 0	...	15 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	.	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	E 25 0 to 30 0	25 0 to 26 8	17 12 to 21 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	..	..	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	..	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	19 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	16 8	11 8	...	..	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 17 12	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0 to 25 8	20 0	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	16 0	11 0	.	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	13 14½	29 1½	32 0	24 10	13 5	14 8	10 10½	14 8	15 4	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	G 20 8	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 4	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	E 21 0 to 30 0	21 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 16 8	40 0	40 0	20 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 21 12	13 0 to 21 12	9 8 to 11 4	18 0 to 24 4	18 0 to 24 4	11 0 to 13 4	31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	..	22 0	22 0	7 8	28 0	28 0	8 8	30 0	30 0	...
11	Maldah	28 8	27 8	14 0	50 0	50 0	...	20 0	22 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	10 0 to 10 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 25 5	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12	19 11 to 20 10	8 4 to 9 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 9 to 22 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	..	...	..	9 0	9 0	6 14	22 8	22 8	8 0	.	..	...
14	Bogra	20 8	18 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	26 4	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	H 12 0	13 3	9 0	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	1[illegible] 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	16 4	16 0	13 8	42 8	45 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	28 0	...	...
19	Fureedpore	I 23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	J ...	.	..	..	...	...	17 0	17 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	15 0	..	...	...
	Mymensingh	K 11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	11 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 30 seers and gram 21 to 27-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice at 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 24th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram			Fire-wood			Salt.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 12	200 0	220 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 8	Burdwan
...	...		...		..	36 0	36 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bankoora
...	...	..	...	..	...	30 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
18 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...		..	...	...	E 16 0	20 0	...	21 5	15 4	13 5	105 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	26 0	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	29 12 to 33 0	29 12 to 32 0	16 0 to 18 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 0 to 8 12	8 0 to 8 12	8 0 to 8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	..	...	.	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	27 8	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 26 4	12 0 to 16 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	..	.		..	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	10 8	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	8 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	18 0	17 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..		..	...	..	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	.		8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
22	Chittagong*	L 10 0	10 0	12 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly†															
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	...	..	.	..	...	14 8	13 5	10 8	15 3	14 8	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	N 23 8	24 0	12 4	36 0	36 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	O 17 8 to 18 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	E 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	P 18 0	16 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	8 6	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	19 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 0	23 0	12 4	...	...	..
31	Chumparun	Q 21 0	21 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr.	23 1	22 0	15 7	20 4	31 5	21 0	12 6	10 5	8 4	16 8	17 8	12 6	...	..	...
33	Bhagulpore	21 7	21 7	14 8	32 13	32 13	18 15	18 15	18 15	9 7	22 1	22 1	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	R 18 0	...	13 0	E 35 0 to 45 0	22 0 to 15 0	20 0 to 22 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	E 35 0 to 40 0	32 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 20 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	31 3	27 12	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	17 1	13 2	10 8	9 8	...	18 6	23 10	10 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...
38	Balasore	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	21 0	21 0	11 0	30 0	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	..	...
40	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	...*	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
42	Maubhoom	S 17 0	17 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	E 16 0	16 0	..

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.

† Return not received.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, barley 31 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 23 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 9-8, to 23-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 27th April 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 24th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo. Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11* 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong.*
																		Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna.
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	15 0 to 20 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	23 1	14 7	27 3	26 2	16 8	147 0	168 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 13 0	34 1	34 1	15 2	22 11	22 11	16 6	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 0	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 5	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	130 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	37 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	12 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	5 13	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	41 0	43 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	5 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 37 to 41 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 17-8 to [illegible] seers, lesser millet 15 seers, maize 29 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize 35 to 43-4 seers and gram 20 to 35 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1·36	Nil	5·49	17th April	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	4·52	ditto	
		Culna	1·35	Nil	3·05	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·14	Nil	4·02	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Johanabad	1·45	Nil	3·37	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·24	Nil	1·17	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	3·82	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec.	0·27	10th April	
		Gurbeta	0·20	Nil	1·57	17th April	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	10th April	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·85	Nil	2·87	17th April	
		Serampore	1·37	Nil	3·81	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·09	Nil	3·02	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	2·80	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·04	Nil	3·59	ditto	
		Baraset	1·41	Nil	4·46	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	6·33	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·95	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·62	Nil	3·07	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·79	Nil	4·93	ditto	
		Bongong	0·94	Nil	5·65	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·30	Nil	5·52	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·47	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·57	Nil	4·76	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·68	Nil	3·96	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·79	Nil	5·44	ditto	
		Narail	0·30	Nil	5·26	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·30	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·87	Nil	3·12	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·52	Nil	4·16	ditto	
		Magoorah	2·40	Not rec.	7·32	10th April	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·00	Nil	4·32	17th April	
		Rampore Haut	1·14	Nil	4·09	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·29	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·70	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·85	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·46	Nil	3·80	ditto	
		Kandee	0·52	Nil	1·89	ditto ...	From 14th Mar 1875.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·30	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·01	Nil	1·13	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·14	Nil	1·16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·35	Nil	3·88	ditto	
		Nattore	1·95	Nil	5·77	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·84	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	4·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·39	Nil	3·87	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·84	Nil	4·88	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·20	Nil	2·93	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·65	0·68	5·42	17th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·65	0·56	5·30	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·02	6·47	13·37	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	1·90	5·85	17·73	ditto	
		Titalya	0·74	0·70	3·08	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	2·57	0·38	3·61	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·18	Nil	4·81	17th April	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·28	Nil	4·23	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	0·16	Nil	3·92	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	0·17	Nil	2·22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·52	Nil	4 28	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·70	Nil	6 05	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·61	Nil	8·07	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	4 14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·03	Nil	7·42	17th April	
		Jamalpore	0·12	Nil	6·48	ditto	
		Atia	0·10	Nil	4·56	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·49	Nil	13·13	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·20	Nil	5·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·05	Nil	6·98	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·51	Nil	10·61	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·09	Nil	14·34	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Not rec.	Not rec.	11·21	3rd April	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·21	Nil	1·59	17th April	
		Behar	0 06	Nil	1·22	ditto	
		Barh	0·16	Nil	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·60	Nil	1·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	0·50	Nil	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·04	Nil	0·92	ditto	
		Arungabad	0·29	Nil	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·59	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·26	Nil	1·41	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·7[illegible]	ditto	
		Bhuboosah	0·10	Nil	0·99	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	10th April	
		Hajeepore	0·30	ditto	1·36	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	17th April	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·90	27th Feb.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	17th April	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	Nil	0·73	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·55	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Jamooee	0·40	Nil	1·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·05	Nil	1·19	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Banka	0·35	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·03	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	0·15	Nil	4·08	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Not rec.	0·50	10th April	
		Deoghur	Not rec.	Nil	1·32	17th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 10th April.
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec.	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.
		Godda	0·10	Nil	0·91	17th April	Ditto ditto.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·50	17th April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	3·90	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	2·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·05	Nil	0·94	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	0·01	Nil	3·62	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	0·02	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·02	Nil	3·72	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3·26	3·05	21·51	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	4·30	Not rec.	15·43	10th April	
		Golaghât	2·07	ditto	13·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2·22	ditto	13·40	ditto	
		Nazeerah	5·10	ditto	18·77	ditto	
		Deopanie	3·46	ditto	20·32	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	3·24	ditto	18·00	ditto	
		Mazengah	4·09	ditto	17·08	ditto	
		Suntock	3·40	ditto	19·23	ditto	
		Cherideo	5·17	ditto	20·07	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	17th April	

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32.°	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 18th	10	29·745	29·763	91·5	83·0	68	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·623	29·641	102·0	78·2	31	S	...	...	CK, C, S	
	19th	10	29·828	29·846	92·0	77·0	49	S by W	..	...	CK	
		6	29·713	29·731	90·5	77·5	83	S	...	...	CS	
	20th	10	29·842	29·860	85·2	80·2	79	S	...	...	......	o
		16	29·880	29·731	91·8	82·1	64	S	...	...	C, CK	
	21st	1	29·795	29·813	87·1	80·3	72	S S E	...	...	S	
		16	29·664	29·682	93·0	81·0	67	S	...	...	C	
	22nd	10	29·801	29·819	86·5	78·5	68	S	...	...	S	
		16	29·665	29·683	88·9	78·2	60	S	...	...	S	
	23rd	10	29·767	29·785	87·4	74·5	51	S E	...	...	C	
		16	29·648	29·666	88·0	75·0	52	S S E	...	0·01	S, CK	
	24th	10	29·686	29·704	85·5	73·5	54	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·538	29·556	93·8	70·5	43	E S E	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	Apl. 18th	10	29·765	29·771	87	82	79	S S W	16·8	...	... ..	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·681	29·687	87	82	79	S	13·7	...	......	b, m, scuds.
	19th	10	29·871	29·877	88	82	76	S W	17·5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·765	29·771	86	81	79	S	14·5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	20th	10	29·873	29·879	84	81	87	S S W	19·0	...	N	m, o u
		16	29·733	29·739	85	80	79	S S E	12·7	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	21st	10	29·802	29·808	86	80	75	S S E	13·0	...	N	m, o
		6	29·698	29·704	86	80	75	S	12·5	...	N	m, o scuds.
	22nd	10	29·804	29·810	86	79	72	S S E	4·5	...	N	m, o scuds.
		16	29·704	29·710	84	79	79	S S E	12·2	...	N	o, v
	23rd	10	29·759	29·765	88	77	58	E	9·7		C	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·683	29·689	78	75	86	E S E	11·0	0·70	N	b, v, u
	24th	10	29·696	29·702	85	80	79	W N W	6·1	...	N	b, u
		16	29·554	29·560	88	78	62	S	11·6	...	KS	
Chittagong.	Apl. 18th	10	29·746	29·837	88	79	65	S W	7·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·671	29·768	87	79	68	S W	18·4	...	... ..	b, m q.
	19th	10	29·836	29·928	87	77	61	S	8·8	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·722	29·813	88	80	69	S W	12·7	...	......	b, m
	20th	10	29·859	29·951	85	80	79	E S E	4·9	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·722	29·813	88	79	65	W	8·1	...	CK	b, m
	21st	10	29·796	29·888	87	79	68	S S E	2·4	...	CK, KS,	b
		16	29·652	29·743	89	80	66	S W	8·9	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	29·764	29·805	88	80	69	E S E	3·8	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·662	29·755	88	75	52	S W	11·4		KS	m
	23rd	10	29·751	29·845	75	72	85	N	3·3	0·10	N	d, u
		16	29·601	29·694	79	72	69	N N W	5·4	...	KS	u.
	24th	10	29·573	29·665	84	73	56	N N E	4·3	...	CK, K	m
		16	29·469	29·560	88	76	55	W S W	3·9	...	K, KS	v
Madras.	Apl. 17th	10	29·864	29·894	91	77	50	S by W	8	...	......	c
		16	29·704	29·734	89	77	56	S E	12	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·824	29·854	91	77	50	S W by S	11	...	......	b
		16	29·686	29·716	90	74	44	S E by E	9	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·837	29·867	87	79	68	S E by E	4	...	......	b, c
		16	29·760	29·790	89	80	66	E	9	...	......	cloudy.
	20th	10	29·856	29·886	89	79	62	E by N	7	...	......	c
		16	29·724	29·754	89	80	66	E by N	10	...	......	c
	21st	10	29·808	29·838	91	78	53	N E	11	...	......	c
		16	29·682	29·712	88	79	65	E N E	12	...	......	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29·781	29·811	90	76	50	W N W	7	...	......	cloudy
		16	29·667	29·697	89	77	56	E N E	16	...	......	c
	23rd	10	29·775	29·805	91	77	50	N	6	...	......	b
		16	?	?	88	78	62	E S E	15	...	......	b
Cuttack.	Apl. 17th	10	29·683	29·764	92	80	57	S S W	7·0	...	......	b
		16	29·516	29·597	101	82	42	S S W	4·3	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29·683	29·764	93	80	54	S S W	5·0	...	... ..	b
		16	29·532	29·613	104	81	39	S S W	4·6	...	K, N	u
	19th	10	29·759	29·841	89	80	66	W S W	5·5	0·20	C	b
		16	29·657	29·738	92	79	54	S S W	7·9	...	CK, N, C	
	20th	10	29·787	29·869	89	79	62	S	5·4	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29·640	29·721	91	79	56	S S W	5·7	...	KS, C	u
	21st	10	29·720	29·801	91	72	36	W	4·6	...	C, CK	
		16	29·593	29·674	96	77	39	S	1·5	...	CK, KC	
	22nd	10	29·716	29·798	86	78	68	S S W	1·3	...	N, C	
		16	29·583	29·664	92	76	45	S S W	7·3	...	C, CK	
	23rd	10	29·698	29·779	86	74	54	E N E	3·5	...	CK	b
		16	29·571	29·653	89	76	52	S	3·9	...	K, N	p
	24th	10	29·616	29·698	88	75	52	N N E	1·3	...	......	b
		16	29·459	29·540	95	77	41	S	4·0	...	K, N	b
Akyab.	Apl. 18th	10	29·853	29·874	88	80	69	S W	1·5	...	......	b
		16	29·758	29·779	88	80	69	S W	5·5	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·906	29·927	89	81	69	S	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·790	29·811	89	82	73	W	7·5	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·913	29·934	89	82	73	W	3·8	...	......	b
		16	29·830	29·851	87	80	72	W	13·1	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·848	29·869	87	80	72	N W	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·684	29·705	87	80	72	W	12·5	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·893	29·914	78	72	73	N E	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·725	29·746	84	75	64	N E	6·5	...	... ..	b
	23rd	10	29·790	29·812	72	70	90	N	4·1	0·86	......	r
		16	29·649	29·671	74	72	90	E	8·5	...	......	d
	24th	10	29·636	29·658	75	74	95	N	6·5	0·70	......	o
		16	29·557	29·579	79	77	90	S S W	5·7	...	......	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Value of cargo.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Mds.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Value of cargo.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Mds.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
											LOCAL TRAFFIC.															
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
15	Paddy ...	1,620	810	2,284	82	2,317	21 2 0	...	35	Empty boats..	...	...	11,853	...	...	169 2 0	...	94	Local ...	5,786	14,682	451	9,948	110 0 8	...	ing month of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice and
18	Jaggery ...	1,838	8,180	2,893	103	1,744	17 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	Govt. stores	...	...	423	13,112	169 2 0	...	
1	Gingelly ...	117	468	156	6	164	2 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Hides ...	45	450	60	2	62	0 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Cotton ...	100	1,000	156	6	96	0 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Jute ...	666	3,330	1,032	37	870	10 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Timber ...	50	200	202	7	112	1 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Ghooting lime...	1,350	244	2,178	78	2,496	25 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Empty boats ...	...	...	2,658	95	1,867	23 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Passenger boats.	...	...	968	35	720	8 8 8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	Total ...	5,786	14,682	12,587	451	9,948	110 0 8	...	35		...	...	11,853	423	13,112	169 2 0	...	129		5,786	14,682	874	23,060	279 2 8	...	
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.															
83	Paddy ...	14,070	7,035	19,577	...	...	271 12 0	...	1	Doors ...	48	96	96	...	...	1 2 0	...	330	Local ...	49,324	2,33,034	3,417	1,43,514	1,339 5 10	...	
34	Rice ...	10,985	10,985	17,245	...	...	253 12 0	...	32	Walling stones	12,920	199	24,401	...	...	359 4 0	...	85	Govt. stores	22,023	436	1,666	69,972	675 11 8	...	
48	Gingelly ...	12,324	49,376	22,483	...	...	307 14 0	...	27	Rubble stones	9,055	141	14,562	...	...	214 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Jaggery ...	690	3,450	1,067	...	...	14 10 0	...	23	Empty boats .	...	...	6,555	...	...	85 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Hides ...	900	9,000	1,796	...	...	26 10 0	...	2	Passengers' boats ...		...	1,027	...	...	15 7 8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Timber ...	690	1,305	1,270	...	...	18 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Spices ...	7,398	1,46,500	12,314	...	...	179 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Salt ...	350	1,750	306	...	...	7 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Gram ...	400	600	686	...	...	7 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Dry fish ...	420	2,300	768	...	...	9 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Sâl planks ...	80	80	147	...	...	1 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	Oil cake ...	710	611	1,068	...	...	14 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

3	White stone ...	250	4	381	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lime ...	200	38	855	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
·87	Empty boats ...	...	...	12,673	...	...	161 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
·17	Passengers' boats ...	...	...	3,584	...	...	53 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
380	Total ...	49,394	2,33,084	95,686	3,417	1,43,514	1,339 5 10	...	85	22,023	436	46,641	1,666	69,972	675 11 8	...	415		71,347	2,33,470	5,083	2,13,496	2,015 1 6	...
434	Total ...	55,110	2,47,716	1,08,275	3,868	1,53,462	1,449 6 6	0 1·8	120	22,023	436	58,494	2,089	83,084	844 13 8	1·9	544		77,133	2,48,152	5,957	2,36,546	2,294 4 2	1·8
557	Total of same month last year	...	3,97,184	1,40,675	5,023	1,99,908	1,874 14 4	0 1·8	140	...	7,291	55,496	1,982	83,244	693 10 0	1·6	697		...	4,04,475	7,005	2,83,152	2,568 8 4	1·7
										MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.* Nil.														
3	Bamboos, No. 1250 ...	...	16	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Local ...	...	16	...	...	1 1 4	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. stores	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
3	Total ...	...	16	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		...	16	...	...	1 1 4	...
										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
3	Bamboos, No. 5700 ...	...	143	...	...	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Local ...	...	679	...	...	58 2 0	...
11	Timbers, No. 104	...	536	...	...	...	43 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Total ...	...	679	...	...	...	58 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		...	679	...	...	58 2 0	...
17	Total ...	...	695	...	...	...	59 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17		...	695	...	...	59 3 4	...
5	Total of same month last year	...	1,043	...	...	...	119 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		...	1,043	...	...	119 1 8	...
441	Grand Total ...	55,110	2,48,411	1,08,275	3,868	1,53,462	1,508 9 10	...	120	22,023	436	58,494	2,089	83,084	844 13 8	...	561		77,133	2,48,847	5,957	2,36,546	2,353 7 6	...
562	Grand Total of same month last year ...	...	3,98,227	1,40,675	5,023	1,99,908	1,994 0 0	...	140	...	7,291	55,496	1,982	83,244	693 10 0	...	702		...	4,05,518	7,005	2,83,152	2,687 10 0	...

The tollage under "private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 465, compared with the correspond paddy having ceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
29	Gingelly, &c.	4,575	18,300	6,099	218	7,359	88 0 8	...
3	Timbers ...	1,080	8,294	1,440	51	1,749	21 6 0	...
13	Straw ...	1,097	843	1,783	64	945	16 3 7	...
4	Salt ...	261	1,305	555	20	600	7 0 0	...
2	Dry fish ...	190	1,900	842	12	415	4 14 0	...
19	Paddy ...	467	233	936	33	331	4 8 9	...
1	Cotton ...	800	3,000	413	15	339	4 0 0	...
2	Firewood ...	214	21	462	16	209	3 6 0	...
1	Bamboo mats	68	340	168	6	204	2 4 0	...
5	Rice ...	115	115	233	8	83	1 13 2	...
1	Bamboos ...	140	17	192	7	103	1 12 0	...
1	Jaggery ...	45	225	99	4	42	0 7 2	...
2	Rosin ...	33	264	44	1	17	0 7 0	...
3	Yam ...	36	72	99	4	27	0 6 9	...
2	Castor seed ...	23	80	31	1	12	0 4 11	...
1	Pumpkin, &c.	12	9	24	1	5	0 1 8	...
1	Ghee ...	4	160	6	...	2	0 0 11	...
61	Empty boats..	...	...	3,769	135	3,360	40 14 7	...
151	Total ...	8,660	29,678	16,695	596	15,802	197 15 2	0 2·4
64	Total of same month last year ...	1,907	3,269	5,419	194	2,597	37 5 5	0 2·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
14	Ghooting lime ...	3,935	738	6,130	219	4,456	55 14 0	...
15	Firewood	4,878	488	7,091	253	1,520	34 10 0	...
3	Laterite stone ...	1,220	19	2,440	87	173	12 0 0	...
1	Iron girder	365	3,650	565	20	686	8 4 0	...
4	Charcoal..	1,092	1,635	1,492	53	356	7 6 0	...
1	Straw ...	296	92	476	17	578	7 2 0	...
2	Mile posts	600	75	1,050	38	38	5 4 0	...
2	Sand ...	294	3	494	18	18	2 4 0	...
1	Soorkee .	147	15	247	9	9	1 2 0	...
35	Empty boats ...	...	...	5,772	206	1,707	32 2 0	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,541	166 0 0	0 3·3
21		1,078	137	6,415	229	5,290	67 2 6	0 2·4

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
151	Local ...	8,660	29,678	596	15,802	197 15 2	0 2·4	the private traffic is due to the opening of the Janapore Lock. repairs from 23rd February 1876.
78	Govt. stores	12,827	6,715	920	9,541	166 0 0	0 3·3	
229		21,487	36,393	1,516	25,343	363 15 2	0 2·7	
85		2,985	3,406	423	7,887	104 7 11	0 2·5	

															Miscellaneous											
...	Timbers No. 43	...	172	...	...	...	15 14 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Local ...	...	173	...	...	34 13 10	...	The increase of Rs. 196 in The canal was closed for
...	Bamboo poles, No. 84 ...	...	1	...	...	..	0 2 3	...										117	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	......	...	
12	Passengers, No. 113 ...	..	...	...	...	...	18 13 7	...	117	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
12	Total ...	...	173	...	...	...	34 13 10	...	117		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	129		...	173	...	...	34 13 10	...	
...	Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	375	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	1		...	375	...	...	75 0 0	...	
163	Grand Total...	8,660	29,351	16,695	596	15,802	232 13 0	...	195		12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,511	66 0 0	...	358		21,487	36,566	1,516	25,343	398 13 0	...	
64	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,907	3,269	5,419	194	2,697	37 5 5	...	22		1,078	512	6,415	229	5,290	142 2 6	..	86		2,985	3,781	423	7,887	179 7 11	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
26	Paddy ...	6,886	4,305	10,852	388	4,650	27 2 2	...
2	Brinjal ..	13	6	25	1	8	0 1 0	...
1	Dry fish ...	73	50	260	9	139	0 10 5	...
3	Tundy grass ...	952	110	1,425	51	714	8 9 0	...
2	Charcoal ...	268	35	512	18	237	1 4 5	...
2	Straw ..	420	40	784	28	112	1 15 5	...
47	Empty boats ...	...	...	6,422	229	2,849	16 2 5	...
83	Total ...	8,612	4,566	20,280	724	8,709	50 12 10	0 1·1
38	Total of same month last year ...	2,575	1,725	6,453	231	2,907	18 7 3	0 1·2
...	24,600 Bamboos	...	394	...	...	...	20 8 0	...
...	66 Timbers ...	...	168	...	...	...	8 4 0	...
...	Demurrage of 9 boats for 30½ days ..	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...
...	Total ...	...	564	...	...	...	36 6 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
7	Laterite-cut stone	3,107	108	4,598	164	2,464	11 7 10	...
1	Ghooting lime ...	339	110	551	20	434	2 12 0	...
8	Empty boats ...	...	...	1,709	61	1,094	5 11 2	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
16	Total	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	0 0·9
6	Total of same month last year	1,813	133	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1	0 0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
83	Local ...	8,612	4,566	724	8,709	50 12 10	0 1·1	
16	Govt. stores..	3,446	218	245	3,992	19 15 0	0 0·9	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
99	Total	12,058	4,784	969	12,701	70 11 10	0 1·6	
44	Total of same month last year	4,388	1,858	365	4,785	27 13 4	0 1·1	
...	Local ...	...	564	...	...	36 6 0	...	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
...	Total	...	564	...	...	36 6 0	...	

...	Total of same month last year ...	...	325	...	...	...	29 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	325	...	...	29 8 9	...
83	Grand Total...	8,612	5,130	20,280	724	8,709	87 2 10	...	16	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	...	99	12,058	5,348	969	12,701	107 1 10	...
38	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,575	2,050	6,453	231	2,907	48 0 0	...	6	1,813	133	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1	...	44	4,388	2,163	865	4,785	57 6 1	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
16	Coal	2,445	1,275	7,350	...	......	31 2 0	...
26	Cotton	4,310	72,680	8,150	...	......	59 9 0	...
1	Firewood	40	10	80	...	......	0 6 6	...
63	Grain	8,150	22,547	18,370	...	......	122 10 0	...
28	Hides and horns...	2,695	21,880	5,310	...	......	74 7 3	...
45	Jaggery and sugar	5,216	16,391	10,715	...	......	82 9 9	...
6	Metal	680	10,6 0	1,525	...	......	8 12 6	...
201	Miscellaneous ...	15,420	69,343	41,047	...	......	422 9 0	...
28	Oil and oil-seeds ..	3,016	18,745	7,100	...	......	51 14 6	...
161	Paddy and rice ...	23,798	33,475	45,305	...	......	658 14 3	...
34	Piece-goods ...	3,485	2,09,752	8,880	...	......	65 8 9	...
37	Thread	4,130	1,44,547	10,225	...	......	49 11 0	...
64	Garden produce ...	4,,47	14,200	11,270	...	......	118 9 6	...
8	Pottery	190	134	1,530	...	......	12 3 6	...
72	Salt	13,485	60,969	29,750	...	......	339 8 9	...
12	Silk and indigo ...	370	1,03,300	2,215	...	......	13 13 3	...
3	Treasure	150	30,000	300	...	......	9 0 0	...
1	Jute	100	400	225	...	......	0 13 6	...
59	Straw	8,277	2,361	18,075	...	......	82 5 9	...
28	Tobacco	4,050	23,190	8,995	...	......	63 12 3	...
2	Tiles	120	12	300	...	......	1 14 0	...
3	Sand	500	40	1,100	...	......	4 2 0	...
501	Empty boats ...	......	......	38,415	...	......	318 3 6	...
956	Passenger boats ...	......	......	66,070	...	......	629 7 6	...
2,355	Total ...	1,05,113	8,55,851	3,42,302	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3
2,600	Total of same month last year	1,45,759	9,52,961	4,05,025	14,465	2,12,083	4,224 9 9	0 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Total	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total of same month last year	56		10,277	2,110	17,526	625	7,037	135 12 0	0 3

ABSTRACT.

	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
	2,355	Local ...	1,05,113	8,55,851	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3	17 miles during the month; whereas in February 1874 the average
Total	2,355		1,05,113	8,55,851	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3	
Total of same month last year	2,656		1,56,036	9,55,071	15,090	2,19,120	4,360 5 9	0 4	

										Miscellaneous.														
...	Rafts of Timber, Logs, 105 ...	......	1,838	......	...	......	21 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	..	...	......	...	24	Local ...	......	1,838	...	......	172 10 6	...
...	Rafts of Bamboo, No. 100 ...	......	10	......	...	......	0 4 0	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...
...	Passengers, No. 7,524	......	......	......	...	......	145 9 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	5 13 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...
24	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...
24	Total ...	......	1,838	......	...	......	172 10 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	24		......	1,838	...	......	172 10 6	...
8	Total of same month last year	......	1,360	......	...	......	210 8 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	8		......	1,360	...	......	210 9 6	...
2,379	Grand Total ...	1,05,113	8,57,689	3,42,302	12,225	2,09,591	3,394 10 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	2,379		1,05,113	8,57,689	12,225	2,09,591	3,394 10 6	...
2,608	Grand Total of same month last year...	1,45,759	9,54,321	4,05,025	14,465	2,12,083	4,435 2 3	...	56	10,277	2,110	17,525	625	7,037	135 13 0	...	2,664		1,56,036	9,56,431	15,090	2,19,120	4,570 15 3	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average was 14 miles.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

		PRIVATE TRAFFIC.							STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
		APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.							APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.													
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
26	Paddy ...	1,891	2,330	4,115	...	...	46 4 6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		175	Local..	3,643	8,568	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	that Range No. 1 Canal was closed for silt clearance.
7	Rice ...	255	422	705	..	...	7 15 [illegible]	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Hemp ...	6	15	100	...	...	1 2 [illegible]	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	
1	Jaggery ...	15	75	75	...	..	0 13 6	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	
3	Coal ...	610	210	1,400	..	...	15 12 0	...	.		...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		.	...	..	..	..	...	
8	Hatal-wood ...	... ..	420	2,625	...	...	29 8 6	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	. .	
6	Timber ..	.. ...	984	510	...	...	5 3 9	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	
11	Passenger boats	... ..	...	850	...	...	9 11 0	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	
7	Vegetable ...	56	84	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	
73	Empty boats..	......	.....	3,740	...	...	42 5 9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Salt ...	308	1,336	625	...	...	7 0 6	...	.		..	...	..	.	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Potatoe ...	25	75	175	...	...	1 15 6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Tamarind ...	17	51	100	...	...	1 2 0	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Sugar ...	27	250	190	...	...	2 2 3	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Plantain ...	5	5	50	...	...	0 9 0	..	.		.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tobacco ..	35	235	260	...	...	2 15 0	..	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Pottery ...	65	36	280	...	...	3 2 6	..	...		...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Jute ...	3	7	30	...	...	0 5 6	...	.		...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	
3	Betel ...	12	68	275	...	...	3 1 6	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Spices .	25	1,000	275	...	...	3 1 6	...			...	...		.	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Straw ..	......	3	90	...	. .	1 0 3	...	..		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Sundree wood	......	100	400	..	...	4 8 0	...			...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Miscellaneous	28[illegible]	862	670	...	...	7 8 9	.	..		...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
175	Total ...	3,643	8,568	17,755	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	...		..	...	...	..	...	..	..	175		3,643	8,568	641	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	
2,856	Total of same month last year ...	2,07,656	3,24,623	4,77,263	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	0 2·5	.		...	..	.	...	...	...	...	2,856		2,07,656	3,24,623	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	0 2·5	

...	Passengers, No. 57 ..	..	...	.	.		1 6 3		Miscellaneous	1	Local	...	..	.	..	14 3 3		The reason of the returns being so small is
...	Timber, No. 95 ..	...	.	.	.	..	11 14 0		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bamboos, No. 300 ..	..	.	...	..	...	0 15 0	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	
	Total ...	...	..	..	..	..	14 3 3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	14 3 3	...	
...	Total of same month last year ...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
176	Grand Total	3,643	8,568	17,755	634	11,414	212 5 6	..	...	176		3,643	8,568	634	11,414	212 5 6	..	
2,856	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,07,656	3,24,623	4,77,263	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	...	...	2,856	..	2,07,656	3,24,623	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. During the month.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	2,353 7 6	14,194 14 2	2,687 10 0	16,158 11 10	
High Level Canal, Section I	398 13 0	2,381 5 1	179 7 11	1,723 0 4	
Taldandah	107 1 10	701 12 11	57 6 1	821 14 7	
Total .	2,859 6 4	17,578 0 2	2,924 8 0	18,703 10 9	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	3,394 10 6	42,053 9 4	4,570 15 3	30,086 10 9	
Tidal	212 5 6	51,148 1 0	6,655 11 6	19,584 10 6	
Total ...	3,607 0 0	93,201 10 4	11,226 10 9	49,671 5 3	
Grand Total ..	6,466 6 4	1,10,779 10 6	14,151 2 9	68,375 0 0	

The 21st April 1875.

G. A. Searle, *Lieut.-Col.*, s.c.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. — Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. — Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, etc. — Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, etc. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. — Inches during month.	Rainfall. — Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. — Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	215	30	50	80	1,900	63	2,053	78	2	80	3	5	8	2,221	1,959			
		High Level, Section I.	675	169	22	2	24	31	11	42	9	...	9	2	...	2	77	68	....	1·13	1·56
		Taldundah ...	1,300	115·64	...	2	2	154	1	155	9	1	10	17	11	28	195	119			
		Machgong ...	650	56·91	...	...	...	141	5	146	28	...	28	11	12	23	197	76			
	Total of the month ...		...	...	52	54	106	2,316	80	2,396	124	3	127	31	28	61	a2,690	2,220	....	......	......
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	71	...	71	1,952	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	2,220	...	......	......	......
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	575	170·85	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	0·11	0·89	2·21
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	109·10	1,743	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,743	183	......	......	1·46
	Total of the month ...		...	...	1,743	...	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	b1,786	236	......	......	......
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	......	......	......
	Grand total of the month ...		...	..	1,795	54	1,849	2,344	80	2,424	138	3	141	34	28	62	4,476	...	......	......	......
	Grand total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	254	...	254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	...	......	......	......

REMARKS.

a.—The details of Column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa ...	106
Cotton ...	2,314
Wheat ...	2
Huldee ...	10
Garden produce ...	70
Oil-seeds ...	127
Sugarcane ...	61
Total ...	2,690

b.—The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 4 ...	1
Ditto „ 2 ...	16
Ditto „ 1-8...	1,743
Ditto „ 1-6...	12
Ditto „ 1 ...	10
Ditto annas 10 ...	4
Total ...	1,786

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 19th March 1875.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	*Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	15th	29·719	98·8	80·0	145·2	87·7	81·1	77·1	0·72	S	...	198·0	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	16th	·706	101·5	80·0	145·5	88·5	79·6	74·3	·64	S	...	191·9	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	17th	·671	102·5	80·5	147·0	89·4	78·2	71·5	·57	S	...	105·6	..	...	Chiefly clear.
	18th	·685	102·2	81·3	146·2	89·1	79·8	74·2	·63	S	1·0	160·7	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	19th	·756	99·7	80·0	143·0	88·1	78·6	72·9	·62	S by W & S	...	147·3	...	..	Cirrocumuli, clear, and cirri.
	20th	·773	91·8	81·5	135·0	84·8	79·8	76·3	·76	S & S S E	...	163·5	...	○	Overcast and cirrocumuli.
	21st	·733	93·0	80·0	132·0	85·3	79·4	75·3	·73	S S E, S & S by E	...	153·7	...	...	Cirrocumuli, stratoni, and cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	102·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·67
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	4·29

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th April 1875.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·821
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 5th	30·044
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 on the 11th	29·642
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·402
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·892
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·751
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·141
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	81·7
Max. temperature, occurred at 2 & 3 P.M. on the 31st	96·5
Min. temperature, occurred at 5 & 6 A.M. on the 1st	67·7
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	28·8
Mean of the daily max. temperature	91·8
Ditto ditto min. ditto	74·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·3
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	75·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	70·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·1
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·741
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	7·97
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·40
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	136·4
	Inches.
Drizzled 4 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	S by E, S & S W

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10*th April* 1875, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,228	28,711 6 7	2,631 17 9	1,56,389 36	35,685 7 1	3,271 3 4	5,903 1 1
Or per mile of railway	223	181 6 11	16 12 7	988 10	225 8 0	20 13 5	37 6 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	476,193½	3,49,038 7 9	31,995 3 9	17,86,561 24	4,05,206 7 3	37,144 8 2	69,139 11 11
Total for 15 weeks ...	511,421½	3,77,740 14 4	34,627 1 6	19,42,951 20	4,40,891 14 4	40,415 11 6	75,042 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	28,470	18,615 3 11	1,709 2 11	3,55,831 4	67,030 5 8	6,144 9 0	7,853 11 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	180	117 13 2	10 16 0	2,248 22	423 9 2	38 16 7	49 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	470,760	3,44,172 1 10	31,549 2 1	39,04,093 35	7,98,103 12 11	73,159 10 4	1,04,708 12 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17*th April* 1875, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,594	1,234 0 0	123 8 0	20,930 0	667 0 0	66 14 0	190 2 0
Or per mile of railway	271	44 0 0	4 8 0	747 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 16 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	137,116	18,523 0 0	1,852 6 0	2,80,954 0	9,469 0 0	946 18 0	2,799 4 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	144,710	17,757 0 0	1,075 14 0	3,01,884 0	10,136 0 0	1,013 12 0	2,989 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,402	1,096 11 9	109 13 5	16,661 30	605 0 9	60 10 1	170 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	264	39 2 8	3 18 4	595 3	21 9 9	2 3 3	6 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	130,492	19,497 3 0	1,949 14 3	3,00,670 0	10,813 1 6	1,081 6 2	3,031 0 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17*th April* 1875, *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	128,743½	2,05,310 2 3	18,820 1 11	7,55,624 10	*3,04,015 12 3	27,868 2 3	46,088 4 2
Or per mile of railway	.. ..	160 6 11	14 14 2	....	237 8 11	21 15 6	36 9 8
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,773,007½	27,69,278 10 7	253,850 10 10	1,35,93,844 0	56,69,524 0 0	519,706 7 4	773,556 18 2
Total for 15 weeks	1,901,751	29,74,588 12 10	272,670 12 9	1,43,49,468 10	59,73,539 12 3	547,574 9 7	820,245 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,787	1,57,739 1 4	14,459 8 4	15,33,840 10	6,34,076 15 5	58,178 14 6	72,638 2 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	123 4 2	11 6 0	... ..	495 15 0	45 9 2	56 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,680,883	25,60,213 14 8	234,686 5 6	2,33,27,412 20	90,23,225 6 5	909,628 19 11	11,44,315 5 5

* Deducted Rs. 10,000 amount of Hooghly Bridge Tolls payable to Government on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17*th April* 1875, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,368	33,389 15 3	3,060 13 1	78,025 10	23,890 8 0	2,189 0 11	5,240 14 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	149 3 7	13 13 7	.. ..	106 11 8	9 15 8	23 9 3
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	76,097	2,89,541 14 9	26,541 6 10	13,60,986 20	3,91,591 11 6	35,895 18 2	62,437 5 0
Total for 15 weeks ...	82,465	3,22,930 14 0	29,601 19 11	14,39,011 30	4,15,472 3 6	38,084 19 1	67,686 19 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,486	15,548 14 6	1,425 6 4	1,50,421 20	45,851 4 0	4,203 0 8	5,628 7 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	69 7 11	6 7 5	......	204 14 9	18 15 8	25 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	78,150	2,80,468 0 6	25,709 11 5	18,75,894 0	5,35,925 5 6	49,126 9 9	74,836 1 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

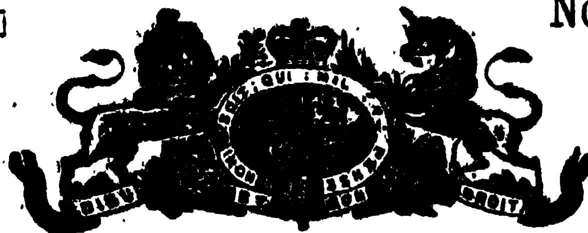
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,460	1,087 0 0	108 14 0	8,645 0	643 0 0	64 6 0	173 0 0
Or per mile of railway	54	40 0 0	4 0 0	317 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	6 7 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	24,912	18,013 0 0	1,801 6 0	93,179 0	7,714 0 0	771 8 0	2,572 14 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	26,372	19,100 0 0	1,910 0 0	101,824 0	8,357 0 0	835 14 0	2,745 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,259	959 15 8	96 0 0	8,793 30	613 0 3	61 6 0	157 6 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	46	35 3 8	3 10 6	322 28	22 7 11	2 5 0	5 15 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,723	18,178 11 5	1,817 17 6	1,28,312 30	9,164 6 3	916 8 9	2,734 6 0

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, when asking for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities, he said that we should take the Bill of 1872 as the general model, throwing out such provisions of it as had not met with the approval of the Governor-General, and against which general opposition was expressed. He said that it would not be the object of the present Bill to increase taxation, and he thought hon'ble members would find that the Bill fulfilled those conditions.

In the first section a new provision was introduced; he meant one which was not in the Bill passed by this Council in 1872. It would be inconvenient that it should be necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor, the moment this Bill became law, again to notify all the municipalities; and therefore the first section provided that this Act should at once be in force in every municipality which was now under the District Municipal Improvement Act of 1864, and in every town which was under the District Towns' Act of 1868. The Bill would at once take the place of those two Acts in the towns in which they were now in force, and the mode of taxation which was in force in each town under those Acts would continue to be in force under the new Act until any special alteration was made. Then clause (*b*) gave the Lieutenant-Governor power to extend the Act to other towns and places.

The second section, with the schedule to which it referred, repealed eleven Acts, and got rid altogether of them from the Statute Book.

Passing on to the 2nd chapter, the 5th and following sections were of importance. The provisions of the old Bill had been adhered to as regards the tracts of country which might be made first class municipalities; there must be a minimum of 15,000 inhabitants, and the average number of inhabitants must be not less than 2,000 to the square mile; for first class municipalities those limits had been adhered to.

The old Bill provided for second and third class municipalities,—rural communes, as the late Lieutenant-Governor called them. The third class had been thrown out altogether in this Bill, and other limiting conditions had been imposed as to the tracts which might be declared second class municipalities. It was provided that such tracts must contain at least 1,000 inhabitants, and the average number of at least 500 to the square mile, of half the density of the population of a first class municipality. It was provided that the majority of the adults must be employed in non-agricultural occupations; and when the nucleus for these municipalities had been obtained under this provision, section 8 provided that other places, not being more than half a mile distant from one another, might be joined so as to form a union. This was to meet the case of places which might be called suburbs of the towns which were created municipalities. It would be seen that, as a consequence of not adopting the third class municipalities of the old Bill, all the provisions of Part XII of that Bill, as to village chowkeedars and chakran lands, which were objected to, fell out of the new Bill, which left the existing law intact upon those subjects.

The third chapter treated of municipal authorities and the constitution of municipalities, of which he would notice the chief points. The Lieutenant-Governor might direct the election of not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners by votes of the rate-payers. He might remove a Commissioner for certain reasons which were specified in section 14, for corruption or continued neglect to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, or otherwise to discharge his duty as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee. The Magistrate of the district or division of a district in which a municipality was situated, as the case might be, was *ex officio* to be Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor might also appoint other persons, holders of appointments under Government, to be *ex officio* Commissioners, but under the proviso that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners should be persons holding in the Judicial, Police, or Revenue departments of the Government service salaried offices, of which the functions were exercised within the district in which the municipality was situated, unless such persons were elected Commissioners otherwise than by appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor. The 17th and following sections provided for the retirement of the Commissioners by rotation. It was desirable to have new blood among the Commissioners; but it was provided that any retiring Commissioner might be re-appointed, so that the services of any one who was particularly valuable amongst the Commissioners could be retained. The time of service of the Commissioners was limited to three years ordinarily; but it would evidently be very inconvenient to have all the Commissioners retiring simultaneously at the expiration of the third year from the first appointment of the Commissioners, and therefore a mechanism was provided in section 18 by which one-third of the Commissioners should

retire in each year up to the end of the third year, so that the Commissioners would only lose one-third of its members in any one year. Section 23 provided that the Commissioners should elect their own Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that such Vice-Chairman might be removed by a resolution of the Commissioners in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners should have voted.

The second part of the chapter provided that the Commissioners under the Act should succeed to the rights and liabilities of the Commissioners, Committees, and Punchayets appointed under the old Acts, of which it took the place.

In part 3 of the same chapter, of the mode of transacting the business of the Municipality, it would be noticed that the quorum in a first class municipality was five, and in a second class municipality three. Section 37 defined that the Chairman should, for the transaction of the business of the Commissioners, exercise all the powers of the Commissioners, provided that the Chairman should not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or exercise any powers which were directed to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Part 4 of the same chapter provided for Ward Committees—off-shoots of the municipal body, whom they might cause to be elected or might appoint to perform any duties which the municipal body might delegate to them in any specific parts of the Municipality; such Committees would elect their own Chairman.

Part 5 related to the liabilities of the Commissioners and Ward Committees. It was provided as usual that no Commissioner or officer or servant of the Commissioners should be interested in any contract made with the Commissioners, and so on.

Chapter 4 was in regard to the municipal fund and its application. By section 48, the first charge on that fund was the payment of police, such police as, under the power laid down in this Act, should have been fixed by the Government as sufficient for each municipality. This was one of the compulsory charges which the Commissioners must meet. There was also one other compulsory charge, which would be found in the last section of the Bill; it was that entailed by the duty of keeping up such portions of district roads (the lines of road which outside the municipalities were kept up by the Road Cess Committee,) as fell within the municipal limits. The last section of the Bill provided means by which the Government could enforce the performance of these two duties. If the Commissioners did not themselves pay the amount which was due for police, and if they failed to keep up those portions of the main arteries of communication which lay within their own municipality, then the Lieutenant-Governor might take the matter out of their hands, might supersede them *pro hac vice*, and authorize the Magistrate to levy the money and perform the duties himself. With these two exceptions, it was left optional with Municipal Commissioners to spend money on the objects specified in section 49, viz. the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, wharves, embankments, channels, drains, bridges, and tanks; the supply of water and lighting of roads, and other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants; the diffusion of education, and with this view the construction and repair of school-houses, and the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid; the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries; the promotion of vaccination; and for carrying out the purposes of the Act generally. When he said it was left optional with them, he meant that no special procedure was provided in this Act by which these things could be done, or by which the Municipal Commissioners could be forced to do them.

One main difference between this Bill and that of 1872 was that section 168 of the old Bill made it compulsory upon the Municipality to contribute towards vernacular education. That was one of the clauses to which the Governor-General objected, and others also. The clause had been omitted, and it had been left optional with the Municipal Commissioners to contribute to this object of education, whether vernacular or higher.

Another very important item which appeared in the old Bill had been omitted. In the old Bill, one of the objects for which Municipal Commissioners

might expend their funds was the support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress. That was not considered to be a legitimate object of expenditure of the municipal funds, and therefore it had been omitted from the present Bill.

Then followed the provisions as to the accounts and preparation of estimates. The Commissioners were to send their estimates to the Magistrate, who would pass them on to the Commissioner of the division with his remarks. The Commissioner might return them with any objection which he might have to make, and these would be considered by the Municipal Commissioners at a special meeting called for the purpose, and the decision of the majority of the Commissioners attending at such meeting would, subject to the provisions of section 56, be final. In other words, there was no power reserved either to the Magistrate or the Commissioner of the division to over-rule the decision to which the majority of the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting might adhere. MR. DAMPIER hoped this fulfilled to the satisfaction of hon'ble members the intention of making the Municipal Commissioners free of control.

The municipal accounts would be audited by such person as the Lieutenant-Governor would direct; and section 59 provided that the municipalities should be bound to contribute towards the cost of such establishment as might be necessary in the offices of the Magistrate and the Commissioner of the division for municipal duties. The work thrown upon them was occasionally very heavy, in such districts especially as the 24-Pergunnahs, where there was a very large number of municipalities.

Chapter 5 was the most important of all, and differed materially from the provisions of the old Bill. He said, in asking leave to introduce the Bill, that it would not be the object to increase taxation, and that they should retain only those taxes which were familiar. Accordingly they had thrown out the following taxes, which appeared as alternative taxes in the old Bill: the tax upon trades and callings, the tax upon processions, the octroi duties, the duties upon boats moored within the limits of municipalities. These four taxes they had thrown out, and the scheme of the present Bill was this. There were two main taxes alternative to one another, either of which the Commissioners might adopt for their municipality. The first was a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the municipality, according to their circumstances and their property within the municipality. This was nothing but the old and most familar mode of municipal taxation in Bengal,—the mode under the Chowkidaree Act of 1856 and the District Towns' Act. It was a rough method of taxation, but there was to be said for it that it was well understood, and that several of the municipalities which were now under the District Municipal Improvement Act,—the more advanced municipalities—in which the more strictly accurate mode of taxation, by a percentage on the annual value of all holdings situated within the Municipality, was in force; several of these municipalities which had this more perfect mode of taxation had cried out that it was not suitable to their circumstances, and had asked for a law which would enable them to impose the more primitive mode, which was called in this Bill a tax upon persons occupying holdings according to their circumstances and property within the municipality.

For those municipalities which preferred the more perfect and more advanced form of taxation; it was allowed, as an alternative, to impose a tax on the annual value of holdings. That was also a well-known mode of taxation now. In the case of both these taxes the Bill adhered to the maximum imposed on each by the existing law; so there was no increase of taxation in respect of them.

Besides these two main taxes, were three minor taxes, one or all of which might be imposed in any municipality,—the tax upon carriages, horses, and other animals, the fees on the registration of carts, the tolls on ferries and roads. Wherever there was a ferry, there must be tolls charged; the Municipal Commissioners could scarcely be expected to incur the cost of maintaining a ferry for nothing. A toll upon roads was optional, and might be imposed or not according to the discretion of the Commissioners. Then as to the fee on the registration of carts: this was in force in some municipalities now, and would certainly not be adopted by any municipality except those which were towns of some importance, and in which carts were generally employed for purposes of trade. As to the tax upon carriages, horses, and other animals, it was obvious

that this was a tax on luxuries, which it was quite right to impose wherever there were enough of carriages and animals to make the imposition of the tax remunerative.

Part 3 of this chapter contained provisions as to the mode of assessing and levying taxes; these provisions had been rearranged, but it was not necessary to notice them now.

As to Part 5, regarding the tax upon carriages and animals, he would only notice that in the old Bill the schedule imposed a tax upon bullocks. He had omitted that as undesirable; and even where a town was of such extent that carts were extensively employed within it for other than agricultural purposes, he thought the fee on the registration of carts was the better way of levying the tax. As it stood in the old Bill, there was no limit whatever as to the class of bullocks to be taxed, and no exception made as to bullocks employed in agriculture or any other.

Chapter VII related to municipal police. The provisions of Parts 7 and 8 of the old Bill had been objected to by the Governor-General, who did not approve of the relations between the Government and the municipality in regard to police being altered so summarily, so that the sections of the present Bill maintained the relations between the Government and the municipality as to the police, and the status of the municipal police, as they stood under existing laws.

The chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths had been omitted. It was a reproduction of the Act which existed upon that subject. The Act could not properly be struck out of the statute book, because it might be made applicable to places other than municipalities. As they could not get rid of the Act altogether, he saw no advantage in reproducing its provisions here; so that in the place of the chapter which appeared in the last Bill, this Bill merely provided in one section that every first class municipality should, and every second municipality might, provide for the registration of births and deaths within the limits of their jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1873 (for registering births and deaths).

Similarly, he had omitted chapter 6 of Part XI of the old Bill, which was a reproduction of the Act relating to the prohibition of inoculation in certain tracts of Bengal. That Act might also be applied, and he believed had been applied, to places other than municipal towns, and therefore could not be wiped off the statute book. As it must remain there, he thought it might as well remain under its own number and year than be imported bodily into this Bill. The Bill provided that vaccination was one of the objects for which the Commissioners might contribute, and left it to the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise the powers, under the special Act, of prohibiting inoculation in any municipality in which he should think that sufficient arrangements had been made to provide means for vaccination.

Chapter 9, relating to municipal regulations, need not be noticed in detail. He would only call attention to section 155, which was introduced in reference to a case which arose at Serampore, where the Magistrate declared a certain thing to be an illegal obstruction, and the Commissioners proceeded to remove the obstruction, for which they were sued, and it was held that the Magistrate's order did not protect them while carrying it out. Section 155 ran thus:—

"An order made by the Magistrate under either of the two last preceding sections shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute lawful orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act No. XVIII of 1850 (for the protection of judicial officers)."

Chapter 11 provided that the Commissioners might make bye-laws, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and sections 186, 187, and 188 provided penalties for infringements of such provisions of the Act as would not be ordinarily punishable under the Penal Code. He had already noticed the effect of the last section of the Bill, which was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Magistrate to do certain things if the Municipal Commissioners should fail to do them.

With these remarks he would move that the Bill be read in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, phœnix-like, this Bill had risen from the ashes of the old Bill, which was vetoed by His Excellency the

Viceroy for reasons well known to this Council. It appeared from the lucid statement which the hon'ble member had made that he had taken great care in revising it. The old Bill was open to diverse grave objections, and although the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had removed many of those objections, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was not prepared to say that he had been completely successful. He had cursorily compared the new Bill with the old one, and pointed out some of the provisions which he had eliminated from the present Bill. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would venture to call the attention of the Council to some of the salient points in the present Bill which he thought required modification and amendment. First, as to the creation of municipalities. The hon'ble mover had explained that he had retained the provision of the old Bill defining first class municipalities. That provision was that first class municipalities should comprise a tract of country containing at least 15,000 inhabitants, and the average of the population to the square mile should not be less than 2,000. Now hon'ble members of this Council, who were conversant with the constitution of mofussil municipalities, were doubtless aware that the formation of municipal unions was productive of great hardship and heartburning in the mofussil. A town was taken as the centre of a municipal union, and all outlying villages were added to it as component parts of that union. Now the municipal fund was generally not so rich as to enable the Commissioners to do equal justice to different parts of the municipal union, and the result practically would seem to be that the poorer rate-payers generally paid for the benefit of the rich. Not to go to a distance, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would invite attention to the constitution of the suburban municipality. Now, that municipality comprised some of the outlying villages about the Salt Water lakes, fishermen's hamlets, which, from their position, could receive, and did practically receive, very little attention; and yet the inhabitants of those villages were made to pay in equal proportion with the inhabitants of the more favoured parts of the municipality. The same observation applied to the Howrah municipality. Whilst the town of Howrah was lighted with gas, the village of Satguchia, for instance, which was about four miles off, had no great attention paid to its wants. He believed the inhabitants of Bally not many months ago petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for separation from the Howrah municipality, because that village did not receive adequate attention. Many other cases might be cited in which it was seen that the inhabitants of the outlying villages comprising the municipal union had, compared with their means, paid more and received less than the residents of the more favoured portions of the municipality. On this ground he would suggest that no village or place should be added to a municipal union which had not at least in the case of first class municipalities, 500 houses, and in the case of second class municipalities which had not 300 houses in it. It was observable that in some cases some villages might not be fit to be associated with a first class municipality, but might well form the centre or part of a second class municipality. But as the section was worded, it left a wide door for the extension of municipal taxation to these comparatively poor villages. It was also worthy of remark that the definition of the word 'place' gave the Government power to include not only a town or suburb, but any village or hamlet in which the majority of the adult male population was chiefly employed in pursuits other than agriculture, however small the size and sparse the population of such village.

Then he came to the constitution of Municipal Boards or Commissions. He observed that this Bill gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the elective system to second class municipalities, but not to first class municipalities. It was not for him to discuss here whether the elective system should be indiscriminately introduced into the mofussil, but it struck him that if it was to be introduced at all, it ought to be introduced first into first class municipalities, and then into second class municipalities, if it worked satisfactorily enough in first class municipalities. But section 12 of the Bill said that the Lieutenant-Governor might at any time direct the whole or any number, not being less than two-thirds, of the Commissioners, to be appointed under the last preceding section. Now the last preceding section referred to second class municipalities only. [The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER: That was an

oversight.] Well, then, considering it was an oversight, he would not proceed further upon that point.

Then he found that the term of office of Municipal Commissioners was limited to three years. He agreed with the hon'ble mover that it was very desirable to infuse new blood into municipalities, but at the same time he might observe that, as an experienced officer, his honorable friend must be well aware that men capable of intelligently exercising the duties enjoined under the Bill were not very plentiful in the mofussil; and that it was therefore not desirable that Municipal Commissioners who had just begun to learn their business, as it were, and to prove themselves useful, should be turned out just when their usefulness would be valued. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not certainly recommend that they should hold office for life, but he thought it would be advantageous to the Municipality if the term of office were extended to a longer period. He was aware that the Bill gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor to reappoint those Commissioners who might prove themselves useful; but on this point he was not quite sure whether the Bill would work to the advantage of the municipality. He need not trouble hon'ble members with any remarks as to how the choice of Government in these matters was or would be practically regulated. He believed they were well aware that practically the nomination of Municipal Commissioners rested with the Magistrates, who selected the members and recommended them to the Government for appointment. Now, by this Bill the Magistrate was appointed *ex officio* Chairman of the municipality; and if any member of the municipality should, by his independence, prove obnoxious to the Magistrate as Chairman, he believed it might be taken as morally certain that that Commissioner was not likely to be recommended for reappointment: so this clause would work to the positive detriment of the Municipal Board and the tax-payers. In fact, the provisions limiting the appointment of Municipal Commissioners to three years, and giving the power to the Government of reappointment, would together have a tendency to the suppression of independence in the municipal board. He would therefore recommend that where the elective system would be introduced, it should be left as a matter of course to the electors to re-elect any member they liked. But where the Commissioners would be nominated by the Government, he was of opinion that the elective principle might be conceded in so far that the Municipal Commissioners should have the power of re-electing any retiring member they might think fit. In that case the independence of the members would be secured.

Then he observed that whether the Municipal Commissioners were elected by the ratepayers or nominated by the Government, the Magistrate must be *ex officio* Chairman. He thought it would be hardly consistent that where the power of election should be given to the ratepayers, the elected Commissioners should have the right of electing their own Chairman. He must confess that at present the minor Municipalities' Act, which was prepared, he believed, by the hon'ble mover—he meant Act VI of 1868—relating to second class municipalities, was more liberal on this point; for it allowed the Commissioners to elect their own Chairman. Section 36 of Act VI of 1868 said that, subject to the provisions thereinafter contained, every Committee should elect one of its members to be Chairman and another to be Vice-Chairman. Now, if this hon'ble Council thought it proper, and intended to give power to the Commissioners of second class municipalities under Act VI of 1868 to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, he thought that it would be consistent if they conceded this power also to the first class and second class municipalities under the Bill. He observed that the Vice-Chairman might be elected by the Commissioners; but it was also provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might sanction the election permanently, or for a term of years, of a salaried Vice-Chairman, and he did not perceive the consistency of that provision. If any unsalaried Vice-Chairman might be elected by the Commissioners, why should not the salaried Vice-Chairman be similarly elected or appointed without reference to the Lieutenant-Governor. This provision was scarcely consistent with the theory of independence, which he believed this Bill contemplated to secure to the Municipal Commissioners.

Then, again, with regard to the removal of the Commissioners, the power given by section 14, appeared most arbitrary. He admitted that this power existed under the present law; but as the present opportunity was taken to amend the law where it was defective, grave defects of this kind ought to be corrected. It provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might from time to time accept the resignation of any Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee appointed or elected under this Act, and might remove any such Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee for corruption or continued neglect to attend the meetings of the Commissioners—it was not mentioned for what period—*or otherwise to discharge his duty* as Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee. He thought that the word 'otherwise' was very indefinite, and the defect under notice should be remedied.

He would now turn to the chapter relating to the application of the municipal fund. Now, the first charge on the fund was the maintenance of the municipal police. He believed hon'ble members were aware that a considerable proportion of the municipal income in the mofussil, particularly in the case of second class municipalities, was appropriated to the payment of the police. This was a standing subject of complaint, and he wished some provision was made to limit the percentage of expenditure for municipal police. If a comparison were made between the sums paid for police and the expenditure for legitimate municipal purposes, he believed it would be found that the bulk of the municipal income in second class municipalities went towards the support of the police. Then he found in section 49 that the Municipal Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, might apply the municipal fund to the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, wharves, embankments, channels, drains, bridges, and tanks. He did not believe it was intended that that provision of the Bill would be carried out to the letter. But it struck him that, by inserting that clause, some of the obligations which now rested on the provincial and local funds of the Government might be transferred to the municipal fund. Now, as to the construction of embankments, wharves, bridges, or channels, he did not think those were legitimate subjects of expenditure for a local municipal fund. Then clause 3 of the same section was also very comprehensive: it provided for the construction of "other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants." The word 'comfort' might be construed in any way the Municipal Commissioners might like, and thus divert the municipal fund to purposes which were not contemplated by this Bill. Music, for instance, might be considered a subject which came within the meaning of this provision.

Then he noticed that a system of municipal federation was contemplated by section 50, under which a municipality might be allowed to contribute to works executed by a neighbouring municipality on the principle that it would benefit the contributing municipality. Now, if this principle were recognized in the case of the Suburban municipality, all the funds of that municipality might be claimed by the Calcutta municipality. The drainage and water-supply of Calcutta had greatly and sensibly contributed to the sanitary improvement of the suburbs. On the same principle the Port Commissioners might ask the Calcutta municipality to contribute to their fund, because the works executed by the Port Commissioners had greatly tended to the comfort of the inhabitants of the town. He thought a municipality should be considered as a distinct unit, and that all works executed by it should be constructed and maintained from its own fund. In these days of decentralization, he did not understand on what principle such a scheme of municipal federation was justified.

Whilst referring to this chapter, he might refer to section 28, which provided that the Government might make over to a municipality hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells which might be found within the municipality. That meant that the obligation of maintaining such institutions might be thrown upon the municipality. Of course it would be discretionary with the Government and the Commissioners to enter into such an arrangement, but he thought that the provision might be worked to the detriment of municipalities; for it was notorious that the funds of mofussil

municipalities were very limited, and it was not therefore just to multiply their obligations. Then he observed that not only were the Commissioners required to maintain their own establishment, but also to maintain the separate establishments for municipal purposes entertained in the offices of the Magistrate and the Commissioner of the division. On that principle the Government of Bengal might as well call upon municipal bodies throughout the country to contribute to the maintenance of the establishment now employed in the Bengal Secretariat for supervising municipal work. The superintendence of municipal administration being a part of the duties of the Magistrate and the Commissioner, it ought to be done by the general establishment of their respective offices, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think a separate contribution should be made from the municipal funds. So far as he could judge from the Bill, it appeared that the establishment and police would absorb a considerable portion of municipal income.

Then he came to municipal taxation. The hon'ble member had explained that the Bill did not contemplate an increase of municipal taxation. The tax upon carriages and animals was one to which, on principle, he did not object, as it was a tax upon luxury, and was intended to be imposed upon that class of tax-payers who would be best able to bear it. He thought, however, that it would be but proper and just that this tax should be confined to first class municipalities,. It would, he believed, be conceded that there was no room for raising such a tax in second class municipalities. The same remarks would apply to the fee upon the registration of carts. He did not think the hon'ble mover intended that carts in rural towns should be taxed; they were so few and far between. He had a decided objection to the levy of tolls on roads. It would be perfectly proper to levy tolls on ferries, because they could not be otherwise maintained. It was true that this tax might be imposed at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners, but he did not think it desirable that such discretion should be given to the Commissioners. As a rule, tolls were not levied now by municipalities, except where ferry funds were applied to the construction of roads. He had received many complaints from persons who had been victims of this system of taxation. He knew a case which had been carried up to the High Court from Howrah. When the Road Cess Bill was before the Council, Mr. Leonard, who was then Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, wrote an able minute pointing out the objection to tolls on roads, and that was assigned as one of the reasons for the imposition of the road cess. He hoped the hon'ble member would see the propriety of omitting the provisions regarding tolls upon roads. The collection of these tolls caused great annoyance, oppression, and hardship, particularly to the poorer classes, who had no means of getting proper redress.

Then, with regard to municipal regulations, he observed that the hon'ble member had made no distinction between first and second class municipalities. If he would kindly refer to his own Act VI of 1868, he would find that he had therein made considerable distinction with regard to conservancy regulations which ought to apply to second class municipalities covered by that Act.

Then he observed that the Bill authorized the Municipal Commissioners to establish municipal markets. Now, considering that the funds of mofussil municipalities were very limited, he thought a municipal market ought to be the last object to which those funds should be applied. The law gave ample power for the regulation and improvement of existing markets; and if the sanitary improvement of private markets could be secured by means of the proper enforcement of the conservancy regulations laid down in the Bill, he did not think it would be desirable to authorize Municipal Commissioners to apply any portion of their funds to the establishment of markets as a speculation, and for competition with private enterprise. He must say, with all deference, that some of the mofussil Magistrates had very queer notions about markets. He heard the other day that a Magistrate wanted to establish a free market out of the municipal funds, and that the private proprietor of a market would suffer a loss of Rs. 500 a year because the Magistrate insisted upon opening a rival free market. With the extensive powers which this Bill would give to Magistrates, he did not know to what extent municipal funds would be diverted to the injury

of proprietors of private markets. He would therefore simply confine the provisions of the Bill in this respect to the regulation and sanitary improvement of private markets.

Then it would appear that under section 204 all the proceedings other than judicial proceedings of the Commissioner or of the Magistrate of the district, except as therein specially provided, should be subject to the control of the Commissioner of the division. Now this provision was not consistent with the theory upon which the Bill had been framed, viz. the propriety of giving the people a full control over the administration of their local affairs by the appointment of Municipal Commissioners. He readily allowed that there ought to be some restriction imposed upon the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners in laying out large sums of money upon works of permanent utility, but as a rule he thought the Municipal Commissioners ought not to be fettered by the supervising control of the Divisional Commissioners. In the case of the Calcutta Municipality, works involving sums of more than Rs. 50,000 had to be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; in the same way a money limit should be prescribed in matters of that kind for mofussil municipalities. But he thought the Commissioner of the division should not be allowed to exercise control over all proceedings of municipal corporations.

With regard to the last section to which the hon'ble member had referred, which rendered it compulsory upon the Commissioners to maintain roads constructed by the Road Cess Committee so far as they were within municipal limits, he had simply to observe that the Municipal Commissioners ought to be allowed a voice in the construction of these roads. He admitted that when a district road passed through a municipality, the Commissioners should maintain the line of road passing through it, but at the same time they ought to be consulted before that line of road was laid down.

Lastly, he came to the bye-laws. The power given to the Commissioners to frame bye-laws was really very great. In fact, it comprised no less than fifteen subjects, and some of these referred to police matters which did not properly come within the cognizance of the Commissioners; and the powers given were so wide and comprehensive, that practically if these powers were exercised, the Commissioners would be vested with the functions of this Council in very many matters. He would not, however, dwell upon these provisions in detail, which might be fitly considered in Select Committee.

THE HON'BLE BABOO JUGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he had but a few words to say, and would be very short. He thought there were many points in regard to which the Select Committee would form their own opinion, but there were one or two particular matters which deserved the consideration of the Council. In the first place, he thought that where the Bill provided for a minimum number of Commissioners, it ought to provide also for a maximum number. This suggestion he made for the following reason. At present there were a number of Commissioners who seldom took interest in the general affairs of the municipality to which they belonged; and yet when there was some question in which the interest of some particular officer or officers of the municipality was concerned, then, and then only, did we see the faces of those Commissioners. For this and other reasons he thought that a maximum number of Commissioners should be fixed.

Then, again, he found in section 30 that the Chairman had absolute power in all matters except those which were left to be settled by the Commissioners at a meeting. He should like to see provision made for the appointment of sub-committees for assisting the Chairman in the deliberation of all matters, except those of general importance, which should be discussed at general meetings.

He also objected to that part of the Bill which provided for the retirement of Commissioners at the end of every three years. The new law, under which the Commissioners were to retain their appointment for three years only, was passed in 1873, and we had already seen the result of it in the suburban municipality. There were some most useful Commissioners who had gone out, and some Commissioners who very seldom took an interest in

municipal matters had been retained. It therefore appeared to him that the provision relating to the appointment of Commissioners for a period of three years was a subject deserving the attention of the Select Committee. He thought that the term of office ought to be extended to seven years, and not less.

There were other important matters, which would no doubt be considered in Select Committee. He did not therefore wish to take up the time of the Council, but he generally agreed with the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) in the opinions which he had expressed.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL had a word or two to say in this matter, with reference to the appointment of Commissioners for three years. He was of opinion that the appointment of Commissioners for three years was in case of the gentlemen who might be appointed. A man might be perfectly willing to accept an appointment and give up a portion of his time for the space of three years, but he might not be willing to undertake the duties of such an office for a longer period. If any gentleman should take a particular liking to the office, and should make himself useful in that department, there was a power of reappointment given under the Bill. Objection to the comparatively short period of appointment was made on the ground that, in case a Commissioner should render himself obnoxious to the Magistrate, he would not be likely to be reappointed. With regard to that, the ADVOCATE GENERAL would remark, as he had on a former occasion pointed out, that in the work of legislation we should not look to extreme cases, but should provide for those which occurred in the ordinary course of things.

He had heard a great many objections made by the hon'ble gentleman opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal), some of which were certainly deserving of consideration. He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member as to the question of imposing tolls upon roads; he thought that that provision should be expunged from the Bill. The provision would probably lead to the oppression of the poor, and he thought it would be a great pity to retain in the Bill a provision which was really objectionable, and which would go but a very little way in augmenting the funds of municipalities.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that he had very little to say in the way of opposition in answer to the remarks of the hon'ble members who had commented upon the Bill. On many points, which the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had mentioned, MR. DAMPIER much inclined to go with him. But as he had told the Council, he had taken up the Bill which this Council had already passed in 1872 as the model of this one; and the various points on which the hon'ble members had commented were points which had been accepted by the Council in the former Bill, of which no disapproval had been expressed by the Governor-General in refusing his assent to the Bill, and against which he was not aware that any general outcry had been raised. He had therefore accepted them in this Bill, not as originating from himself, but as having been adopted by the Council on the former occasion, and which were at any rate such as should not be departed from without full consideration of the Council. On one of the points to which the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had commented, MR. DAMPIER would however express his strong dissent. As long as the administration of these provinces was on the present system, and the Commissioners of divisions were responsible for the administration of their division in every respect—as long as the office of a Bengal Commissioner was such that his division sometimes included a population exceeding that of entire whole administrations outside Bengal—so long, he said, it would not be right to exclude a certain portion of his division from the Commissioner's supervision and control to create *imperia in imperiis;* and therefore upon that point he must differ entirely from his hon'ble friend. He thought the Commissioner's control over municipalities should be reserved, as much as his control over other officials and official bodies working under him.

As to the grievance which was felt regarding the inclusion of outlying villages in municipalities, he was personally aware that this had been felt, and he should be very glad to suggest that the Select Committee should consider such modifications and restrictions as the hon'ble member had proposed.

Then as to the matter of the three years' tenure of office by Commissioners, he felt the force of the hon'ble gentleman's opposition that it strengthened the hands of the official Magistrate as against the non-official Commissioners. This was a sort of point upon which he should be very glad if hon'ble members should take this opportunity of expressing their opinions as a guide to the Select Committee afterwards.

Then as to the bulk of the income of second class municipalities going to the support of the police, he was quite willing to impose a reasonable limit to the amount or proportion of its income which a second class municipality should pay for police. We had found a limit provided by the former Bill; but from the figures which had been supplied to him in respect of existing municipalities and towns, it appeared that the limit imposed by the Bill was so high as to be practically useless.

Then as to section 50, the objection was taken that one municipality should not contribute towards the works of another. It seemed to him a useful provision. He would take as an illustration the suburbs of Calcutta, which were one municipality, and of the adjoining tracts, which had been formed into another municipality or town under Act VI of 1868. Suppose they were to start a scheme of water-supply, and it was desired to make the head of the water-supply in the suburban municipality. He thought the suburban municipality might well say to the adjoining town—"As soon as we have made our head works, you have only to lay your pipes and take water into your streets: therefore we call upon you to contribute a fair share towards the cost of the head-works, of which you will get the benefit." It seemed to him that to meet such a case the section was a good one, because it might come to this, that if there were no section empowering the two municipalities to share expenses in such cases, both would have to go without some benefit which both desired to have. Then as to the establishment of the Magistrate and Commissioner's offices being paid for out of the municipal funds. Municipal administration, as they hoped, was an improved form of administration, and more to the advantage of the people than the ordinary system, which was sufficient for the rural parts of the country in general. Now, to give to a town this improved administration, a more expensive machinery was required. The immediate effect of creating a number of municipalities was that the Magistrate came up for an establishment for the extra work thrown on his office, and so did the Commissioner of the division, who might require one or two clerks in addition to his establishment. He did not think in any case more than this had been asked for.

The necessity of the additional establishment arose out of the arrangements made for giving improved administration to the municipalities or urban populations; and it appeared to him, under these circumstances, that they should expect to pay for these establishments, and not expect payment of these establishments from the general revenues, which was in effect to throw a portion of the charge on the rural population, which did not benefit by the more advanced form of administration.

As to the tax upon horses and carts being limited to first class municipalities, he was inclined to agree with the hon'ble member.

As to the matter of tolls on roads, the question was one which had been widely discussed. He supposed they all agreed, as a general principle, that turnpike gates should be wiped off the face of the earth. Under certain circumstances, however, it might be that want of money would entail on municipalities, in the earlier stages of their existence, evils even worse than turnpike gates. He should be inclined, therefore, to leave it to the option of the Commissioners, who could not raise money enough in other ways, to adopt this plan.

As to bazars and markets, the provisions were taken word for word from the Bill of 1872, and that was another point upon which he thought hon'ble members might take this opportunity of giving the Select Committee the advantage of their individual views.

Again, as to municipal regulations. The hon'ble member opposite had suggested that a distinction should be made between first and second class municipalities. In this also he agreed with the hon'ble member: rather he

should say that it should be declared that such and such sections were applicable to each municipality, as had been done in the law of 1868, to which the hon'ble member had referred. It had appeared to Mr. Dampier that there were certain provisions in the municipal regulations which were rather matters of police, but they were provisions which had been adopted by the Council in the last Bill. It was more easy for the Council now to throw them out than for an individual member to do so.

As to the maximum number of Commissioners, he thought there was something in the objections of the hon'ble member to the right; not that he (Mr. Dampier) feared that there would be any likelihood of having too many Commissioners in mofussil municipalities. Still he should be willing to fix some limit, such as perhaps a number of Commissioners in proportion to the population of the municipality. He did not think that the Chairman should be assisted by sub-committees, as he did not think that this would work in most mofussil municipalities, though it might do so in the suburbs and other places where there were large numbers of Commissioners. He did not see that the Act would bar the Chairman from calling in the advice of sub-committees, but an express provision might perhaps be introduced making the system of sub-committees optional with the Commissioners in large first class municipalities.

He would repeat that he would be glad if any other members would favour the Council now with an expression of opinion for the guidance and assistance of the Select Committee as regards the general questions of markets, tolls on roads, &c.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved that the Select Committee should contain two gentlemen, who had much experience in municipal affairs, and whose services had not been made as much use of in Select Committees of the Council as those of some other gentlemen. He would propose that the Select Committee be composed of the hon'ble Mr. Hogg, the hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, and the mover.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

COMPLETION OF THE DAM ACROSS THE DAMOODUR RIVER.

No. 836—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 1st May 1875.

From—H. J. Reynolds, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 15 of 13th instant, to the Secretary in the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department of this Government, submitting a report from Mr. Weekes, the Officiating Collector of Hooghly, on the completion of the dam across the river Damoodur, and on the flow of the Damoodur water into the Hooghly district through the Kana Nuddee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused this report with much satisfaction, and is glad to observe that a great portion of the cost of the construction of the dam has been met by voluntary subscriptions. His Honor desires that you will be good enough to convey his congratulations to Mr. Whitfield, C.E., on the success which has attended the measures adopted by him for giving a supply of water to the Hooghly district.

3. This correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 15, dated Burdwan, the 13th April 1875.

From—C. T. Buckland, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

With reference to the orders of Government, in the Statistical Department, No. 292R, dated 25th January 1874, and the connected correspondence, I have

the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter No. 29, dated 6th instant, from the Collector of Hooghly, reporting on the completion of the dam across the river Damoodur and on the flow of the Damoodur water into the Hooghly district through the Kana Nuddee.

2. The estimated cost of the construction of the dam is reported to be Rs. 6,439, and the voluntary subscriptions promised for the work amounted to Rs. 5,595. The sum still wanted to make up the cost is therefore Rs. 844.

3. Of the total amount of subscription, Rs. 4,685 were collected up to the 8th instant, leaving a balance of Rs. 910, which are in the course of collection.

4. I beg to suggest that the Collector's report may be published in the supplement to the *Gazette*. The engineering part of the work has been excellently done by Mr. Whitfield, C.E.

No. 29, dated Hooghly, the 6th April 1875.

From—A. Weekes, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the great scarcity of water that exists in this district. I cannot go anywhere without being asked to assist the people to obtain a supply for themselves and cattle. Even in Hooghly itself, water is so scarce that the roads cannot properly be watered. Most of the tanks are dry, and generally in the district only water-holes with a little filthy water are to be met with. Yesterday two applications for assistance were presented by ryots from the north of the district. I have determined to request the zemindars of their villages to assist them. The scantiness and badness of the water probably, in some way or other, aids the development of the cholera poison that has for some time been making itself felt, and perhaps of small-pox and cattle disease, of which there have been several cases.

2. In connection with the same subject, I have the honor to report that the dam across the Damoodur was completed and the water entered the Kana Nuddee on the 9th ultimo, and after a course of 30 miles reached Gopalnuggur on the morning of the 17th, entered the new canal there on the 18th, and through it the Saraswati river bed on the 19th, from whence it began to flow both north and south from Purusotumpore along the dry bed. From this it has taken a long time to come north, as the people were so anxious to dam it up and to turn it into their fields, ponds, and empty watercourses, and the country slopes to the southward; but I have, in communication with Mr. Whitfield, now brought the water in a fine stream to opposite Hooghly by raising the weir leading to the Kuntee river and also checking the flow southwards. The water this morning reached a place within six miles of Tribany, where I saw it flowing along in a strong clear stream. The southern part of the Saraswati was more readily filled. The water for drinking purposes alone is a great boon to the people along the course of the Kana Nuddee and Saraswati. It is beautifully clear and fresh, a great contrast to the old filthy water-holes. The people were really very hard-up for water before, both for themselves and their cattle; and the very winding channel of the latter distributes the water through a considerable range. It is also very generally being used for irrigation, and the ryots declare themselves willing to pay for the water at so much per beegha: as 1 rupee for onions and potatoes, 1 rupee 8 annas for sugarcane, and 8 annas for other crops. Mr. Whitfield is endeavouring to give the people all facilities for irrigation, and pipes are being let into the banks of the canal at certain distances for the purpose. This dry year the whole of the Damoodur water could be made use of in this part of the district, but it has been found necessary to let some pass by the escape channel below the dam at Selimabad. Altogether, I think the measures taken this year have been most successful and beneficial.

This morning heavy rain fell for nearly an hour, which will enable the ryots to prepare their land and give them moisture to sow on. Nearly the whole cost of the operations for bringing the Damoodur water into the district has been met by voluntary subscriptions.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd May 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 3rd* May 1875	6 9	Rainfall at Cutwa 1·53; Culna 3·21; Jehanabad 1·2; Raneegunge ·50; weather very stormy. Cotton, and *teel* oilseed doing well. Cholera and small-pox prevalent; fever decreasing.
	2	Bankoora, 1st „ „	·77	Rainfell almost all over the district on different dates. Sugarcane is being planted; other crops doing well.
	3	Beerbhoom, 1st „ „	·08	Weather cool, and overcast with clouds; a little rain has fallen. There are no crops now on the ground.
	4	Midnapore, 1st „ „	2·55	A very good shower of rain fell on Tuesday, which appears to be general over the whole district. Indigo sowings and first ploughings have been practicable owing to the ample fall of rain.
	5	Hooghly, 1st „ „	1·42	Weather rainy and cold on the 25th, 26th, and 27th April; then hot and stormy, with north wind; 30th April and 1st May high wind, and very hot. Rain has fallen in Chinsurah, Bansbereah, Pandooah, Serampore, Dhoneakhally, Bullagore, Huripal, Chunditolla, and Sudder. The rain will suffice to sow on, but the ponds are empty. Cholera and small-pox less.
		Howrah, 1st „ „	2·04	There was rain for two days during the week throughout the district. Weather warm and cloudy, and strong wind from the south. Reaping of the *boro*, or spring rice, commenced, and ploughing for the early and late rice crops going on. The young sugarcane much benefited by the rain, but more wanted.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 3rd† May 1875.	4·43	Whether hot and evenings cloudy. Rain has fallen throughout the district. The early rice sowings have commenced. Cholera has abated everywhere. Fever increasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 1st May 1875	1·04	Sufficient rain in some parts. Strong winds. As a rule, so far as the district officer has heard, there has not been rain enough for the sowings either of rice or indigo. In Koosteah and Bongong the cultivators have been more fortunate than elsewhere.
	8	Jessore, 1st „ „	·71	The weather has been variable; rain in all the sub-divisions; prevailing wind from the south. The spring crop is being rapidly sown. The rain has done good both to rice and indigo.
	9	Moorshedabad, 1st May 1875.	·23	Weather very hot; small rain-fall at Sudder station—none in sub-divisions. Rain wanted for both growing rice and other crops, and also for enabling ryots to prepare the ground for late crops. Price of common rice has risen a good deal in the interior. Cholera still bad at Gowas station circle. Sixteen deaths during the week. Mild form of small-pox at Soojagunge and Berhampore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 1st May 1875.	·11	Rain in most parts of the district. Cool wind from east. Ploughing being pushed forward energetically in *polyo* or alluvial land. *Kaon* millet and bhadoi, or early rice, and jute being sown, and much already above ground.
	11	Maldah, 1st May 1875	·22	Weather close and cloudy, with high winds. Rain on 25th, 28th, and 30th April Rain is much wanted for the spring and autumn rice crops.
	12	Rajshahye, 1st „ „	·19	There has been moderate rain in many parts of the district during the week—sufficient to affect agricultural prospects. The rice and *teel* oil-seed crops are looking well, and have been assisted by the late rain. More rain is looked for. Cholera is prevalent, principally in the north-east of the district.
	13	Rungpore, 30th April „	·3	Weather very hot and oppressive. Rice sowings nearly finished. Rain wanted for growing crops.
	14	Bogra, 1st May „	·65	Weather fair. There was a fall of rain on the afternoon of the 30th April. Early rice, *teel* oilseed, and jute, promise well.
	15	Pubna, 1st „ „	·42	Weather cloudy; threatening rain; high south-easterly winds. Harvesting of *cheena* millet finished. State of *boro* and *jally* rice good and promising, but rain is much wanted in many parts of the district to facilitate the sowing of the early and late rices. A good fall of rain at Dulye, on the 26th and 27th April, has benefited the crops there. Cholera continues. No report from Serajgunge.

* Telegram of the 3rd May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 3rd May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)				
		Central Districts.—(Cont'd)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 29th April 1875.	·92	Alternate mist and sunshine, with occasional showers of rain: all favorable to the crops. All the crops are doing well.
	17	Julpigoree, 1st May 1875	4·75	Storms and heavy showers. Weather cool and agreeable. All that could be desired for *bhadoi*, or early rice sowings, which is now going on.
		Cooch Behar, 29th April 1875.	1·49	Heavy rains and cold winds. Early rice crop progressing fairly.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 3rd* May 1875	1·44	Rainfall not equally distributed. State of crops good; the rain has done much good.
	19	Fureedpore, 1st „ „	1·55	Weather seasonable, with very high south winds. Prospects of crops excellent. Several cases of cholera at head-quarters.
	20	Backergunge, 29th April 1875.	9 96	Rain has fallen, and ploughing has begun. There is nothing to complain of seriously Cattle-disease still present, but not bad.
	21	Mymensingh, 30th April 1875.	·68	Showers have been heavy but local; 1½ to 2 inches of rain in many places in the district have fallen. A fine crop of *boro* rice, of which about half is cut. Prospects of *aous*, or early rice, favorable; jute sprouting in many localities.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 29th April 1875.	6·17	Very wet weather. About 3 inches of rain fell on the 28th April; heavy rain all over the district; the rain has fallen just when needed. People were looking out for it in order that they might get to work in their fields. Tea has benefited by it. State of crops good.
	23	Noakholly, 29th April 1875.	3·99	Weather cloudy, with stiff breeze blowing from south and south-east, and sometimes from the north-east, and latterly rainy. There was slight rain on 23rd and 24th April, and rather heavy rain on the 27th and 28th idem. The sowing of the early rice is going on. The present rainy weather has improved both cultivation and health. Cholera abating.
	24	Tipperah, 30th April 1875	·11	A few slight showers of rain fell. High easterly and south-easterly gales; weather slightly cooler. At Brahmunberiah 66 inches of rain fell. The spring rice is still being harvested. The early and late rice have been sown under favorable circumstances.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 27th April 1875.	·53	Weather excessively hot during the first part of the week; cloudy during the latter part; some rain has fallen. *Joom*-burning has nearly been finished; tobacco has been gathered; melons being sold in small quantities.
		Hill Tipperah, 1st May 1875.	1 73	Unsettled weather. No change to report. Prices stationary.
BEHAR				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 3rd* May 1875	·59	Half inch of rain fell on the night of the 2nd May; weather cool since. No crops on ground except *cheena* millet, sugarcane, water-melon and *kakri* melon. Cholera still prevalent, but nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 1st May „	Nil	Weather dry and seasonable; highest reading of dry maximum thermometer during the week was 110 degrees. No crops on the ground; *rubbee* thrashed and being carried. Cholera reported as slightly prevalent in some parts of the district.
	28	Shahabad, 1st „ „	Nil	Weather clear and hot; prevailing wind east. Cold weather crops are almost harvested, and being brought to the markets. *Cheena* millet, sugarcane, and mango crops, promise well. Cholera in parts of the district.
	29	Durbhunga, 1st „ „	·01	Weather cool, with east winds. Heavy rain—in one place six inches, in others from two to three inches—has fallen in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, benefiting the indigo crop and facilitating preparation of the soil for next crop. Slighter falls of rain in the Tajpore and head-quarters sub-division. Cholera cases still reported, but in fewer numbers than before.
	30	Mozufferpore 1st „ „	1·1	Weather hot; some rain has fallen. The fields are being prepared for *bhadoi*, or early crops, and *cheena* and *kawnee* millets are being sown rapidly. The late rain has been beneficial to the crops already sown, and to indigo. In Jallah and Kutrah thanas cholera has broken out, and is spreading rather rapidly.
	31	Sarun, 1st „ „	·50	Weather hot and dry; east wind prevailed during the early part of the week; west winds have recommenced. Rain fell on the night of the 28th April, preceded by strong wind and dust-storms. *Cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo, promise well; the early rice and *moong* pulse are being sown. The late rain has benefited the crops. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 30th April 1875.	·40	Rain has been threatening throughout the district, and east wind prevailing. Heavy rain fell on the night of the 28th April, which has done a great deal of good. The wind has been steadily from the east. The prospects of indigo, which is the only important growing crop at present, are most excellent.

* Telegrams of the 3rd May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Mongbyr, 1st May 1875	Nil	Fair weather; no change since last week. Harvest is gathered in. Rain is now wanted.
34	Bhagulpore, 3rd* „ „	·71	The rain which has fallen in the sudder sub-division should have good effect. Good fall of rain in Soopool and Mudehpoora sub-divisions. *Moong* pulse and bhadoi, or early rice, in Soopool much benefited by rain. General health good.
35	Purneah, 1st May 1875	·51	East wind, up to the last two days of the week; weather cloudy and stormy. Rain fell on Wednesday, in Kishengunge more heavily than in the south and west of the district; more is wanted both for indigo and rice. Cholera decreasing.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 1st May 1875.	Nil	Extraordinary weather for the end of April; the air has been as cool and as close as in October, with clouds about. Two days hot winds, and afterwards moist cool weather, or again with clear distances. Sub-divisions something of the same sort. Ploughing going on where possible. Cholera appearing on the borders; small-pox heard of occasionally; cattle-disease bad in places.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 24th April 1875	·47	Weather very hot, with occasional thunder-storms; some rain has fallen. No crops on the ground. More rain wanted for ploughings, and it is likely to fall.
38	Pooree, 29th „ „	·38	There was a slight rainfall on the evenings of the 27th and 28th April. The sky was cloudy at the time of report, and more rain expected as well as required for tillage. Tillage will now commence, but requires more rain to proceed. The *dalua*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped with a good outturn; white *moong* pulse and castor-seed are being harvested with a fair outturn. The new sugar-cane crop is being watered and manured. Cotton plants are being earthed up, and irrigated mangoes beginning to ripen, but the crop has been very poor.
39	Balasore, 30th „ „	1·93	Heavy thunder-storms, with some rain, but scarcely enough. Rainfall at Bhudruck ·14. Ploughing is progressing. Miscellaneous crops are good. Cholera in the north is steadily declining.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebaugh, 30th April 1875.	Nil	Weather very warm, but seasonable. No alteration in the state of crops.
41	Lohardugga, 1st May 1875.	·90	Weather changeable, with easterly winds. Heavy storm on the 27th April. No crops on the ground. The *mohwa* flower has been damaged by the east wind, and the opium outturn is very short. Small-pox still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera have been reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, 30th April 1875.	·04	Seasonable weather. No crops.
43	Maunbhoom, 1st May 1875.	·14	There was a slight fall of rain on the 29th April; weather cooler at commencement of week, but again hot. The only crop on the ground in regard to which fear is expressed is sugarcane, and its prospects, unless heavy rain falls, are bad. Other crops are *boro* rice, cotton, and vegetables. They are doubtless to some extent injured, and are apparently doing well.

* Telegram of the 3rd May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th May 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·33	5·82	24th April	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·33	4·86	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·16	3·21	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·25	4·27	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·56	3·55	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	3·37	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·28	1·45	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·77	4·42	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Not rec.	3·82	17th April	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·04	0·90	24th April	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	0·27	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th April.
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·10	1·67	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·20	10th April	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	1·15	1·33	24th April	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	2·87	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	3·81	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	0·13	3·15	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	0·70	1·20	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	0·01	2·31	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	3·59	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	4·46	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	6·33	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3·07	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·26	5·19	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	5·65	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·18	5·70	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	0·15	3·80	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	1·48	6·24	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	3·96	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	5·44	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	5·26	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	0·47	3·59	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	4·16	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·11	7·43	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	0·07	4·39	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·12	4·21	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	3·80	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	0·10	1·90	ditto	From 14th March 1875.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	2·78	3·80	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·30	1·43	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·05	1·21	ditto	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	3·88	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	2·30	8·07	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·61	2·45	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	4·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·67	4·54	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·41	5·29	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·20	3·13	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·97	31st Mar.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·68	0·39	5·81	24th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·56	0·10	5·46	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	6·47	0·30	13·67	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	5·85	Not rec.	17·73	17th April	
		Titalya	0·70	1·56	5·24	24th April	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	0·38	Nil	3·61	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·26	5·07	24th April	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	0·28	4·51	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	0·70	4·02	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	Nil	0·70	2·92	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	4·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	6·05	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	8·07	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	2·00	9·42	24th April	
		Jamalpore	Nil	1·00	7·48	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	0·70	5·26	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·09	13·22	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	6·00	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·11	7·09	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·10	2·67	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	0·12	3·24	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	0·49	11·10	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	0·66	15·00	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	0·11	5·46	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	1·86	13·32	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·59	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	0·10	1·32	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·32	1·24	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto	
		Bhubooah	Nil	Nil	0·99	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·27	10th April	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	1·36	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	0·11	0·67	24th April	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	0·46	2·17	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	0·50	1·23	ditto	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	1·52	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Begoo Serai	Nil	0·66	1·21	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·16	1·35	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora		0·70	1·96	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	0·26	0·95	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	0·03	1·30	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·57	4·65	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·50	10th April	
		Deoghur	Nil	ditto	1·32	17th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 10th April.
		Jamtara	Not rec.	ditto	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·94	24th April	Ditto ditto.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·20	1·70	24th April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	0·47	2·05	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	3·20	5·20	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	0·30	0·60	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	0·10	2·95	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	0·02	2·17	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	0·04	1·70	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	Nil	3·90	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh ...	Nil	0·38	3·11	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	0·24	1·18	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	0·03	3·65	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	0·04	3·54	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·20	2·22	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·11	3·39	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·73	4·45	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	0·18	2·28	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·39	3·11	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	8·05	Not rec.	21·51	17th April	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	10·48	ditto	25·91	ditto	
		Golaghât	0·64	ditto	14·35	ditto	
		Jorehaut	3·79	ditto	17·19	ditto	
		Nazeerah	6·36	ditto	25·13	ditto	
		Deopanie	2·21	ditto	22·53	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	4·24	ditto	22·24	ditto	
		Mazengah	4·29	ditto	21·37	ditto	
		Suntock	4·02	ditto	23·85	ditto	
		Cherideo	7·40	ditto	27·47	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	1·46	10th April	
		Akyab	Nil	1·56	2·16	24th April	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th April to 1st May 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 25th	10	29·631	29·649	90	80·2	63	S by E	...	...	......	
		16	29·488	29 506	92	80	57	S	...	...	S	Scuds from S.
	26th	10	29 641	29·659	89	81·3	70	S E	..	0·24	K	Scuds from S E.
		16	29·536	29·554	89 5	80·5	66	S S E	...	0·05	K	
	27th	10	29·684	29·702	83·5	79	87	S S E	...	2·48	K	
		16	29 599	29·617	85	81·4	85	S	...	0·23	K	
	28th	1	29·696	29·714	80	76 5	84	E	...	0·15	K	
		16	29 580	29·598	88	80	69	S	...	..	K	
	29th	10	29·683	29 701	88 7	83	77	S	...	...	......	Scuds from S.
		16	29·578	29 596	89·5	82 7	73	S	..	...	... ..	Scuds from S.
	30th	10	29·719	29 737	89	81·5	71	S W	...	...	......	Scuds from S W.
		16	29·601	29·619	89·7	82·5	73	S S W	...	...	... ..	Scuds from S S W.
	May 1st	10	29·727	29·715	89·3	81·5	70	S S W	...	...	......	Scuds.
		16	29·571	29·589	90·5	82·7	70	S S W	...	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	Apl. 25th	10	29·638	29·614	87	82	79	S	17·2	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·525	29·531	87	82	79	S S E	18·8		N	', m, scuds.
	26th		29·654	29·660	87	82	79	S	21·8	0·01	N	o, m, scuds.
		16	29·555	29·561	88	82	76	S S E	20·1		N	o, m, scuds.
	27th	10	29·684	29·690	87	81	76	S S E	11·4	0·50	CK	m, scuds.
		16	29·587	29·598	86	82	83	S S E	17·6		N	o, m, scuds.
	28th	10	29·695	29·701	88	78	78	S S W	3·9	1·10	KS	b, v
		16	29·586	29·592	86	80	75	S S E	0·9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	29th	10	29·715	29·721	87	82	70	S W	18·1	...	C	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·604	29·610	87	82	70	S S W	20·8	...	K	b, m, scuds.
	30th	10	29 754	29·760	87	81	76	S S W	20 8	...	N	m, o
		16	29·629	29·635	88	82	76	S S W	24·8	..	... ..	b, m, scuds.
	May 1st	10	29·754	29·760	88	82	76	S S W	21 3	...	K	m, scuds.
		16	29·610	29·616	88	83	80	S	23·5	...	......	m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Apl. 25th	10	29·636	29·729	79	74	77	E S E	4·0	1·50	K	b, v
		16	29 519	29·611	85	77	68	S	10·5	...	... ..	b, v
	26th	10	29·683	29·776	80	75	78	E	6 7	0·30	KS	g
		16	29·581	29 673	85	77	68	S	9·0		......	b, v
	27th	10	29·696	29 789	70	75	78	S E	8·1	0·20	K, KS	v
		16	29·576	29 669	82	78	82	S	9·5	.	CK, KS	
	28th	10	29·693	29·786	80	75	78	E S E	6·1	0·40	KS, N	
		16	29·570	29 671	85	84	95	S E	3·8	0·60	N	d, g
	29th	10	29·681	29·775	76	75	95	E	8 1	2·70	N	d, u
		16	29·641	29·734	81	77	82	E N E	4·6	...	KS	u
	30th	10	29·782	29·874	85	79	75	E S E	8·3	.	K	b, m
		16	29 680	29·772	84	80	83	S	21·1	...	K, KS	m
	May 1st	10	29·762	29 854	84	79	79	S	12 7	..	K, KS	q
		16	29·667	29 759	85	79	75	S	19	...	K, KS	q
Madras.	Apl. 24th	10	29·768	29·798	92	79	54	S by E	13	...	......	e
		16	29·616	29·646	91.	81	63	S S E	15	..	......	b
	25th	10	29·724	29·754	96	78	42	S W by W	14	...	......	b
		16	29·589	29·619	93	78	48	S E by S	17	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·742	29·772	96	76	36	S W	14	...	......	b
		16	...	... ...	...	...	...	... .	...	..	......	
	27th	10	......	.....	...		...	... ..	...	..	......	
		16	29·588	29·618	94	70	49	S S E	18	...	......	b
	28th	10	29·740	29·770	97	77	37	S W by W	13	...	......	b, e
		16	29 610	29·640	93	76	43	S E by S	14	...	... ..	b, e
	29th	10	29·770	29·800	97	77	37	S W	10	...	......	b, e
		16	29·657	29·687	90	80	63	S E by S	16	...	......	b
	30th	10	29·933	29·863	94	78	46	S by E	14	...	......	b
		6	29·694	29·724	80	80	66	S E by S	18	...	... ..	b
Cuttack.	Apl. 25th	10	29·524	29·605	93	77	45	S S W	5 2	...	......	b
		16	29·381	29·462	97	82	50	S S W	8·5	...	K	b
	26th	10	29·511	29·592	95	79	47	S W	6·4	...	... ..	b
		16	29·396	29·477	94	82	58	E	11	...	CK	b
	27th	10	29 527	29·608	91	91	100	S S W	7·9	...	CN	
		16	29·419	29 500	94	81	55	S	2·8	...	CK	b
	28th	10	29·584	29 636	88	80	69	S S W	9·2	1·00	KS, C	
		16	29·459	29·540	93	83	64	S	7·9	...	K	b
	29th	10	29·631	29·713	89	80	66	S	5·4	0·20	......	b
		16	29·514	29·595	91	81	63	S W	12·9	..	C	m
	30th	10	29·658	29·739	90	81	66	S S W	11·8	...	CK, C	
		16	29·538	29 619	92	81	60	S S W	12·2	...	K, N, C	
	May 1st	10	29·675	29·753	91	81	63	S S W	1·1	...	C	b
		16	29 527	29·608	98	82	48	S S W	8 5	...	K, C	b
Akyab.	Apl. 25th	10	29·720	29·742	79	76	86	S S W	1·3	...	......	g
		16	29·667	29·688	83	78	78	E	4·1	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·787	29·809	79	75	82	S E	4·3	...	......	b
		16	29·685	29·706	83	78	78	S	4·8	...	......	b, g
	27th	10	29 771	29·793	77	76	95	E	4·1	1·90	......	p
		16	29·725	29·747	80	76	82	S	5 6	0·60	.....	b
	28th	10	29·798	29·819	86	82	88	S	4 8	...	......	b
		16	29·729	29·750	84	80	83	S E	10·6	...	......	g
	29th	10	29 791	29·812	84	80	83	S	1·2	0·90	......	g
		16	29·785	29·807	73	73	100	S W	9·8	3·40	......	g
	30th	10	29·888	29·909	85	81	83	S S W	4·4	...	......	b
		16	29·798	29·819	85	80	79	S	7·5	...	......	b
	May 1st	10	29·896	29·917	87	80	72	S	4·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·768	29·789	86	80	75	S	6·8	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara	1,269	236·54	80	320	400	2,053	193	2,246	80	3	83	8	25	33	2,762	2,157	0·11	1·24	2·86
		High Level,* Section I.	675	...†	24	...	24	42	4	46	9	..	9	2	...	2	81	81			
		Toldundah ...	1,300	...†	2	...	2	143*	1	144	10	...	10	40*	20	60	216	158			
		Matchgong ...	650	..†	...	..	...	141*	17	158	28	..	28	25*	8	34	220	173			
		Total of the month ...	...	..	106	320	426	2,379	215	2,594	127	3	130	78	51	129	3,279 (a)	2,569	..	......	.....
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	71	20	91	2,001	233	2,234	108	2	110	40	94	134	2,569	...	......	......	......
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	143·61	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	......	0·59	4·51
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	65·38	1,743	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	183	0·70	0·70	2·68
		Total of the month ...	...	...	1,743	..	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786 (b)	226	......	......	......
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	......	......	......
		Grand total of the month ...	.	...	1,849	320	2,169	2,407	215	2,622	141	3	144	79	51	130	5,065	...	......	......	......
		Grand total of the corresponding month of the previous year	...	...	254	20	274	2,029	233	2,262	122	2	124	41	94	135	2,795	...	......	......	......

Remarks.

(a.) The details of Column 18 are—

		Acres.
Dalwa	...	426
Tobacco	...	156
Cotton	...	2,362
Huldee	...	12
Wheat	...	2
Garden produce	...	48
Moong	...	7
China	...	5
Onions	...	1
Chillis	...	1
Oil-seeds	...	130
Sugarcane and other crops	...	111
Plantations	...	3
Brinjal	...	13
Sarbo	...	1
Nut	...	1
Total	...	3,279

(b.) The details are—

At the rate of Rs. 4	...	1
Ditto „ 2	...	16
Ditto „ 1 8	...	1,743
Ditto „ 1-6	...	12
Ditto „ 1	...	10
Ditto annas 10	...	4
Total	...	1,786

* The difference between this and the last month's statement is due to 17 acres having been inadvertently included in column 10 instead of column 16 in last statement.
† These canals were closed for repairs during the greater part of the month.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, s.c.,
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 21st April 1875.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 161.

The 4th May 1875.

Notification.—The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1873-74, is published for general information:—

No. 2221.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 20th April 1875.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 4328 of 29th March last, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th September 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the past cess year (1873-74), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

Names of Districts.	Balance on 30th June 1874.	Revenue under Road Cess Act of 1871.					Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECE — Receipts from	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	1,26,650 5 1	2,180 11 6	.....	...	......	2,180 11 6	7 7 6	1,307 12 11	3,302 1 0
Midnapore ...	54,017 6 9	......	......	...	... ..	......	996 2 6	......	1,474 5 6
Hooghly ...	20,430 6 0	1,801 0 10	......	...	......	1,801 0 10	57 10 7	2,516 14 0	1,143 8 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	69,118 1 11	20,896 2 1	4,291 4 0	...	82 8 0	25,269 14 1	1 4 0	2,925 0 0	3,880 6 0
Nuddea ...	Cr. 30,959 12 9	20,210 10 11	3,028 0 0	...	......	23,838 10 11	1 4 9	479 0 0	2,494 0 0
Jessore ...	4,324 7 2	24,484 10 9	2,310 12 0	...	... .	26,795 6 9	49 13 0	......	1,504 14 3
Moorshedabad ...	41,511 2 11	11,257 5 8	904 5 6	...	......	12,161 11 2	21 14 1	68 0 0	3,800 6 0
Dinagepore ...	63,912 1 2	... ..	......	...	......	......	......	......	1,420 0 0
Maldah ...	22,269 7 11	......	.. ...	...	......	......	81 8 0	206 4 0	5,237 13 9
Rajshahye ...	1,17,706 12 7	2,975 13 11	834 11 3	...	......	3,810 9 2	22 10 0	868 8 9	3,775 7 4
Rungpore ...	2,86,050 12 7	... ..	......	...	......	......	100 9 0	......	5,945 6 9
Bogra ...	Cr. 99,258 12 10	......	......	...	... .	......	......	......	979 10 4
Pubna ..	11,578 13 0	......	......	...	......	......	51 6 9	......	124 2 0
Dacca* ...	10,961 11 7	11,402 3 11	3,029 4 0	...	.. ...	14,431 7 11	112 14 3	... ..	2,937 4 0
Fureedpore ...	21,089 0 5	5,586 7 9	444 13 0	...	215 13 0	6,247 1 9	628 11 3	......	300 12 3
Tipperah ...	7,161 15 9	......	......	...	199 12 0	199 12 0	2,050 8 8	......	499 3 0
Monghyr ...	29,864 10 2	11,057 2 9	... .	...	... ..	11,057 2 9	......	......	818 7 0
Bhagulpore ..	13,718 12 7	7,556 7 11	......	...	......	7,556 7 11	11 7 6	......	2,842 0 0
Purneah ...	47,373 14 7	11,543 9 7	......	...	......	11,543 9 7	—561 13 5	......	179 8 0
Cuttack ...	31,441 12 6	240 3 6	......	...	.....	240 3 6	......	......	805 2 0
Pooree ...	14,031 3 5	4,475 0 2	21 8 6	...	......	4,496 8 8	......	......	......
Balasore ...	9,824 3 11	1,818 0 1	111 0 0	...	......	1,929 0 1	. ...	......	93 4 0
Hazareebagh ...	19,128 6 0	5,240 13 1	445 13 0	2 9 10	134 10 0	5,833 13 11	......	......	......
Total ...	9,03,016 14 11	1,12,726 8 5	16,031 7 3	2 9 10	632 11 0	1,59,393 4 6	3,633 6 5	8,371 7 8	43,557 9 2
Bankoora ...	59,545 8 7	......	......	...	......	......	1,589 14 1	711 0 0	10 0 0
Beerbhoom ...	20,608 15 10	......	......	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	1 1 0	1,547 12 4	339 4 1
Darjeeling ...	5,148 11 3	...	....	...	......	......	......	......	54 0 0
Julpigoree .	11,869 2 8	... ..	......	...	......	......	. ...	......	361 14 6
Backergunge ...	8,102 4 0	......	......	...	......	......	240 2 5	. ...	304 0 0
Mymensingh ...	4,959 1 2	......	......	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	26 2 0	......	1,669 9 3
Chittagong ...	38,737 3 9	......	.....	...	......	. ...	24 4 5	......	114 0 0
Noakholly .	4,015 2 6	......	......	...	......	... ..	353 15 3	250 0 0	2,817 10 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	16,608 11 3	. ...	... ..	...	......	......	. ....	......	......
Patna ...	9,116 7 5	......	......	...	......	......	211 4 6	700 0 0	6,406 14 3
Gya ...	74,201 10 7	......	.. ..	...	......	......	67 5 0	1,486 14 0	202 10 3
Shahabad ...	10,484 0 5	......	.....	...	... ..	......	2,614 3 1	.. ...	2,728 8 4
Tirhoot ...	Cr. 4,03,733 15 1	. ...	......	...	......	......	111 3 5	......	23,138 15 11
Sarun ...	Cr. 4,19,020 13 4	......	.. .	...	......	......	......	......	7,688 3 0
Chumparun ...	3,65,689 5 4	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	3,579 13 5
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,20,528 1 2	......	......	.	......	......	......	......	.. ...
Lohardugga ...	14,004 6 1	......	......	...	.....	... .	9 11 0	......	...
Singbhoom ...	10,758 4 1	......	.. ...	...	......	......	. ..	......	. ...
Manbhoom ...	4,985 15 1	. . ..	... ..	...	......	......	...	......	400 4 0
Total ...	Cr. 43,391 14 3	.. ...	....	..	152 0 0	152 0 0	5,258 2 2	4,695 10 4	49,875 11 0
Grand total ...	*8,59,655 0 8	1,42,726 8 5	16,031 7 3	2 9 10	784 11 0	1,59,545 4 6	8,891 6 7	13,067 2 0	93,433 4 2

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 28,69,846 the portion

* This excludes the balance of the District Road Funds, Sylhet, not brought

ROAD FUND.

District Road Committees of the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1873-74.

September 1874.

IPTS.

Tolls.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balances outlay.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th September 1874.
River or Canal Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
......	4,609 13 11	8,956 11 8	21 12 6	0 8 0	-1,235 5 6	14,541 11 7	1,41,102 0 8	1,10,128 2 4	31,063 14 4
......	1,474 5 6	... ..	......	......	280 12 9	2,751 4 9	56,708 11 6	58,417 6 11	Cr. 1,648 11 5
1,250 0 0	4,910 6 0	14,542 8 2	73 2 0	318 0 3	0 12 0	21,703 7 10	42,133 13 10	49,297 8 4	Cr. 7,163 10 6
......	6,805 6 0	......	11 13 0	.. ..	.....	32,088 5 1	1,01,206 7 0	67,624 12 1	33,581 10 11
... ..	2,073 0 0	. ...	......	......	93 0 0	26,905 15 8	Cr. 4,053 13 1	30,751 13 4	Cr. 34,806 10 5
......	1,504 14 3	15,000 0 0	282 12 2	104 0 6	479 6 3	44,216 10 11	48,541 2 1	31,603 13 9	16,937 4 4
......	3,868 6 0	.. ...	107 10 0	335 9 5	77 0 0	16,572 2 8	58,083 5 7	57,939 15 0	143 6 7
......	1,420 0 0	......	......	2,285 15 6	-2,159 4 0	1,516 11 0	65,458 12 8	90,704 15 3	Cr. 25,246 2 7
......	5,444 1 9	......	......	150 0 0	22 0 0	5,697 9 9	27,967 1 8	20,926 11 1	7,041 6 7
......	4,644 0 1	......	......	... .	6 8 6	8,483 11 9	1,20,100 8 4	16,743 1 7	1,09,447 6 9
......	5,945 6 9	......	...	......	......	6,045 15 9	2,92,996 12 4	4,45,617 3 9	Cr. 1,62,620 7 5
......	979 10 4	......	256 14 6	......	......	1,236 8 10	Cr. 98,022 4 0	43,182 14 2	Cr. 1,41,205 2 2
......	124 2 0	......	.. .	616 11 6	......	792 4 3	12,371 1 9	3,624 5 9	8,846 12 0
......	2,937 4 0	.. ..	.. .	. .	203 11 6	17,085 5 8	37,647 1 8	21,948 1 8	15,698 15 7
......	300 12 3	......	5 4 0	957 2 11	6,241 0 3	14,383 0 5	36,072 0 10	20,505 7 4	15,566 9 6
......	409 3 0	......	......	8 0 0	.. ...	2,757 7 8	9,919 7 5	6,063 8 3	3,855 15 2
......	818 7 0	......	......	.....	12 0 3	11,887 10 0	41,752 4 2	25,247 3 8	16,505 0 8
......	2,842 0 0	. . .	... ..	0 2 0	115 8 0	10,525 9 5	24,244 6 0	93,323 13 6	Cr. 69,079 7 6
......	179 8 0	. ...	......	4,054 14 2	..	15,216 2 4	62,590 0 11	1,04,501 4 9	Cr. 41,911 3 10
......	805 2 0	4,861 8 6	2 4 9	172 6 9	60 13 0	6,145 6 6	37,587 8 0	14,581 12 4	23,005 6 8
......	......	2,458 4 9	......	.....	.. ...	6,054 13 5	21,586 0 10	5,261 13 10	16,324 3 0
......	93 4 0	......	......	.. ..	49 8 0	2,071 12 1	11,896 0 0	10,893 12 11	1,002 3 1
... ..	......	. ...	......	57 4 0	......	5,891 1 11	25,019 7 11	47,611 4 6	Cr. 22,291 12 7
1,250 0 0	53,179 0 10	45,822 1 1	76[illegible] 8 11	9,061 1 0	4,250 7 0	2,76,100 13 9	11,79,147 12 8	13,76,399 14 1	Cr. 1,97,252 1 5
......	721 0 0	... ..	0 2 9	. ..	. ..	2,311 0 10	61,856 0 5	44,677 8 3	17,179 1 2
......	1,887 0 5	. . .	.....	9 0 0	1 8 0	1,910 9 5	22,519 9 3	26,684 8 6	Cr. 4,164 15 3
......	54 0 0	... ..	11 11 3	.. . .	5,311 6 0	5,377 1 3	10,525 12 6	2,279 2 0	8,246 10 6
.. ...	361 14 6	......	.. ...	......	156 11 0	518 9 6	12,387 12 2	15,388 13 9	Cr. 3,001 1 7
......	304 0 0	.....	... ..	1,500 0 0	......	2,053 2 5	10,155 6 5	5,776 4 10	4,379 1 7
......	1,669 9 3	.. ..	.. ...	... .	.. ..	1,835 11 3	6,794 12 5	6,737 14 7	56 13 10
1,045 1 11	1,159 1 11	......	... .	... ..	70 15 9	1,254 6 1	39,991 8 10	8,910 13 11	31,080 10 11
......	3,067 10 0	......	......	.....	2 15 8	3,424 8 11	7,439 11 5	2,063 14 0	5,375 13 5
......	......	....	....	. . .	... ..	......	16,608 11 3	1,039 12 0	15,568 15 3
......	7,166 14 3	.....	7 2 0	47 0 0	758 6 0	8,190 10 9	17,307 2 2	9,296 5 4	8,010 12 10
......	1,689 8 3	......	... ..	608 0 0	.. ..	2,364 13 3	76,566 7 10	7,401 0 4	69,165 7 6
......	2,728 8 4	16,486 0 0	... ..	54 14 10	264 8 0	22,148 2 3	32,632 2 8	54,812 4 3	Cr. 22,180 1 7
......	23,138 15 11	......	......	67 4 0	1,027 1 0	24,344 8 4	Cr. 3,79,389 6 9	6,67,273 3 11	Cr. 10,66,662 10 8
......	7,088 3 0	......	.. .	......	185 10 3	7,873 13 3	Cr. 4,11,147 0 1	5,19,601 0 10	Cr. 9,30,748 0 11
......	3,579 13 5	... ..	......	150 0 0	.....	3,729 13 5	3,09,419 2 9	1,68,026 11 8	2,01,392 7 1
......	.. . .	......	......	.....	267 0 0	267 0 0	1,20,795 1 2	68,556 2 10	52,238 14 4
......	... ..	20,000 0 0	8 6 6	......	. ...	20,018 1 6	34,022 7 7	10,747 3 4	23,275 4 3
......	.. .	.. ..	......	469 15 8	.....	469 15 8	11,228 3 9	5,037 15 9	6,190 4 0
......	400 4 0	65,000 0 0	......	4 4 9	77 1 6	65,481 9 9	70,467 8 10	76,852 14 4	Cr. 6,385 5 6
1,045 1 11	55,616 7 3	1,01,486 0 0	27 6 0	2,910 7 3	8,123 2 8	1,73,573 9 10	1,30,181 11 7	17,21,163 10 5	Cr. 15,90,981 14 10
2,295 1 11	1,08,795 8 1	1,47,308 1 1	788 15 5	11,971 8 3	12,373 9 8	4,49,674 7 7	13,09,329 8 3	30,97,563 8 6	Cr. 17,88,234 0 3

expended by Public Works Department, was Rs. 15,73,003.
forward in this return as the district has been transferred to Assam.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

Names of Districts.	EXPEN								
	Collection of Revenue and Committee's Control.			Original Works.				Repairs	
	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	1,580 0 0	81 8 9	1,661 8 9	17,920 13 11	......	......	17,920 13 11	77,745 3 9	......
Midnapore ...	......	......	......	36,595 8 8	......	......	36,595 8 8	21,294 11 0	......
Hooghly ...	1,243 1 5	138 14 6	1,381 15 11	11,771 2 0	17 3 6	......	11,788 5 6	85,059 1 11	......
24-Pergunnahs .	5,100 7 4	620 4 7	5,720 11 11	16,282 14 3	......	......	16,282 14 3	89,515 0 8	......
Nuddea ...	—622 10 2	243 8 0	379 7 2	5,302 4 6	1,356 10 0	......	6,658 14 6	16,040 3 6	......
Jessore ...	2,123 15 3	153 10 0	2,277 9 3	5,228 8 9	......	......	5,228 8 9	21,244 7 9	......
Moorshedabad ...	1,205 5 4	37 15 6	1,243 4 10	38,031 3 6	......	......	38,031 3 6	10,201 12 10	......
Dinagepore ...	45 0 0	......	45 0 0	72,764 13 7	......	......	72,764 13 7	9,878 11 7	......
Maldah ...	108 0 0	2 5 0	110 5 0	......	......	......	......	18,495 15 7	......
Rajshahye ...	1,579 1 9	62 0 6	1,641 2 3	5,746 11 8	636 5 10	......	6,383 1 6	7,239 3 10	62 4 3
Rungpore ..	45 0 0	......	45 0 0	2,609 5 10	......	......	2,609 5 10	4,42,287 3 7	......
Bogra ..	......	0 1 0	0 1 0	23,418 10 7	......	......	23,418 10 7	6,907 8 6	......
Pubna ...	45 0 0	11 9 0	56 9 0	1,188 1 3	......	......	1,188 1 3	1,491 0 8	......
Dacca ...	1,476 11 7	418 7 8	1,895 3 3	2,166 11 10	3,538 0 0	......	5,704 11 10	13,733 10 7	......
Fureedpore ...	2,844 13 5	1,630 10 6	4,475 7 11	12,292 3 4	—12 0 0	......	12,280 3 4	1,518 13 2	......
Tipperah ...	1,418 9 11	287 2 0	1,705 11 11	311 2 4	—13 11 2	......	324 13 6	474 5 7	......
Monghyr ...	742 2 0	284 2 0	1,026 4 0	14,821 4 0	......	......	14,821 4 0	4,600 0 8	......
Bhagulpore ..	952 14 0	182 1 0	1,134 15 0	45,624 2 8	......	......	45,624 2 8	38,394 13 1	......
Purneah ...	457 5 0	50 0 3	507 5 3	83,960 4 7	......	......	83,960 4 7	12,261 1 1	......
Cuttack ...	877 13 8	54 5 9	932 3 5	6,091 14 8	—278 7 7	......	5,813 7 1	5,877 1 9	297 15 7
Pooree .	550 7 11	82 8 2	633 0 1	3,418 15 1	......	......	3,448 15 1	1,059 14 8	......
Balasore ...	892 1 2	434 4 9	1,326 5 11	277 0 4	......	......	277 0 4	8,101 5 8	......
Hazareebagh ...	2,588 4 6	26 13 6	2,615 2 0	42,816 11 8	......	......	42,816 11 8	305 7 0	......
Total ...	25,253 8 1	4,801 15 5	30,055 7 6	4,48,570 9 0	5,271 6 11	...	4,53,841 15 11	7,93,024 13 7	360 8 10
Bankoora ...	738 11 9	35 0 6	773 12 3	38,258 6 0	......	......	38,258 6 0	8,360 2 6	......
Beerbhoom ...	1,761 0 6	23 6 9	1,784 7 3	17,805 1 7	......	......	17,805 1 7	4,348 9 0	......
Darjeeling ...	140 0 0	19 1 6	159 1 6	1,315 11 0	......	......	1,315 11 0	801 5 6	......
Julpigoree ...	......	......	......	7,801 0 3	......	......	7,801 0 3	6,703 4 6	......
Backergunge ...	60 0 0	3 0 0	63 0 0	1,137 2 5	856 13 5	......	1,993 15 10	3,719 5 0	......
Mymensingh ...	2,048 14 5	660 9 6	2,709 7 11	2,224 4 3	...	......	2,224 4 3	1,784 11 9	......
Chittagong ...	105 0 0	58 3 0	163 3 0	6,667 8 4	152 5 8	......	6,819 14 0	1,933 10 3	......
Noakholly ...	90 0 0	0 1 0	90 1 0	170 10 0	......	......	170 10 0	1,803 3 0	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	0 3 0	0 3 0	829 9 0	......	......	829 9 0	40 0 0	......
Patna ...	1,873 4 0	......	1,873 4 0	9 8 0	......	......	9 8 0	7,480 13 11	......
Gya ...	80 0 0	14 10 0	94 10 0	5,4 8 5 2	......	......	5,408 5 2	812 13 5	......
Shahabad ...	......	......	......	37,690 12 10	...	......	37,690 12 10	15,408 11 0	......
Tirhoot ...	435 0 0	1,045 3 4	1,480 3 4	5,56,540 10 5	25,394 1 3	......	5,81,934 11 8	23,877 14 9	56,019 2 8
Sarun .	180 0 0	133 5 0	313 5 0	1,23,745 14 2	2,994 3 6	......	1,26,740 1 8	3,53,096 8 3	331 4 9
Chumparun ...	57 0 0	......	57 0 0	56,479 1 0	......	......	56,479 1 0	1,08,876 9 0	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	683 15 4	301 10 6	985 9 10	52,923 15 5	......	......	52,923 15 5	4,318 11 8	......
Loharduggah ...	109 5 4	4 0 0	113 5 4	35 12 3	3,312 2 0	......	3 347 14 3	2,706 11 0	3,576 14 0
Singbhoom ...	......	......	......	3,727 7 6	......	......	3,727 7 6	882 10 3	......
Manbhoom ...	477 3 8	60 6 2	537 9 10	*69,216 10 0	......	......	69,216 10 0	......	2,202 10 2
Total ...	8,839 7 0	2,358 12 3	11,198 3 3	9,81,987 5 7	32,700 9 10	......	10,14,696 15 6	5,41,958 10 9	62,129 15 7
Grand Total .	34,092 15 1	7,160 11 8	41,253 10 9	14,30,557 14 7	37,981 0 9	......	14,68,538 15 4	13,35,583 8 4	62,490 3 5

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 28,69,846, the portion

* This excludes the balance of the District Road Fund, Sylhet, not brought

Fort William,
The 29th March 1875.

ROAD FUND.—(*Continued.*)

District Road Committees of the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1873-74.

September 1874.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	REMARKS.
			Public Works Establishment.	Other Establishments.	Total.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	
25 0 0	77,770 3 9	95,691 1 8	240 0 0	282 6 0	5-2 6 0	5,431 7 9	6,821 10 2	1,10,129 2 4	
457 5 3	21,752 0 3	58,347 8 11	.. ..	. ..	...	69 14 0	......	58,417 6 11	
...	35,059 1 11	46,847 7 5	......	......	... .	727 15 0	340 2 0	40,297 8 4	
...	39,516 0 3	55,797 14 6	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	5,906 1 8	67,624 12 1	
...	16,040 3 6	22,899 2 0	.. .	7,826 4 4	7,826 4 4	500 0 0	105 14 2	30,751 13 4	
...	21,244 7 9	26,473 0 6	.. ...	......	. .. .	2,717 4 0	136 0 0	31,6.3 13 9	
16 1 0	10,217 13 10	48,249 1 4	1,141 4 1	... ..	1,141 4 1	35 15 3	7,270 5 6	57,939 15 0	
...	9,873 11 7	82,038 0 2	89 3 5	7,305 10 7	7,394 14 0	626 8 1	......	90,704 15 8	
...	18,495 15 7	18,495 15 7	1,816 10 0	357 6 0	2,174 0 0	113 6 6	32 0 0	20,925 11 1	
...	7,301 8 1	13,684 9 7	1,242 0 0	111 7 9	1,353 7 9	4 5 0	59 9 0	16,743 1 7	
...	4,42,287 3 7	4,44,796 9 5	771 6 4	......	771 6 4	4 4 0	... ..	4,45,617 3 9	
..	6,907 8 6	30,326 3 1	12,614 5 9	10 2 2	12,624 7 11	232 2 2	......	43,182 14 2	
...	1,491 0 3	2,679 1 6	.. ...	726 14 9	726 14 9	57 12 6	4 0 0	3,524 5 9	
...	13,733 10 7	19,438 6 5	30 0 0	. ...	30 0 0	584 8 0	......	21,948 1 8	
179 8 0	1,698 5 2	13,978 8 6	......	..	......	......	2,051 6 11	20 5 5 7 4	
.	474 5 7	·799 3 1	. ...	.....	. ...	......	3,558 9 3	6.063 8 3	
..	4,500 0 8	19,321 4 8	4,843 6 0	.. .	4,813 6 0	12 5 0	44 0 0	25,247 3 8	
...	38,394 13 1	84,018 15 9	2,877 15 8	5,237 0 8	8.115 0 4	51 14 5	......	93,323 13 6	
...	12,261 1 1	96,221 5 8	7,617 10 10	...	7,617 10 10	154 15 0	......	1,04,501 4 9	
993 8 6	7,168 9 10	12,982 0 11	... ..	636 0. 0	636 0 0	31 8 0	......	14,581 12 4	
...	1,059 14 8	4,508 13 9	.. ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	......	......	5,261 13 10	
331 1 0	8,435 6 8	8,712 7 0	......	755 0 0	755 0 0	100 0 0	... ..	0,8:3 12 11	
...	305 7 0	43,122 2 8	... ..	1,865 14 10	1,865 14 10	8 1 0	......	47,611 4 6	
2,003 7 9	7,95,987 9 2	12,49,829 9 1	33,483 14 1	25,234 3 1	58,718 1 2	11,167 1 8	26,329 10 8	13,70,.99 14 1	
..	3,300 2 6	41,618 8 6	626 11 3	......	626 11 3	1,658 8 3	......	41,677 8 8	
...	4,348 9 0	22,153 10 7	2,605 14 8	137 0 0	2,742 14 8	3 8 0	......	26,684 8 6	
..	804 5 6	2,120 0 6	......	..... .	......	......	......	2,279 2 0	
567 14 1	7,271 2 7	15,072 2 10	......	316 10 11	316 10 11	......	......	15,348 13 9	
...	3,719 5 0	5,713 4 10	......	... ..	......	......	......	5,776 4 10	
...	1,784 11 9	4,009 0 0	......	19 6 8	19 6 8	... ..	......	6,737 14 7	
...	1,033 10 3	8,753 8 3	. ..	—17 15 0	—17 15 0	......	12 1 8	8,010 13 11	
...	1,803 3 0	1,973 13 0	......	... ..	......	......	......	2,063 14 [illegible]	
...	40 0 0	869 9 0	.....	170 0 0	170 0 0	... .	......	1,030 12 0	
...	7,480 13 11	7,490 5 11	1,398 12 2	-1,591 0 0	—192 3 10	124 15 3	......	9,206 5 4	
...	812 13 6	6,221 2 7	......	1,075 3 9	1,075 3 9	10 0 0	......	7,401 0 4	
611 6 8	16,020 1 8	53,710 14 6	.....	634 10 2	634 10 2	466 11 7	. ...	54,812 4 3	
...	79,897 1 5	6,61,831 13 1	.....	17,852 1 8	17,852 1 8	6,109 1 10	......	6,87,273 3 11	
...	3,53,427 13 0	4,80,167 14 8	37.934 11 11	.....	37,934 11 11	1,185 1 3	.. ..	5,13,601 0 10	
87 10 3	1,08,061 3 3	1,65,443 4 3	877 2 4	1,454 7 1	2,331 9 5	194 14 0	......	1,68,026 11 8	
...	4,318 11 8	57,242 11 1	8,207 3 10	33 7 4	8,330 11 2	1,097 2 9	......	68,550 2 1	
	6,283 9 0	9,631 7 3	.....	971 10 9	971 10 9	30 12 0	......	10,717 3 4	
..	882 10 3	4,610 1 9	......	382 8 0	382 8 0	45 6 0	......	5,037 15 9	
.	2,202 10 2	71,419 4 2	1,106 14 8	2,250 10 2	3,357 8 5	1,354 7 11	184 0 0	76,852 14 4	
1,266 15 0	6,05,355 9 4	16,20,052 8 9	52,847 6 5	23,688 13 6	76,536 3 11	13,180 8 10	196 1 8	17,21,163 10 5	
3,269 6 9	14,01,343 2 6	28,69,882 1 10	86,331 4 6	48,023 0 7	1,35,254 5 1	24,647 10 6	26,525 12 4	30,97,563 8 6	

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 16,73,003.
forward in this Return as the District has been transferred to Assam.

F. R. BOYCE,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	22nd	29·749	90·0	76·0	129·0	83·1	76·6	72·0	0·70	S by E & S	...	93·3	...	...	Cirri, stratoni and overcast. Sheet lightning at 8 P.M. Drizzled at 8½ P.M.
	23rd	·716	92 0	73·3	142·0	81·2	73·9	67·1	·64	S E & E S E	...	155·3	0·01	...	Stratoni, cirri and cumuli. Light rain between 1 and 2 P.M.
	24th	·626	93·8	76·0	138·5	81·3	74 8	68·1	·60	E S E & S	...	60·7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	25th	·579	95·7	·75·0	141 0	84·5	77·2	72·1	·67	S E & S	...	126·5	0·24	...	Clear, cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder at 7 and 8 P.M. Lightning from 7 to 9 P.M. Rain at 7 and 8½ P.M.
	26th	·593	92·5	74·5	139·5	81·1	75·0	70·7	·72	S E	...	248·6	2·53	...	Stratoni, cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 2½ P.M. Thunder and lightning from 5¼ to 10 P.M. Hailstone at 6½ P.M. Rain at 2¼, 3¼, and from 5¼ to 10 P.M.
	27th	·623	88·2	73·6	141·5	78·6	75·4	73·2	·84	......	...	190·6	0 37	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder from 12 to 2, at 5, 7¾ and 9½ P.M. Lightning from 7 to 9 P.M. Rain from 11¼ A.M. to 1 at 5¼, 10 and 11 P.M.
	28th	·639	88·9	73·9	140·0	80·5	76·9	74·4	·82	S	...	69·6	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Drizzled at midnight.
	29th	·636	93·0	8[illegible]·5	139·2	85·7	81·3	78 2	·79	S & S S W	1·2	107·2		☾	Stratoni, cirrostrati and overcast. Brisk wind from noon to 6, and 9½ to 11 P.M. Sheet lightning on S W from 7½ to 10 P.M.
	30th	·640	91·6	82·8	139·5	86·2	81·3	77·9	·77	S S W & S	5·2	208·6	..	...	Scuds. Brisk wind from 7½ A.M. to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	22·4
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	95·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99·7
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... by lower rain gauge	...	3·15
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·08
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th April	...	5 45
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	5·37

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd May 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	33,098½	20,016 1 9	1,834 16 3	1,02,541 26	25,927 4 9	2,376 13 4	4,211 9 7
Or per mile of railway	213	126 7 9	11 11 11	647 39	163 13 5	15 0 4	26 12 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ..	511,421½	3,77,749 14 4	34,627 1 6	10,42,951 20	4,40,891 14 4	40,415 11 6	75,042 13 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	545,120	3,97,766 0 1	36,461 17 9	20,45,493 6	4,66,810 3 1	42,793 4 10	79,254 2 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	25,792½	15,470 3 1	1,418 2 0	3,78,853 11	59,013 5 4	5,409 11 1	6,827 13 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	163	97 12 1	8 19 3	2,394 1	372 14 7	34 3 8	43 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	496,552½	3,59,642 4 11	32,967 4 1	39,82,047 6	8,57,117 2 3	98,569 1 5	1,11,536 5 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,924	1,296 0 0	129 12 0	18,925 0	612 0 0	61 4 0	190 16 0
Or per mile of railway	319	46 0 0	4 12 0	676 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 16 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year .	144,710	19,757 0 0	1,975 14 0	3,01,884 0	10 136 0 0	1,013 12 0	2,989 6 0
Total for 17 weeks ...	153,634	21,053 0 0	2,105 6 0	3,20,809 0	10,748 0 0	1,074 16 0	3,180 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,217	1,009 9 3	109 19 2	22,093 20	752 6 9	75 4 10	185 4 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	258	39 4 4	3 18 7	789 2	26 13 11	2 13 9	6 12 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	146,709	20,596 12 3	2,059 13 5	3,31,763 20	11,565 8 3	1,156 11 0	3,216 4 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	131,074	1,85,562 0 1	17,009 17 1	9,30,523 10	*3,59,418 7 6	32,940 11 10	49,[illegible]86 10 11
Or per mile of railway ...	...	145 0 0	13 5 11	...	280 13 7	25 14 11	39 0 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,901,751	29,74,588 12 10	272,670 12 9	1,43,49,468 10	59,73,539 12 3	547,574 9 7	8[illegible]0,245 2 4
Total for 16 weeks	2,032,825	31,60,150 12 11	289,680 9 10	1,52,79,991 20	63,32,958 3 9	580,521 3 5	870,[illegible]01 13 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	123,526	1,57,907 5 6	14,474 10 9	16,04,179 10	6,89,922 13 0	63,242 18 6	77,717 15 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	123 6 8	11 6 3	...	539 1 8	49 8 4	60 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,804,499	27,18,121 4 2	249,161 2 3	2,49,31,591 30	1,06,13,148 3 5	972,871 18 5	12,22,033 0 8

* Deducted Rs. 10,000 amount of Hooghly bridge tolls payable to Government on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,547	13,400 15 9	1,228 8 6	77,965 0	22,524 6 0	2,064 14 8	3,293 3 2
Or per mile of railway		59 14 4	5 9 9	..	100 10 8	9 4 7	14 14 4
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	82,465	3,22,930 14 0	29,601 19 11	14,39,011 30	4,15,472 5 6	38,084 19 1	67,686 19 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	88,012	3,36,331 13 9	30,830 8 5	15,16,976 30	4,37,996 9 6	40,149 13 9	70,980 2 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,436	13,434 11 0	1,231 10 3	2,02,025 10	54,545 0 0	4,999 19 2	6,231 9 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	60 0 8	5 10 1	......	243 12 5	22 6 11	27 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	83,586	2,93,902 11 6	26,941 1 8	20,78,819 10	5,90,470 5 6	54,126 8 11	81,067 10 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,476	1,033 0 0	103 6 0	7,086 0	540 0 0	54 0 0	157 6 0
Or per mile of railway	54	38 0 0	3 16 0	260 0	19 8 0	1 19 0	5 15 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	26,372	19,100 0 0	1,910 0 0	1,01,824 0	8,357 0 0	835 14 0	2,745 14 0
Total for 17 weeks ..	27,848	20,133 0 0	2,013 6 0	1,08,910 0	8,897 0 0	889 14 0	2,903 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,446	1,100 7 10	110 1 0	10,339 10	577 13 6	57 15 8	167 16 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	53	40 6 1	4 0 9	379 17	21 3 3	2 2 5	6 3 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,169	19,279 3 3	1,927 18 6	1,38,652 0	9,742 3 9	974 4 5	2,002 2 11

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—5th May 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

Government of Bengal.

THE subjoined Notification is published for general information.

By order,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS.

No. 519.—*Simla, the* 13*th May* 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has resolved to borrow two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the manner following:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. The form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, of which loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than five hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees. The Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November in each year.

3. Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by the Comptroller General at Calcutta from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 16th June next, for the whole or part of the above-named sum of two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta at noon on Wednesday, the 16th June next.

6. The amounts of accepted tenders must be paid in five equal instalments, on the following dates—

One-fifth on the 1st July 1875.
One-fifth on the 2nd August 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st September 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st October 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st November 1875.

Payment of any instalment except the first will be accepted before the due date, but not before the 1st July next. Interest upon the amount of each instalment paid before the 1st November next will be paid in advance, from the date when such instalment is received to the 31st October next.

7. Payment may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tenders.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or from an officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes duly endorsed to the Comptroller General, for a sum of not less than one per centum on the amount for which tender is made. This deposit of one per cent. will be considered as in part payment of the last instalment; it will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after allotment, be exchanged for a Government Promissory Note.

9. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will be exchanged for Promissory Notes as soon as possible.

10. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and declared before any tender is opened. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

11. Tenders at the declared minimum rate, and at rates above the declared minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rates. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

12. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part will be posted for general information at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary dated the 13th May 1875, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or into the Government treasury at‡ as the case may be,] the first instalment on the 1st July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

One-fifth on the 1st July 1875.
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One-fifth on the 1st September 1875.
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One-fifth on the 1st November 1875.

Note.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

* Fraction of an anna not allowed.

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

‡ Here enter the name of Bank or treasury.

Payment of any instalment except the first will be accepted before the due date, but not before the 1st July next. Interest upon the amount of each instalment paid before the 1st November next will be paid in advance, from the date when such instalment is received to the 31st October next.

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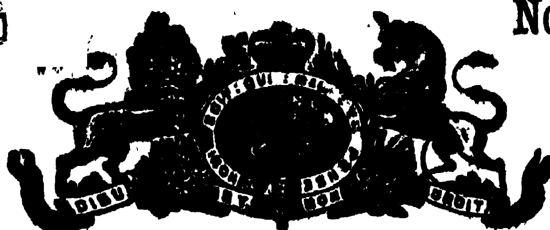
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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 19 of 1875.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

THE FAIR AND DURBAR AT RUMA, IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

No. 221T, dated Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1875.

From—R. L. MANGLES, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Political Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of Chittagong.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 13H, dated the 6th instant, submitting a report regarding the Fair and Durbar held at Ruma, the head-quarters of the Sungoo sub-division, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the 23rd of January last and the three following days.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has perused Lieutenant Gordon's graphic account of the meeting of the different Hill tribes living in the tracts within and beyond our frontier with much interest, and will be glad if the hope it holds out of establishing future friendship and peace between the tribes is fulfilled.

3. He observes that during the tour of Lieutenant Gordon, the sub-divisional officer, to the frontier, prior to the meeting, that officer came in contact with several of the independent Kookee tribes, and invited the chiefs to the fair, and that thus the attendance at Ruma was much larger than was at first anticipated. As a consequence of this larger gathering, the costs incurred have amounted to Rs. 1,037-7-9, or Rs. 537-7-9 in excess of the outlay originally sanctioned for the purpose.

4. The meeting, as far as relates to the sociable intercourse which took place between the chiefs of the independent tribes beyond the frontier and the chiefs of the tribes living within our boundary, on whom the independent tribes made frequent raids in former days, appears to have been a great success, and oaths of future good will and alliance were entered into and exchanged in accordance with the Kookee custom between the several tribes which were thus brought into friendly contact.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to meetings such as these, and to the moral effects which at such times can be brought about by the presence and influence of British officers. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Power, and Lieutenant Gordon, appear to have taken full advantage of the opportunity afforded them of adjusting disputes, of reconciling grievances, and of impressing all parties with a sense of our determination to maintain peace, and of our power to enforce obedience if necessary. His Honor accepts the assurance given by yourself and the Deputy Commissioner that the meeting has done much also to secure the other beneficial objects for which it was sanctioned, and which are fully detailed in the extracts given from Lieutenant Gordon's report.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accord his sanction to the expenditure (Rs. 1,037-7-9) which has been incurred, and desires me to request that you will convey to Mr. Power and to Lieutenant Gordon an expression of his thanks for the tact and success with which they conducted the proceedings at the Fair and Durbar.

No. 13H, dated Chittagong, the 6th April 1875.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

With reference to the orders of Government, conveyed in Mr. Under-Secretary Crawfurd's letter No. 4621, dated the 17th December last, I have the honor to submit copy of a report, No. 221, dated the 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, on the subject of the Durbar and Fair held at Ruma, the head-quarters of the Sungoo sub-division, on the 23rd of January last and three following days.

2. The sum sanctioned for expenditure on the occasion was Rs. 500, but the actual disbursement has amounted to Rs. 1,037-7-9 in consequence of the meeting having been very largely attended, not only by the the Hill Tract tribes subject to our jurisdiction, but also by the Shendoos and others from the Arracan side. As the results of the Durbar have been so satisfactory, I am sure Government will concur with me in thinking that the money has been well spent. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the extra charge incurred be sanctioned, and the bill herewith submitted be passed. Lieutenant Gordon deserves credit for the successful manner in which he has conducted the meeting and carried out the wishes of Government.

3. Mr. Rattray will be requested to submit as early as possible copies of the photographs taken by him.

No. 221, dated Rangamatee, the 25th March 1875.

From—A. W. B. Power, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

I have the honor to submit the report called for in your memorandum No. 102H, dated 23rd ultimo, on the Ruma Durbar and Mela held on the 23rd and following days of January last.

2. The delay which has occurred in submitting this report is chiefly owing to the Assistant Commissioner's and my absence on tour. Mr. Gordon gives the following explanation:—"I have to regret the delay in the submission of the report, and to excuse it by stating that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in setting the accounts into perfect order, in getting the necessary vouchers, and generally in reducing the bill to a presentable form. I may also mention that I left Ruma for my tour to the Matamoree valley directly after the Mela, and have only just returned from there." His report is dated 6th March; it reached this office on the 15th idem, was forwarded to me in camp, but did not reach me till the evening of the 21st, on my way back to head-quarters.

3. Mr. Gordon divides the subject into four heads—

1st.—The reasons and objects of the Mela.

2nd.—The event itself.

3rd.—The results, actual and prospective.

4th.—The bill.

In the Office No. 1048, dated 25th November last, the first head is dealt with. I quote from that report:—

"The objects which Lieutenant Gordon has in view in getting up this Mela are two-fold: (1) to increase the influence he has obtained over the 'Bonjogi' tribe of Kookees, and to obtain some influence over the Khumis, hoping, among other things, that by seizing the right moment he may be able to induce them to spread their villages across the ill-protected frontier country east of his sub-division, and thereby obviate the necessity for a line of police-posts, or rather to supply some means of protection where at present there are none, and where, for financial reasons, none can be provided by Government for some time to come; and (2) to lay the foundation of a bazar at Ruma, and so in time diminish the heavy expenditure entailed on Government for provisioning that place."

4. Mr. Gordon thus gives an account of the event itself: he says—"As you are aware, the day originally fixed by me was the 21st of December, but by the desire of the Commissioner, who expressed a wish to be present, it was postponed for a month. I very much feared that such a postponement, ordered as it was within a few days of the event, would have a discouraging effect upon the chiefs, many of whom had made their arrangements for the trip, and that this, and the near approach of the jhoom-cutting season, would have rendered the attendance small; but the very opposite proved to be the case. In fact the main feature, and, if I may say so, the main success of the meeting was indirectly the result of the postponement.

"I was enabled, that is to say, to make my annual tour on the frontier, and to pay a visit to Dalakmay in the interim, and had the good fortune and pleasure there to meet the new Superintendent of the North Arracan Hills, Mr. Buckle, who, as you know, has succeeded Captain Hughes. This officer reached Dalakmay on the same day as myself, the 24th of December, and I was very glad to learn from him and Mr. Hannay, the frontier officer, that a friendly meeting with the Bokee tribe of Shindoos had been arranged for Christmas week,—a repetition of a similar meeting in Christmas time of 1873-74 with the Yaleng clan, at which I was also present, and of which the special report is in your Office, my No. 29,* dated 2nd March 1874.

* Copy forwarded to the Commissioner with this Office No. 31, dated 20th March 1874.

"Amicable engagements were entered into by these people with ourselves as representatives of the Government, and solemnized by the customary ceremonies; and I was thus for the second time enabled to be a party to mutual engagements with the Shendoos. I considered this of much importance, for the term 'British Government' has not for these people its full width of meaning; that is, they identify the term only with the white men who are actually present, and consequently with the villagers and people only under their immediate control. If, therefore, I had not been present to take a part in the ceremony, they would not have considered the engagements as binding with regard to the villages and villagers on the Bengal side, and could therefore have planned a raid in the Sungoo or Matamoree valleys with a free conscience.

"I availed myself of the presence of Mr. Buckle to obtain his promise that the Commissioner of Arracan should be asked to allow Mr. Hannay to attend the Mela at Ruma. I wrote officially, and Mr. Buckle was so good as to forward my letter with a favourable recommendation, and the sanction was obtained only just in time to enable Mr. Hannay to cross over by the southern route and reach Ruma on the 21st January.

"As you are aware, that officer brought with him not only a powerful Shindoo chieftain, Likebo, head of the Bokee tribe, with seven or eight followers, but also a little army of feathered chiefs from the border Khumi (Guaymi, as they are called on the Koladyne,) villages, tributary and non-tributary, of the Koladyne frontier. It is not easy to exaggerate the satisfaction with which our hillmen must have contemplated the Shindoos, their mortal foes of more than a hundred years; and I cannot help thinking that with this feeling there must have been mixed one of vengeance and hatred, which might well cause the Shindoos some anxiety. In fact, it is impossible to believe that the representatives of a race of men, perhaps the actual individuals themselves, known to have brought death and desolation to the home and hearth of many a hillman then present, could be regarded with other than the bitterest feelings; and when I looked forward to the general hilarity and inebriation inseparable from a Kookee feast, I confess to having been not entirely free from some slight anxiety myself." He goes on to mention one of the only drawbacks to the success of the Mela, viz. that the Bonjogis were late, and did not arrive in time to take part in the oath of friendship ratified between our party and the Shendoos. The Europeans present were Mr. Hannay; Mr. Rattray, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong; Mr. Showers, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts; Mr. Gordon, and myself. Rutton Poea was invited, and came part of the way; but he did not start in time, and finding himself too late returned from Rangamatee.

5. On the 26th the great event of the Mela, viz. the feast to all the visitors, came off. After describing how the cows, buffaloes, and goats were slaughtered, the latter being decapitated (in some instances two at a time) with one stroke by a Goorkha sepoy using his national kookree, Mr. Gordon proceeds thus graphically to depict the scene: "More than 500 bamboo tables ranged in rows groaned under the weight of some 50 maunds of rice, 4 buffaloes, 5 cows, 19 goats, 7 pigs, and 200 fowls; the guests, some 1,500 in number, seated themselves. The quiet

and orderly way in which this was done testifies in no small degree, I think, to the easy temperament and rough good-natured politeness of the hillman. There was a total absence of all wrangling for seats or disorder of any kind; they sat down like school-boys, and quietly waited to be told to begin. At this juncture I observed a slight pause, an evident irresolution, and on asking I found that according to hill custom they wished to commence with a drink. I knew the custom, but had forgotten it for the moment. The wine was at once, however, sent round, and then a demolishing of eatables began, the like of which for extent and rapidity I never again expect to see. This was, I think, the most striking spectacle of the Mela; and it is to be much regretted that it was too late in the evening for Mr. Rattray, who has so successfully brought to book the swearing ceremony, the Durbar, and other scenes, to get a picture of it."

6. The ceremony of taking the oath of friendship, the Durbar, and the amusements provided, are then described as follows:—

"With regard to the ceremony of solemnizing the friendly engagements entered into by the Shendoos on the one hand and the British Government and its tributaries on the other, I think the best description of it will be found in the photograph taken by Mr. Rattray.* It need, therefore, merely be explained that the warm blood of a slaughtered cow streaked upon the forehead and feet of the several parties to the oath is considered by these people to be the most binding obligation under which a man can be placed. The cow is tied by the head to a stake; the oldest and most influential chief is then selected to make the oration, which he does with great earnestness and tragic effect, accompanying himself on the inevitable *koung* pot, a phial filled from which he holds in his left hand; from this he takes a sip at the conclusion of each clause of the harangue, and spits it out again over the cow to emphasize the commencement of the next clause: his right is raised deprecatingly, and with it he gesticulates to mark the strong points of his declamation. When the orational crisis is attained, and the crowning oath 'by the blood of this cow' is pronounced, a second chieftain, mighty in war and wisdom, who has been hardily standing to his spear the while, strikes the poor brute through the heart. During all this the parties to the oath have been standing in two rows on opposite sides of the cow, and holding the rope attached to its head; the rope being the emblem of the strong tie of friendship by which all engaged are for the future to consider themselves bound. The cow having fallen dead, all stoop and dip a finger in the open wound, and with the warm blood streak the forehead and feet of each member of the opposition. This, with one more visit to the inevitable liquor jar, the *alpha* and *omega* of every institution, completes the ceremony.

* Mr. Rattray might be asked to send copies as soon as received.

"The grand Durbar was held in the open under a large shamianah tent, kindly lent by the Bohmong, who, as the senior hill chief present, was seated in the chair of honour with his brothers and ourselves grouped on the right and left. Mats were put down for the Shindoo and other clan chiefs. All being arranged, the Shindoos were first presented by Mr. Hannay to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Power, who, with a few appropriate words to each, presented the Durbar gifts, which consisted of a variety of railway rugs, blankets, looking-glasses, pipes, beads, &c., &c., all neatly laid out on a table for the purpose. After the Shindoos came the Koladyne Khumi and other chiefs, who had come with Mr. Hannay, and whom he also brought forward to receive their presents; and lastly came the chiefs of our own hill tribes. All seemed much pleased with the presents. When the presentations were ended, Mr. Hannay, by the request of the Deputy Commissioner, addressed to the Shindoos a speech in Burmese, embodying sentiments of advice and warning, which, being translated to them by an interpreter, was received with nods and grunts of comprehension and assent. The Bohmong rose and came forward with the dignity becoming his high position, and added the weight of his advice to the hitherto bitter enemies of his country and his people. The scene was thus made to partake of that impressiveness and importance so telling in dealings with savages. The Durbar then broke up, not, however, without the indispensable *omega* above alluded to, and the event of the Mela was thus satisfactorily brought to a close.

"It was, of course, of great object to find employment, or rather amusement, for the large concourse of people that had assembled at Ruma. Mr. Rattray with his camera entirely usurped the general interest at first, and indeed the more intelligent might be seen thronging the yellow-windowed box at all hours of the day to the end. Mr. Rattray was simply indefatigable. Immediately after *chota hazree* he would seize upon some bewildered and nearly naked savage, who, still hazy from the previous night's carousal, might have wandered within the magic precincts of the camera, or might be watching in open-mouthed wonder one of his companions undergoing the operation of being taken. There he stands unconscious of the danger of his position until spied by the artist, whose lightning glance, hungry for another victim, falls upon our hazy friend. He sees his danger, consternation instantly replaces the curiosity which marked his expression; he turns to bolt, but is too late: an iron grasp is on his arm, and he is led a trembling victim to the bench and head-rest. He is sighted by the lens—one moment of indescribable agony, and he rises, like the released from the dentist's chair, 'a wiser and a better man.'

"I had also a marching order parade of the detachment of the Chittagong Hill Tract Frontier Police Battalion, about 150 strong, and after the usual commonplaces of saluting, marching past, &c., put the men through some few light infantry manœuvres, bringing the Ruma 9-pounder brass field gun into action as a healthy warning to the Shindoos. They

were, I am glad to be able to tell you, observed to jump and tremble at each discharge of our ordnance. The men were given ten rounds of blank cartridges, and the whole effect, therefore, was very good, and could not have failed, I think, to leave a beneficial impression on the minds of our guests. The hillmen afterwards told me, with evident satisfaction, that this, viz. the big gun, was the great hit of the Mela. There was also a nautch in the Durbar tent; the spectacle was a curious one,—Europeans, Shindoos, Mughs, Tipperahs, Khumis, Mros, Assamees, Goorkhas, Munipoorees, Chukmas, Hindustanees, Punjabees, and Bengalees, packed close together. The Shindoos were particularly delighted with the performance, having never seen anything of the kind before. The sepoys also gave a comic entertainment, in which the *sahib* was taken off amid the usual roars of merriment." The Shendoos also were not to be left behind. Being encouraged by their *chaperon*, Mr. Hannay, they gave their national dance, which was much and deservedly applauded. A rifle match, some pigeon-shooting, wrestling, foot and hurdle races, the musical box, and the magic lantern, completed the entertainments.

7. Mr. Gordon thus concludes this part of the subject:—" I am glad to say that throughout the whole meeting, which lasted four days, there was no sign of quarrelling or disagreement among the tribes; and Shindoos, Khumis, Mros, and Mughs enjoyed themselves together, as if there had never been any cause for enmity or bad feeling between them. This alone is, I venture to think, a result so satisfactory as to be cheaply bought at the cost.

8. On the results of the Mela, I quote Mr. Gordon's report *in extenso*:—" The results of the Mela, both actual and prospective, may best be weighed by a consideration of the objects with which it was given, and an estimate of how far those objects may be said to have been attained."

The objects, as set forward in the letter to which I have referred you in a previous paragraph, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1st, of general policy.

1. To improve the relations between the Government and the hill tribes, as also between the tribes themselves.
2. To increase the influence of the Government officer.
3. To give a spur to trade in the hills.
4. To attract the trans-frontier and hostile tribes, and induce them to pay annual visits to Ruma, and thus to found a trade and ensure peace.

2nd, of special importance.

1. The extension of the Bonjogi and Khumi tribes north and south along the frontier hills.
2. To cement the friendship with our new tributaries, the Bonjogis.
3. To communicate the general policy and special orders of Government to the hill chief and roajahs, and to hear complaints.
4. To found a bazar at Ruma.

" With regard to the objects of general policy, I can, I think, honestly say that the relation between the Government and the tribes as between the tribes themselves must have been greatly improved by the Mela, and also that the Government influence has been strengthened.

" Of the impetus to trade, if any such impetus has been the result of the Mela, I cannot of course speak with confidence as yet. Time only can show how far my hopes in this direction have been realized. The hill people are fatally conservative, and it is my opinion that it will be years yet before they step out of the stereotyped circle of their own simple life. The enormous exertions of the district officers, and the liberal inducements offered by Government in the introduction of plough cultivation into the hills, and the lamentably unsatisfactory results which have attended this experiment, fully show that the barrier of bigoted conservatism set up by the hillman's nature is one which cannot be easily surmounted. Time and intercourse with the Bengalees, who are gradually, but surely, worming their way into every corner of cultivable land in the hills, can alone work the change.

" As a bait to attract the trans-frontier tribes, the Mela may, I think, be said to have hooked a big fish at the first throw; and the visit of the Shindoo chief on the first occasion exceeded the wildest flight of my most sanguine expectations.

"The special objects, I am glad to say, have all been more or less attained. The chief object, viz. the extension of the Bonjogi and Khumi villages into a long line along the frontier, with the Poleetye guard as a centre, bids fair to be carried out. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Power, personally signified to the headmen of these tribes the wishes of Government on this point, and I have promised myself to go out during the ensuing winter and point out the line to the chiefs, and also to help them in the selection of good sites for their new villages. They appeared pleased with this notion, and at once assented to the plan.

" The Khumi chiefs made a petition on the part of their tribe to become khas ryots of Government, stating the oppressions of the Bohmong and the exactions of his family upon them to be their reasons. They pressed the matter very hard, and I mentioned it to the Deputy Commissioner, who promised to consider it, as also the petitions of some of the Bohmong's own people to become khas ryots under Government for similar reasons. I may

be permitted, regarding this important question, to say that I am strongly in favour of forming a khas mehal in this sub-division; and I venture to think that if the chiefs, by their misgovernment and oppression, alienate the feudal respect and fidelity of their people, they do not deserve to retain such people: and, moreover, it is my firm opinion that applications to Government for protection against their chiefs, and an expressed willingness to pay the jhoom-tax direct to the Government officer, instead of through unpopular middlemen, should not be lightly treated. The starting of a khas mehal under the Government officer direct would, I believe, be the surest means of checking the malpractices of the Bohmong and his family, for they would then have no alternative between a just and unoppressive mode of government, and the gradual but certain secession of all their people. The Bohmong had raised the jhoom-tax from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 in his own (the Reygreytha) clan, and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 in the other tribes, without the permission of Government, and, moreover, without even informing me of his intention. I reported this to the Deputy Commissioner, as also that the people had made a general complaint on the subject. The Deputy Commissioner ordered me to inform the Bohmong that no such enhancement of rents could be allowed, and that he must adhere to his former rates. The order was at once complied with regarding the current year, but the people had paid the increased tax in 1873-74 without a representation; receipts were then refused by the Bohmong for the old rate of tax, but the Deputy Commissioner insisted that receipts should be given for all payments of jhoom-tax, whether in full or in part. This order was likewise at once complied with, and it was evident to me that no little surprise was felt by the people at the magical effect of a few lines scribbled on a piece of paper by the Deputy Commissioner. Profuse were the *hrikos* (salutations) and thanks which testified the gratitude for the intervention, and nothing more opportune could have occurred to show them that the Government is in reality the paramount power.

"The bazar was a great success. Two rows of temporary sheds had been erected facing each other, with a broad street or way between them; but I had little hopes of their filling. Not only, however, did the sheds fill from end to end, but extensions had to be made to provide for the enterprising Bengali and Mugh shopmen, who crowded to the festival to try their luck. I have good hopes of persuading some of the merchants to remain for good."

9. It will be better to deal with the subjects alluded to in paragraph 25 of Mr. Gordon's letter in a separate report. That called for in your No. 865Ct., dated 1st December 1874, gives an appropriate opportunity of discussing the question. It is sufficient here to state that the Bohmong's relations with his feudatories, though not in a satisfactory condition, have been placed on a much better footing by the action recently taken; and the knowledge acquired by the people of the orders of Government concerning the rate of tax they are bound to pay, as well as the resolution of Government officers to enforce obedience to these orders, is in my opinion not the least important result of the gathering.

10. As to the bazar, nothing permanent can be hoped for till the floating traffic system described in my No. 1059, dated 28th November last, is stopped, and the *beparees* obliged to sell from a shop on the bank at a fixed spot, instead of moving up and down the river and selling from their boats anywhere they find a purchaser. The subject is fully discussed in the report alluded to above, to which I await a reply. Simultaneously with abolishing the Bhashanya Bepar, a new scheme for provisioning Ruma might be put in force, viz. substituting for the present system of supply through a Government *moodee* a contract with a shopkeeper to keep up a certain supply of food in return for some small compensation for wastage and incidental cost of storage.

11. Of the last subject, Mr. Gordon says :—"The bill, which unfortunately demands its share of attention, must speak for itself. I have, as you had desired me, included *everything*. You will perceive that there are several items embraced under the general heading *Luxuries* which cannot be said to have been essential to the accomplishment of the designs which gave rise to, and were the objects of, the Mela, but which at the same time may be said to have constituted the frame of the picture." The chief reasons for the extra expenditure are (1) many more people came than were expected; (2) owing to the Bonjogis not coming in proper time, the Mela lasted longer than was intended, the guests having to be fed meanwhile; (3) a sum of Rs. 85 was given at Mr. Hannay's request to the Shendoo party, they having come 10 or 12 days' journey from home, and lost the value of their labour at a time when they ought to be cutting their jhooms; and lastly Mr. Gordon, determining that the meeting should be a success, took care that there should be no appearance of stint, and holds himself responsible for the extra amount. In view, however, of the success which has attended his efforts, as also to the satisfactory results obtained, I would respectfully appeal on his behalf to the generosity of Government, and request sanction for all expenditure included in the bill. The amount has been drawn by abstract bill; but even then there is a saving in the Kookee Durbar Present Fund for 1874-75, so that no fresh grant is required.

ROAD CESS.

CALCUTTA, THE 6TH MAY 1875.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter, No. 212A, dated 9th April 1875, from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, submitting two statements of the demands, collections, and arrears of road cess for the year 1873-74.

THE statements submitted by the Board of Revenue give the totals of the demands, collections, and arrears of road cess on (1) lands and mines, and (2) on houses, for the cess year commencing 1st October 1873. This was the first year in which actual collections were made under Act X (B.C.) of 1871. The total demand according to statement (1) amounted to Rs. 6,87,812, of which Rs. 5,58,287 have been collected. The cess on houses under Part IV of the Act produced Rs. 34,173, out of a demand of Rs. 53,800.

The statements would have been more complete if they had shown the valuations effected for each district, and the rates at which the cess was levied. These should be given in the reports for future years.

2. It was to be expected that the scarcity which prevailed during the cess year 1873-74 throughout many of the districts of Bengal, would effect the financial results of this measure in a marked manner. The Act had been introduced into nineteen districts, but in all of them the collections were not fully made. In Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, the collections were suspended in estates which were held to be distressed; in Burdwan, the collection was postponed till 1st October 1875; in Hooghly, one instalment of the cess was ordered to be collected and the remainder remitted: the house cess was entirely remitted. The report from this district has not yet been received, as fresh calculations were necessary for certain estates. Thus the collections for this district do not appear in the statements submitted by the Board.

3. In the districts included in the returns, the total percentage of collections on demand of the cess on lands is 81·16. It is highest in the Orissa and Dacca Divisions, and, on the whole, worst in the Presidency Division, in which stringent measures were not adopted to enforce payment. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioner and the Board will take due steps to ensure a proper percentage of collections in this division in ordinary years, and that the subject of the house cess, referred to in the last paragraph of the Board's letter, will be thoroughly investigated.

4. His Honor is glad to observe that the Commissioners express themselves generally well satisfied with the means afforded by the law for the recovery of the arrears and system of collections and of accounts. It remains to be seen how efficient the provisions of the law will be in practice to recover the large arrears of Rs. 1,29,737. He also notices, with much pleasure, the absence of any mention of dissatisfaction on the part of the ryots, and considers that this is a proof that they have accepted the measure; he trusts they will eventually appreciate its advantages.

5. Sir Richard Temple is fully aware that the circumstances of the year under report were exceptional, and were calculated to add difficulties to the first collection of the road cess. He is therefore the more gratified to see the extent of the success which has been attained in the districts mentioned in the statements submitted, and concurs with the Member in charge in deeming the results on the whole satisfactory. He desires to thank Mr. Schalch for his able and careful superintendence of this new and important branch of the Revenue.

6. These proceedings will be reported to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 212A, dated Fort William, the 9th April 1875.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith two statements of demands, collections, and arrears of road cess for the year 1873-74—No. I, on lands and mines, and No. II, on houses.

2. *Statement No. I, on Lands and Mines.*—The scarcity which prevailed during the year under review throughout the greater portion of Bengal has, of course, had a marked effect on the collections. Out of the nineteen districts in which the road cess had been introduced, the demand for the road cess was entirely suspended in the district of Burdwan by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, conveyed in letter No. 1739, dated 14th August 1874; while in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, the collections were, under orders of Government, No. 776, dated 31st March 1874, suspended within certain tracts. In the district of Hooghly it appears that after the preparation of all the registers and records required for collection purposes, and after collection had commenced, the orders of Government, No. 298, dated 5th February 1874, remitting a portion of the cess in certain parts of the district, were received. This necessitated separate and fresh calculations of cess for each of the estates accordingly as they were situated wholly or partially in the distressed tracts of the district. These calculations occupied much time, and were not completed until the middle of October as regards estates situated entirely within the district, and were till lately yet incomplete in regard to certain estates partly situated in Burdwan. The report from the Hooghly district has consequently not yet reached the Board, and nothing can be said here in regard to the collections in that district. A supplementary statement in regard to it will follow shortly. In the other districts shown in the statement, the remissions are inconsiderable, and are due to local causes: such as exemption from the operation of the Act subsequent to the valuation of the land, on the ground of the estates being found to be situated within municipal limits; alteration in the valuations on appeal; remissions in consequence of petty revenue-free estates and lakhiraj holdings entered in the road cess registers, and landowners' schedules not having been traced, and the like reasons.

3. Excluding the remissions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the total demand for the year amounts to Rs. 6,87,812, while Rs. 5,58,287 have been collected, showing a total percentage of collections on demand of 81·16. The percentage of collection has varied considerably in the different districts. In Orissa, which, so far from suffering from the famine, was thereby benefited by the opening out of a favourable market for its export produce, the percentage was as high as 100 in Pooree, and was 95·78 in Cuttack, but only 85·04 in Balasore. In the Dacca division the percentage ranged from 97·11 in Fureedpore to 91·82 in Dacca. In the Rajshahye division, although it was determined after considerable hesitation not to enforce the collection on account of the pressure of scarcity in the food-supply; difficulty was from that cause to some extent experienced in the collection, and the percentage fell as low as 87·32 in Moorshedabad, and even 73·55 in Rajshahye. "It must "be borne in mind," the Commissioner observes, "that zemindars have in very "many instanees not collected their rents from their ryots, and could hardly "be expected with any degree of readiness to pay their road cess."

In Hazareebagh the percentage (80·81) is low, but since the preparation of the return out of a net balance of Rs. 4,274, Rs. 4,166 have been recovered, leaving only the small sum of Rs. 108 outstanding. The Presidency division shows on the whole worst in the matter of collection; the percentage being 84·64, 84·63, and 90·03 for the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, respectively. The Collector of Nuddea writes that "it was owing to the very unfavourable season that no special efforts were made to enforce payment." The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs observes:—"As this was the first year that the cess has been collected, and as numerous calls have been made upon the landholders' class in consequence of scarcity and failure of crops, stringent measures were not adopted, as they otherwise would have been,

at the end of each quarter for the recovery of the balances. I was anxious to deal leniently with the proprietors of estates, and therefore deferred the issue of compulsory processes till the expiration of the last quarter of the year." It is anticipated that in an ordinary year the collection in this division will reach the proper percentage.

4. One of the chief obstacles experienced in the collection of the demands arose from the difficulty met in regard to estates the proprietors of which do not reside within the districts in which the estates are situated. As the cess is not recoverable by the sale of estates or tenures, as in the case of demands of Government revenue, much time is necessarily lost in the recovery of the cess by the attachment and sale of the personal property of the defaulters through the agency of the Collector of the district where the defaulters reside.

5. The Commissioners express themselves generally well satisfied with the means afforded by the law for the recovery of the arrears and system of collection and of accounts. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore observes that "though the system of collection has not had a fair trial owing to the "occurrence of the famine during the very first year of its operation, yet the "results arrived at are marvellously good. The collections were made more "easily and rapidly than could be expected, and the system may be said to "have worked very satisfactorily, especially as regards the revenue-paying "estates, and I have nothing to suggest with a view to its improvement. In "ordinary years the cess, it is expected, will be paid with the utmost "regularity."

6. The Member in charge trusts that, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the year under report, the Government will deem the result of the collections during the first year that the Road Cess Act has been in force in the districts mentioned in the statement, on the whole satisfactory. It is hoped that when a thorough revision of the registers has been made in regard to the petty revenue-free estates and tenures found not to be in existence, and to the demands which have been modified on appeal and in connection with the lands found to have been wrongly assessed in consequence of being within the limits of municipalities, the collection will, in the coming year, be found to reach a much higher percentage.

7. *Statement No. II, Cess on Houses.*—As might be anticipated, the pressure of the scarcity has very seriously affected the collection of the cess on houses. In the Orissa division, which has been altogether free from any suffering from that cause, the collections are good. They show worst in the district of Rajshahye, while in the districts of Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr the demand was, under orders of Government, altogether remitted. In the 24-Pergunnahs the collection was most unsatisfactory. The Commissioner has now the subject under consideration in view to the better organization of the agency for collection. The Member in charge will thoroughly look into the whole subject. He is aware that great difficulty must invariably be experienced in collecting a cess of the nature of that on houses, but he trusts that a much better result may be obtained next year.

No. I.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year* 1873-74.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Collections in anticipation of demand on account of future years.							
District.	Registers.	Demands for the Road Cess year 1873-74.	Arrears unrecovered and brought forward from column 11 of previous statement.	Arrears recovered during current year.	Balance at end of current year.	Demand for current year.	Collections of current year.	Arrears of current year.	Total arrears, columns 5 and 8.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	2nd quarter of this Cess year.	3rd quarter of this Cess year.	4th quarter of this Cess year.	On account of next Cess year.	Total of columns 12 to 15.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6), minus remissions (column 10).	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Dacca	I	61,018	......	...	...	61,018	56,367	4,651	4,651	......	4,651	...	...	...	1,395	1,395	......	......	
	III	1,042	......	...	...	1,043	623	419	419	......	419	...	...	...	40	40	......	......	
	IX	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	X	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
Total ..	......	62,060	......	...	...	62,060	56,990	5,070	5,070	......	5,070	...	...	...	1,435	1,435	91·82	......	
Furreedpore	I	24,081	......	...	...	24,081	23,374	707	707	......	707	...	...	...	348	348	......	......	
	III	154	......	...	...	154	154	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	1	......	......	
	IX	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	X	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	......	24,235	......	...	...	24,235	23,528	707	707	......	707	...	...	...	349	349	97·11	......	
Cuttack	I	26,645	......	...	...	26,645	25,528	1,117	1,117	184	933	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	III	3	......	...	...	3	3	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	IX	598	......	...	...	598	566	32	32	5	27	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	X	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	......	27,246	......	...	...	27,246	26,097	1,149	1,149	189	960	...	...	...	......	......	95·78	......	
Pooree	I	8,269	......	...	...	8,269	8,269	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	11	11	......	......	
	III	4,118	......	...	...	4,118	4,118	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1,373	1,373	......	......	
	IX	618	......	...	...	618	618	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	619	619	......	......	
	X	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	......	13,005	......	...	...	13,005	13,005	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	2,003	2,003	100·	......	
Balasore	I	12,110	......	...	...	12,110	10,168	1,942	1,968*	......	1,968	...	...	...	53	53	......	......	
	III	870	......	...	...	870	870	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	IX	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	X	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	......	12,980	......	...	...	12,980	11,038	1,942	1,968	......	1,968	...	...	...	53	53	85·04	......	

* The arrears in this column include Rs. 26 of previous year.

24-Pergunnahs	I	91,150	...	...	...	91,150	77,664	13,486	13,486	2,842	10,644	...	...	...	635	635	...	...	
	III	20,711	...	...	...	20,711	17,025	3,686	3,686	31	3,655	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,11,861	...	...	...	1,11,861	94,689	17,172	17,172	2,873	14,299	...	...	...	666	666	84·64	86·87	
Nuddea ...	I	70,166	...	...	...	70,356	59,599	10,757	10,757	128	10,629	...	...	...	194	194	...	...	The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 6 is Rs. 189-5-2. Column 2 contains the net amount realisable after deduction, while column 6 contains the total amount of the four instalments shown in the quarterly statements.
	III	177	...	...	...	177	100	77	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	70,343	...	...	...	70,533	59,699	10,834	10,834	128	10,706	...	...	...	194	194	84·63	...	
Jessore ...	I	96,051	...	...	...	96,051	87,525	8,526	8,526	2	8,524	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	
	III	7,295	...	...	...	7,295	5,520	1,775	1,775	29	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,03,346	...	...	...	1,03,346	93,045	10,301	10,301	31	10,270	...	...	...	120	120	90·03	...	
Moorshedabad ...	I	40,638	...	...	...	40,638	36,000	4,633	4,638	...	4,633	...	...	...	293	293	...	...	
	III	146	...	...	...	146	137	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	IX	698	...	...	...	698	86	612	612	...	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	41,482	...	...	...	41,482	36,223	5,259	5,259	9	5,250	...	...	...	294	294	87·82	...	
Rajshahye ...	I	36,001	...	...	...	36,001	26,360	9,641	9,641	...	9,641	...	...	...	276	276	...	...	
	III	227	...	...	...	227	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	36,228	...	...	...	36,228	26,587	9,641	9,641	...	9,641	...	...	...	289	289	73·55	...	
Monghyr ...	I	47,342	...	...	...	47,342	34,937	12,617	12,617	9,653	2,964	...	...	...	3,749	3,749	...	...	The difference of Rs. 212 between column 6 and the total of columns 7 and 8, arises from the unrecovered balance of the first two quarters having been transferred from Bhagulpore to this district.
	III	22	...	...	...	22	17	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	47,364	...	...	...	47,364	34,954	12,622	12,622	9,653	2,969	...	...	...	3,749	3,749	73·79	92·68	
Bhagulpore ...	I	61,576	...	...	...	61,576	36,490	25,086	25,086	24,468	618	...	...	...	9,460	9,460	...	...	
	III	436	...	...	...	436	254	182	182	13	169	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	62,012	...	...	...	62,012	36,744	25,268	25,268	24,481	787	...	...	...	9,465	9,465	59·25	97·90	
Purneah ...	I	53,164	...	...	...	53,164	27,678	25,486	25,486	23,636	1,850	...	...	...	5,849	5,849	...	...	
	III	17	...	...	...	17	5	12	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	53,181	...	...	...	53,181	27,683	25,498	25,498	23,667	1,831	...	...	...	5,849	5,849	52·05	93·79	
Hazareebagh ...	I	22,037	...	...	...	22,037	17,773	4,264	4,264	...	4,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	III	237	...	...	...	237	227	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	X	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	22,279	...	...	...	22,279	18,005	4,274	4,274	...	4,274	...	...	...	...	...	80·81	...	
Grand Total ...	...	6,57,622	...	...	...	6,57,812	5,58,287	1,29,757	1,29,763	61,031	68,732	...	...	...	24,466	24,466	...	...	

No. II.—*Annual Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Houses for the Cess year* 1873-74.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District.	Circle.	Demand for the Road Cess year 1873-74.	Arrears unrecovered and brought forward from column 11 of previous statement.	Arrears recovered during current year.	Balances at end of current year.	Demand for current year.	Collections of current year.	Arrears of current year.	Total arrears, columns 5 and 8.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collection in anticipation of demand on account of future half-years. Second half of this Cess year.	On account of next Cess year.	Total of columns 12 and 13.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6), minus remissions (column 10).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	4	6,561	......	......	......	6,561	4,748	1,813	1,813	85	1,728	......	......	......	72·36	......
Fureedpore	8	1,284	......	......	......	1,284	1,028	256	256	1	255	......	2	2	80·06	......
Cuttack	1	648	......	......	......	648	628	20	20	......	20	......	......	......	96·91	......
Pooree	[illegible]	33	......	......	......	33	33	......	......	......	......	......	11	11	100	......
Balasore	4	220	......	......	......	220	184	36	36	......	36	......	......	......	83·63	......
24-Pergunnahs	6	11,262	......	......	......	11,262	5,929	5,333	5,333	3	5,330	......	......	......	52·65	......
Nuddea	6	12,546	......	......	......	12,546	10,389	2,157	2,157	1,043	1,114	......	......	......	82·80	90·31
Jessore	6	6,356	......	......	......	6,356	5,694	662	662	127	535	......	......	......	89·58	......
Moorshedabad	3	3,423	......	......	......	3,423	2,972	451	451	323	128	......	1	1	86·82	......
Rajshahye	3	2,265	......	......	......	2,265	980	1,285	1,285	301	984	......	......	......	43·26	......
Monghyr	5	3,892	......	......	......	3,892	......	3,892	3,892	3,892	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bhagulpore	6	1,171	......	......	......	1,171	......	1,171	1,171	1,171	......	......	170	170	......	......
Purneah	6	2,496	......	......	......	2,496	......	2,496	2,496	2,496	......	......	17	17	......	......
Hazareebagh	4	1,643	......	......	......	1,643	1,588	55	55	......	55	......	......	......	96·65	......
Grand Total ...	65	53,800	......	......	......	53,800	34,173	19,627	19,627	9,442	10,185	......	201	201	......	......

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th May 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 10th* May 1875	·60	Rainfall at Bood-bood 1·79, at Cutwa 3·97, at Culna 1·46, at Jehanabad 1·05, at Raneegunge ·65. Cotton and *teel* oil-seed doing well. Ploughing begun. Cholera decreasing.
	2	Bankoora, 8th „ „	1·16	Weather cool and cloudy; a very good shower of rain fell on the 2nd instant. The state and prospects of the standing crops continue favorable.
	3	Beerbhoom, 8th „ „	·88	Weather cool. The ryots are beginning to prepare their land for seed.
	4	Midnapore, 8th „ „	4·16	Heavy rains. Storms occurred on five out of the seven days of the week. The prospects of cultivation have greatly improved. The fear now is that such excellent rain falling prematurely will be followed by a prolonged break later in the year.
	5	Hooghly, 8th „ „	4·42	Weather showery. Rain at Haripal and Kristonogore, where it was most wanted. Prospects good,—so far that the rainfall is seasonable, and opportune for preparing ground and sowing. Cholera and smallpox have nearly disappeared since the rain, but in places cholera is still unabated.
		Howrah, 8th „ „	1·34	Weather warm and cloudy; strong wind from the south. There was rain for two days during the week throughout the district. Reaping of the *boro* or spring rice continues. Young sugarcane much benefited by the late rains.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 10th† May 1875	1·92	Weather hot, with occasional rains. Pretty heavy showers have fallen. Cultivation and sowings progressing rapidly. Sickness decreasing.
	7	Nuddea, 8th May 1875	1·89	Weather not very warm, but cloudy. There has been sufficient rain everywhere, and the prospects of rice and indigo are favorable.
	8	Jessore, 8th „ „	3·29	There were some heavy showers at the beginning of the week. The spring rice has been reaped, and has yielded a good outturn. The rain has been very beneficial.
Rajshahye Divn.	9	Moorshedabad, 8th May 1875.	1·51	Storm of wind and rain on night of 2nd instant; weather much cooler subsequently; rainfall at Lalbagh 2·27, Rampore Haut 1·67, Jungypore ·26 inches. Rain has fallen most opportunely, being of great benefit to most of the growing crops, and accelerating ploughing and sowing. Damage to *teel* oil-seed and *boro* rice crops from violence of storms reported from some parts. Indigo and mulberry progressing favorably. In the north of the district late sowings delayed from want of sufficient rain. Health good.
	10	Dinagepore, 7th May 1875.	1·53	There has been rain, the Collector believes, all over the district. Great progress in ploughing since last week, and parts of the country are already green with *kawon* millet, *bhadoi*, or early rice, and jute. Cholera on the increase both in regard to cases and deaths.
	11	Maldah, 8th May 1875	·39	Rain on the 2nd and 3rd instant; the rest of the week fair. The spring rice is ripe, and rather below; an average crop expected. Mulberry and indigo prospects are fair. The mango crop has almost entirely failed.
	12	Rajshahye, 8th „ „	1·30	There have been moderate showers of rain all over the district, which have done good. The state of the crops is unchanged, and the prospects are good. The reaping of *boro* rice has commenced in the west of the district, and will soon be going on generally. Cholera has abated considerably during the week.
	13	Rungpore, 7th „ „	3	Weather cooled by rainfall. Crops much benefited by rain.
	14	Bogra, 8th „ „	·94	Fair weather. Lands are being ploughed now for the cultivation of *aous*, or early rice; jute, mulberry, and other crops, promise well.
	15	Pubna, 8th „ „	1·55	Rainy and cloudy weather. On the 1st instant a most violent hailstorm passed over thannas Pubna and Dulye; the hailstones were of great size. The mangoes suffered considerably; the *boro* and jally rice very slightly. Rainfall sufficient. More fell in the district than at the Sudder station. Sowing of *aous* and *amun* proceeding rapidly. Cholera abating.

* Telegram of the 10th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 10th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Con'd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 7th May 1875.	2·20	A good deal of rain and mist for this time of the year. Occasionally the sun shines out very warm. Sowing has commenced in the plains, and is progressing favorably. In the hills the young crops are doing well. Tea gardens are giving a large yield: a bumper crop anticipated.
	17	Julpigoree, 8th May 1875.	3·81	There was a very heavy fall of rain, 3·40 inches, on the morning of the 8th instant. This is more than was required, and may do some damage to the young jute plants which so far had promised well. The rain is also bad for *bhadoi*, or early paddy, which is now in young plants, as it will promote the growth of grass and weed. Cholera is general over the district; it is worst in the Buxa sub-division, where in one part it has assumed severe epidemic type.
		Cooch Behar, 6th May 1875	4·03	The weather was generally cloudy; some heavy showers of rain during the week. This is the season for sowing *bitri dhan*, or early rice and jute. The rain will do much good to both these crops. Cholera has been raging in some parts of the State.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 10th* May 1875	·60	Rain general. Crops very favorable. All fear from want of rain now gone. Health improving. Rivers rising.
	19	Fureedpore, 8th „ „	·40	Weather unsettled, but seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favorable. General health good.
	20	Backergunge, 6th May 1875.	2·85	Rain has fallen, and all is well. Cattle affected with disease in a few villages.
	21	Mymensingh, 7th May 1875.	3·33	There has been less rainfall in the greater part of the district. State and prospects of crops favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 6th May 1875.	1·16	Strong winds in the early part of the week; afterwards clear and settled. The late heavy rains have done some slight damage to chillies, but this will be more than compensated for by the benefit to the early rice and tea.
	23	Noakholly	...	Return not received
	24	Tipperah, 7th May 1875	2·30	A good deal of rain has fallen, and the weather has been cooler. The showers have been very beneficial to the crops in the ground, and have also enabled the cultivators to nearly complete their ploughing.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th May 1875.	3·29	Heavy showers of rain, with squalls on the 28th, 29th, and 30th April, and 1st and 2nd May. Weather in consequence has been cool and pleasant. The hill-men are busily engaged in sowing paddy, cotton, &c., &c., in their *jooms*. Cholera has appeared in several parts of the district.
		Hill Tipperah, 6th May 1875.	5·07	Weather unsettled; occasional heavy showers of rain, with alternate periods of sunshine. Ploughing and preparing the soil for the sowing of the early rice crop is going on.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 10th* May 1875	·33	Weather cool since rain. No crops on the ground. Cholera decreasing.
	27	Gya, 8th May 1875	·21	Easterly wind. A slight storm, with rain and wind from north-west, on the 3rd instant; apparently general over the district. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer during the week was 108 degrees. What few crops are in ground, as previously reported, are good. Cholera is spreading on the south and south-west of the district; not actually in epidemic form.
	28	Shahabad, 8th „ „	1·28	Weather clear and closely hot, with easterly wind. Rain has fallen in the district. The rain has done much good where it has fallen. *Cheena* millet, sugar-cane, and cotton, all will profit. Mangoes are very poor this year. Sporadic cholera reported in some villages of the Sasseeram and Buxar sub-divisions.
	29	Durbhunga, 8th „ „	·11	Weather very cool for the season of the year, and pleasant; east winds prevailing. Rain in the interior has been much heavier than at the sudder station, and has been most beneficial to agricultural operations. The prospects are quite satisfactory. Cholera still exists in some villages.
	30	Mozufferpore, 8th „ „	1·45	Weather hot. Rain has fallen. The rain has been beneficial to *cheena* and *kowon* millets already sown. Cholera in an epidemic form prevails in many parts of the district.

* Telegrams of the 10th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	31	Sarun, 8th May 1875 ...	·43	Weather bright, clear, and seasonable; east wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain on the night of the 2nd instant, preceded by strong wind and dust-storms. The prospects of *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo continue favorable. The *bhadoi*, or early rice, *moong* pulse, and *kawon* millet are being fast sown. The early sowings are doing well. The late rain has benefited the crops. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 7th May 1875.	·5	The east winds and cool weather have continued throughout the week, and heavy rain has fallen in the west of the district. Though there have been threatenings of rain every day, but little has fallen to the east. The prospects of the crops are excellent. Caterpillars have appeared among the indigo, but the plant is generally far too well forward to have suffered seriously from them. There is a good deal of fever about.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 8th May 1875	2·71	Unusually cool. Heavy rain during the week favorable for *bhadoi*, or early crops.
	34	Bhagulpore, 10th* May 1875.	·85	Rain at Muddehpoora 1·20; Banka nil. Rain has done much good for the preparation of the land for the *bhadoi* crop. General health good. Soopool return not received.
	35	Purneah, 8th May 1875	1·79	Since the rain, which commenced on Sunday, the weather has been very cool. The recent showers of rain have been of great service, and were much wanted.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 8th May 1875.	·69	Weather still extraordinary; cool and clear; not close. Not much rain anywhere, but showers are flying about, with frequent thunder and lightning. In the fortnight there have been only two days hot winds. Nothing on the ground. Ploughing beginning. General health improving.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVISION	37	Cuttack, 1st May 1875	1·52	Weather sultry, with occasional violent storms of wind and rain. Ploughing for rice crop going on in most places. Cholera seems to have entirely subsided, and public health is good.
	38	Pooree. 6th „ „	·01	There has been good rain in the interior generally; the sky is still cloudy, and more rain expected. Tillage is proceeding. The *dalua*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped, with a good outturn. White *moong* pulse has been completely gathered, with an indifferent yield. Castor-seed is being harvested, with a fair outturn. The new sugarcane is being earthed up. Cotton is in flower. The mangoes are ripening, but the crop is very poor.
	39	Balasore, 7th „ „	1·20	Weather stormy, with several heavy showers. In the north of the district rain somewhat excessive, and in the Bhuddruck sub-division insufficient. Ploughing become general; prospects of next rice crop satisfactory. Cholera still diminishing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 7th May 1875.	·03	Slight thunder-storm, with very light rain, inappreciable in quantity, have cooled the temperature considerably. No alteration. Rain is wanted to allow the ground to be broken for future crops.
	41	Lohardugga, 8th May 1875.	·64	Weather cloudy, with easterly and southerly winds; sharp storms on the 6th from the north-east. The weather has been favorable for agricultural operations, but the *mohwa* flower has been greatly damaged by the east winds. Small-pox still prevalent, and a few sporadic cases of cholera reported from Palamow.
	42	Singbhoom, 7th May 1875.	1·38	Seasonable weather. Heavy storm, with much rain, on the 3rd instant. No crops. District healthy.
	43	Maunbhoom, 8th May 1875.	1·08	Rain has fallen, and the weather has been cool and pleasant. The sub-divisional officer reports want of more rain. Throughout the district generally the crops on the ground—of no great importance—are doing well. Owing to the late rain, there are signs of the land being prepared for cultivation.

* Telegram of the 10th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th May 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 13th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·33	5·16	11·28	1st May,	
		Cutwa	0·38	1·54	6·39	ditto	
		Culna	0·16	3 21	6·42	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·25	1·18	5·45	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·56	0·75	4·30	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	1·02	4·39	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora .. .	0·28	0·77	2·22	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·77	0·08	4·42	ditto	
		Hetampore	1·59	0·70	6 11	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·04	1·90	2 89	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	3·95	4 22	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th April.
		Gurbeta	0·10	2·23	3 90	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Not rec.	2·12	2 32	ditto ..	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·15	2·12	3·45	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	1·38	4·25	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	2 40	6 21	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·13	2·04	5·19	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·70	1·61	2·81	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·01	3·14	5·45	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	3·15	5·59	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	3·21	5·17	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	2·76	6·35	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	1·78	6 24	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	2 05	3·42	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	1·35	2·50	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	5·53	11·86	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	3 20	6 48	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	3·04	6·11	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·26	1·04	6·23	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	2·25	7·90	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·18	Not rec.	5 70	24th April	
		Choondangah	0·15	0·40	4·20	1st May.	
		Kooshtea	1·48	2·62	8·86	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	4 75	8 71	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·71	6·15	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	0 65	5·91	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	1·80	5 30	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·47	1·80	5·39	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	2·26	6·42	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·11	0·37	7·80	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·07	0·23	4·62	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·12	Nil	4 21	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	0·64	3·39	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0 05	3·04	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·51	3·44	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0.24	4·04	ditto	
		Kandee	0·10	0·20	2·10	ditto ...	From 14th March 1875.
	Dinagepore... ...	Dinagepore	2·78	0·11	3·91	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·30	0·22	1·65	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·05	0·10	1·31	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·20	4·08	ditto	
		Nattore	2·30	0 71	8·78	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·61	2 13	4·58	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	4·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·67	0·68	5·22	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·41	1·22	6·51	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·20	0·98	4·11	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·97	31st Mar.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·39	0·97	6·78	1st May.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·10	4·75	10·21	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	0·11	1·37	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·30	6 07	19·74	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·30	6·45	24·48	ditto	
		Titalya	1·56	1·01	6·25	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	4·87	8·48	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·26	1·11	6·18	1st May	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	0·28	0·93	5·44	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	0·70	0·48	5·10	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	0·70	3·51	6·43	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	2·40	6·68	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	1·42	7·47	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·20	9·27	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	2·00	1·84	11·28	1st May.	
		Jamalpore	1·00	0·55	8·03	ditto	
		Atia	0·70	0·40	5·66	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·09	2·17	15·39	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·10	5·70	11·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·11	6·86	13·95	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·10	8·63	11·30	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	0·12	5·71	8·95	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·49	1·40	12·50	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·66	1·91	16·91	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·11	3·10	8·56	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·86	5·07	18·39	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·59	ditto	
		Behar	0·10	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·32	Not rec.	1·24	24th April	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	2·12	1st May.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	0·99	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	1·01	2·28	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 24th April
		Hajeepore	ditto	Nil	1·36	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	1·40	2·30	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·11	0·01	0·68	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·46	3·19	5·36	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·30	1·20	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·50	1·43	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	0·28	1·58	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·50	0·85	2·08	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	Nil	4·30	5·20	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·66	0·25	1·46	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·16	0·42	1·77	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	0·27	0·61	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·70	0·90	2·86	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	0·51	2·17	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·26	1·10	2·05	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·51	1·19	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	1·31	2·41	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·08	0·90	2·20	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	0·57	Nil	4·65	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·50	10th April	
		Deoghur	ditto	0·08	1·40	1st May...	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 10th April and 18th Mar. to 24th April.
		Jamtara	ditto	Not rec.	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.
		Godda	Nil	0·25	1·19	1st May...	Ditto ditto.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1875.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	0·20	1·20	2·90	1st May	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	0·47	1·63	3·57	ditto	
		Jajpore	3·20	Not rec.	5·20	24th April	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0·30	ditto	0·60	ditto	
		False Point	0·10	0·70	3·65	1st May	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·02	0·38	2·55	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·04	0·27	1·97	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	1·71	5·61	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	0·37	1·04	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	2·80	3·01	ditto	
		Soroh	0·38	0·99	4·10	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	0·60	1·62	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·24	Nil	1·18	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·03	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·04	Nil	3·54	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·20	Nil	2·22	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·11	0·90	4·29	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·78	0·04	4·49	ditto	
	Manbhoom ..	Purulia	0·18	0·14	2·42	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·39	Not rec.	3·11	24th April	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Cachar, Sylhet ...	Sylhet	Not rec.	19·86	41·37	1st May...	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·81	Not rec.	27·72	24th April	
		Golaghât	0·05	ditto	14·40	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·71	ditto	17·90	ditto	
		Nazeerah . ..	0·97	ditto	26·10	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·05	ditto	23·58	ditto	
		Hattiepootje	0·92	ditto	23·16	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·13	ditto	22·50	ditto	
		Suntook	0 78	ditto	24·63	ditto	
		Chermeo	0·49	ditto	27 96	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	1·56	6·80	8·96	1st May	

CALCUTTA.
The 8th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th May 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Calcutta.	May 2nd	10	29·744	29·762	89·8	81·3	67	S by E	...	...	......	Scuds.
		16	29·643	29·661	90·5	80·5	63	S	..	..	.....	Scuds.
	3rd	10	29·873	29·891	81·0	75·0	78	E	.	1·01	CS	
		16	29·724	29·742	87·5	77·2	61	S by E	...		K	
	4th	10	29·821	29·839	83·6	77·4	73	S S E	...	0·32	K	
		16	29·663	29·681	89·5	78·5	59	S	...	...	K	
	5th	10	29·764	29·782	84·1	77·0	71	E S E	...	0·16	CK	
		16	29·612	29·680	90·0	77·5	54	S S W	...	..	K	
	6th	10	29·740	29·758	86·7	81·0	77	E	..	...	CS, K	
		16	29·629	29·647	86·0	76·6	62	E S E	..	.	CK, CS	
	7th	10	29·727	29·745	87·0	80·0	73	E	...	..	K	
		16	29·619	29·637	83·0	76·0	71	S S W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29·686	29·703	87·0	80·2	73	S by E	...	.	K	
		16	29·551	29·569	91·5	79·8	57	S S E	..	..	CS	
Saugor Island.	2nd	10	29·773	29·779	88	82	76	S	17·7	...	K	b, m
		16	29·683	29·689	88	82	76	S S E	16·2		N	m, scuds.
	3rd	10	29·857	29·863	87	78	65	E S E	12·7	0·70	CK	b, c
		16	29·726	29·732	87	78	65	S S E	12·6		KS	b, v
	4th	10	29·812	29·818	85	79	75	S E	4·4	0·60	KS	b, v
		16	29·703	29·709	87	79	68	S	10·2	.	KS	b
	5th	0	29·763	29·769	86	77	64	N E	5·8	...	N	b, r, scuds.
		6	29·644	29·650	87	80	72	S S E	10·3	...	KS	b
	6th	10	29·723	29·729	87	81	76	S	6·3	..	N	b, v
		16	29·635	29·641	84	78	75	S E	10·4	...	N	b, v
	7th	10	29·722	29·728	86	80	75	S S E	3·5	..	N	b, c
		16	29·634	29·640	87	81	76	S S E	9·6	.	N	b, v
	8th	10	29·690	29·696	87	80	72	S S E	8·0	...	N	b, v
		16	29·587	29·593	88	80	69	S S E	9·5	...	KS	b, v
Chittagong.	2nd	10	29·926	30·021	71	70	94	W	6·3	1·00	N	r, g
		16	29·681	29·773	81	72	62	N N E	9·0	0·20	CK, C	b
	3rd	10	29·840	29·932	84	76	67	S W	2·3	...	CK, KS	v
		16	29·680	29·772	87	79	68	W S W	1·9	.	CK, KS	m
	4th	10	29·743	29·835	87	79	68	S S E	2·4	...	CK	b, v
		16	29·660	29·752	86	80	75	S W	6·1	...		r, v
	5th	10	29·713	29·805	85	78	71	E	2·1	.	CK, KS	b
		16	29·608	29·701	82	78	82	N N E	7·6	...	CK	b, v
	6th	10	29·693	29·785	84	77	71	N N E	1·7	..	K, CK	v
		16	29·568	29·660	87	77	61	S W	3·4	..	CK	b
	7th	10	29·670	29·762	86	76	61	E N E	1·7	...	.. ..	b, v
		16	29·588	29·680	86	79	72	S W	6·7	...	.....	b, v
	8th	10	29·670	29·762	86	78	68	S E	5·3	...	K	b, m
		16	29·568	29·660	84	77	71	S E	15·0	..	K, KS	m
Madras.	1st	10	29·831	29·861	94	78	46	S W by S	12	...	......	b
		16	29·663	29·692	91	80	60	S E by S	15	.	.. ..	b
	2nd	10	29·801	29·831	96	77	39	S W by S	8	..	......	b
		16	29·672	29·702	91	77	50	S E	10	..	......	b
	3rd	10	29·824	29·854	98	77	35	W	7	...	......	b
		16	29·686	29·716	93	80	54	S E	11	:	.. ..	b
	4th	10	29·799	29·829	98	76	33	W N W	15	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·678	29·703	91	78	53	S E by S	9	...	... ..	c
	5th	10	29·770	29·800	93	76	43	W S W	11	...	... ..	c
		16	29·616	29·646	92	78	51	S E	13	..	.. . .	b
	6th	10	29·718	29·748	95	76	44	S W by W	13	...	......	b
		16	29·589	29·619	94	79	40	S E by S	13	..	......	b
	7th	10	29·759	29·789	96	74	31	N	12	...	......	b, c
		16	29·638	29·668	93	77	45	S E	12	...	.. ..	c
Cuttack.	2nd	10	29·645	29·726	91	81	63	S W	9·8	...	..	b
		16	29·540	29·621	92	80	57	N E	9·4	...	K, CK, NC	
	3rd	10	29·752	29·834	87	78	65	S E	5·3	...	C, CK	
		16	29·638	29·720	87	75	55	S S W	6·8	0·30	N	p
	4th	10	29·708	29·790	87	79	68	S E	3·7	...	C	b
		16	29·543	29·624	92	79	54	S	4·9	...	KN	u
	5th	10	29·658	29·740	86	77	64	E	2·6	0·30	...	b
		16	29·527	29·608	92	80	57	S E	4·7	...	K, CK	b
	6th	10	29·606	29·687	92	81	60	S S E	2·9	...	CK, C	
		16	29·553	29·636	76	72	81	W S W	8·8	0·40	K, N	p 2
	7th	10	29·649	29·731	86	77	64	E	1·1	..	C	b
		16	29·527	29·608	92	78	51	E S E	3·7	...	CK, C	
	8th	10	29·584	29·665	90	81	66	S	1·4	...	KS, C	
		16	29·469	29·550	94	81	55	S S E	6·6	...	CK	b
Akyab.	2nd	10	29·864	29·885	85	78	71	N E	4·1	0·60	.....	b
		16	29·747	29·678	87	78	65	S W	6·3	..	......	b
	3rd	10	29·894	29·915	85	79	75	E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·734	29·755	87	78	65	W	5·5	...	.. .	b
	4th	10	29·821	29·842	87	78	65	E	1·5	..	... .	b
		16	29·727	29·748	87	80	72	W S W	5·0	..	... ..	b
	5th	10	29·781	29·802	86	78	68	E S E	2·5	...	... ..	b
		16	29·657	29·678	87	79	63	W	4·3	...	.. ...	b
	6th	10	29·764	29·785	87	78	65	N E	2·5	...	......	b
		16	29·637	29·658	88	80	69	W S W	6·5	...	. ...	v
	7th	10	29·758	29·779	87	78	65	S E	1·7	...	......	b
		16	29·669	29·690	86	80	75	S	4·6	...	......	b
	8th	10	29·758	29·775	81	78	86	E S E	3·3	0·40	......	b, d
		16	29·645	29·665	83	79	83	S	5·8	...	......	b, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

Calcutta,
The 8th May 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of February 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	Barometer. Mean.	Barometer. Mean of 4 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 10 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 16 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 22 hours.	Barometer. Range.
Port Blair ...	61	29·846	...	29·900	29·793	...	·107
Nancowry ...	134	29·789	...	29·837	29·741	...	·096
Madras ...	27	29·963	...	30·023	29·903	...	·120
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·961	29·931	30·027	29·906	29·979	·121
Akyab ...	21	29·934	29·915	29·998	29·880	29·942	·118
False Point ...	18·7	30·005	30·004	30·058	29·944	30·014	·112
Cuttack ...	80	29·908	29·895	29·976	29·834	29·938	·142
Saugor Island ...	6	29·978	29·954	30·050	29·924	29·985	·126
Chittagong ...	90	29·897	29·877	29·959	29·843	29·910	·116
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·966	29·942	30·043	29·910	29·969	·133
Burdwan ...	......	29·876	[illegible]	29·955	29·822	...	·133
Jessore ...	20	29·955	...	30·023	29·892	...	·131
Dacca ...	35	29·939	29·922	30·007	29·883	29·944	·124
Silchar ...	88·91	29·928	...	29·998	29·862	...	·136
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	27·946	...	27·991	27·904	...	·087
Berhampore ...	64	29·927	...	30·005	29·856	...	·149
Gya ...	347	29·620	...	29·678	29·562	...	·116
Patna ...	179	29·817	...	29·879	29·767	...	·112
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·812	...	29·879	29·764	...	·115
Purneah ...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·407	23·381	23·448	23·373	23·428	·075
Sibsaugor ...	332	29·648	...	29·719	29·577	...	·142
Goalpara ...	386	29·564	...	29·634	29·487	...	·147
Benares ...	262·74	29·700	29·673	29·770	29·649	29·706	·121
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·075	29·058	29·118	29·034	29·090	·084

STATIONS.	Radiation. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊕	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊕	Temperature of Air. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.
Port Blair	145·3	19th	150·0	...	......	...	87·3	13·3	74·0
Nancowry	152·7	28th	158·0	...	......	...	86·4	12·1	74·3
Madras	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	117·7	26th	124·0	...	......	...	79·7	7·7	72·0
Akyab	142·3	26th	150·0	52·2	19th	48·1	85·9	26·4	59·5
False Point	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	142·2	23rd	148·3	52·9	3rd	40·8	88·7	26·8	61·9
Saugor Island	137·7	27th	146·8	...	......	...	80·0	16·9	63·1
Chittagong	136·3	28th	145·0	56·2	2nd	50·4	82·5	24·3	58·2
Calcutta	127·9	28th	135·0	...	......	...	82·2	18·7	63·5
Burdwan	141·7	28th	149·0	50·6	4th	36·5	82·0	23·2	58·8
Jessore	136·8	23rd	143·8	49·4	4th	42·1	83·9	27·7	56·2
Dacca	139·1	19th	153·5	50·9	2nd	43·3	81·8	23·5	58·3
Silchar	141·9	25th	156·0	50·1	19th	43·0	80·8	25·3	55·5
Hazareebagh	126·6	24th	137·0	45·3	3rd	34·5	76·4	22·7	53·7
Berhampore	129·7	24th	140·0	41·3	2nd	33·0	82·6	25·0	57·6
Gya	92·1	24th	108·2	47·5	3rd	36·2	79·8	23·3	56·5
Patna	134·4	23rd	145·2	49·6	3rd	37·4	78·4	24·2	54·2
Monghyr	132·6	16th	144·0	52·4	3rd	43·0	77·2	20·2	57·0
Purneah	128·7	16th	136·2	...	......	...	80·0	27·8	52·2
Darjeeling	101·4	25th	120·0	30·3	2nd	23·0	53·0	15·4	37·6
Sibsaugor	127·0	19th	137·0	49·7	4th	44·0	74·5	22·4	52·1
Goalpara	128·4	25th	135·2	54·6	12th	48·4	79·6	21·7	57·9
Benares	130·2	28th	145·0	45·2	2nd	32·2	81·5	29·4	52·1
Roorkee	116·3	28th	136·0	41·4	1st	26·0	72·3	23·9	48·4

STATIONS.	Temperature of Air. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ⊕	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ⊕
Port Blair	80·5	...	81·7	87·0	...	25-26th	90·0	19·0	12th	71·0
Nancowry	79·4	...	85·4	84·5	...	24-26th	88·1	14·9	27th	73·2
Madras	78·5	...	81·9	82·4	...	......	...	...	......	...
Vizagapatam	76·4	73·1	77·6	79·1	75·9	28th	83·3	17·3	3rd	66·0
Akyab	72·5	62·6	78·2	81·0	68·3	26th	93·0	38·3	3rd	54·7
False Point	70·6	63·5	73·2	75·5	70·3	......	...	...	......	...
Cuttack	74·3	61·3	77·0	86·3	69·5	28th	94·7	43·8	2nd	50·9
Saugor Island	73·0	65·9	74·9	78·9	68·4	25th	85·9	34·8	4th	51·1
Chittagong	71·4	61·6	74·4	80·5	69·3	24th	87·3	33·8	2nd	53·5
Calcutta	72·6	64·9	73·8	81·7	69·9	24th	88·8	34·3	2nd	54·5
Burdwan	69·5	...	74·0	82·4	...	16th	93·5	43·3	2nd	49·2
Jessore	69·6	...	75·8	81·6	...	24th	92·2	43·5	2nd	48·7
Dacca	70·8	61·3	74·8	80·7	66·4	24th	88·9	40·2	2nd	48·7
Silchar	67·6	...	70·0	79·1	...	24th	87·0	37·0	19th	50·0
Hazareebagh	64·7	...	67·6	73·9	...	15th	86·0	42·5	3rd	43·5
Berhampore	69·5	...	72·7	81·6	...	24th	91·0	44·0	2nd	47·0
Gya	68·9	...	73·3	77·8	...	15th	90·2	45·6	3rd	44·6
Patna	67·1	...	69·2	76·5	...	28th	86·6	44·4	2nd	42·2
Monghyr	67·1	...	68·2	76·1	...	24th	84·8	35·8	2nd	49·0
Purneah	64·5	...	60·2	76·9	...	24th	88·0	44·8	2nd	43·2
Darjeeling	44·5	39·5	46·7	49·5	42·1	24-25th	60·0	27·8	11th	32·2
Sibsaugor	61·3	...	64·7	73·1	...	23nd	80·7	35·6	3rd	45·1
Goalpara	69·2	...	70·3	77·5	...	24th	86·3	34·0	12th	52·3
Benares	65·9	55·1	69·2	77·8	61·3	15th	92·0	52·0	2nd & 3rd	40·0
Roorkee	60·4	50·9	62·5	70·5	57·5	21st	82·2	46·5	1st	35·7

STATIONS.	Humidity. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Rainfall. In inches	Number of days.
Port Blair	...	...	75	62	...	Nil	...
Nancowry	...	...	68	69	...	1·00	2
Madras	...	...	57	57	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam	65	69	62	60	69	0·10	1
Akyab	71	91	55	55	84	Nil	...
False Point	78	90	70	68	84	Nil	...
Cuttack	63	86	56	35	77	Nil	...
Saugor Island	71	86	62	54	83	Nil	...
Chittagong	67	87	61	48	71	Nil	...
Calcutta	62	80	55	41	73	Nil	...
Burdwan	...	...	54	42	...	0·17	2
Jessore	...	...	57	48	...	0·12	3
Dacca	63	82	54	40	74	0·07	3
Silchar	75	...	71	47	...	0·41	3
Hazareebagh	51	...	45	33	...	1·65	4
Berhampore	...	...	69	57	...	0·51	2
Gya	...	...	44	41	...	0·57	1
Patna	60	...	57	36	...	0·11	2
Monghyr	...	...	57	43	...	0·11	2
Purneah	...	...	58	45	...	Nil	...
Darjeeling	85	91	77	76	96	1·18	2
Sibsaugor	80	...	83	61	...	1·75	9
Goalpara	61	...	61	42	...	0·28	1
Benares	62	83	53	37	76	0·10	2
Roorkee	61	77	59	42	68	4·33	6

Calcutta—February 1875.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29·948	Mean temperatures of 16 years ... ... 72·8	Mean humidity of 16 years 68	Mean rainfall of 16 years ... ... 0·76
Ditto ditto of 1875 ... 29·966	Ditto ditto of 1875 ... ... 72·6	Ditto ditto of 1875 62	Actual fall in 1875 ... ... Nil
Excess in 1875 ... ... ·018	Defect in 1875 ... ... 0·2	Defect in 1875 6	Defect in 1875 ... ... 0·76

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
												°		
Port Blair ...	29·909	80·6	10	36	3	1	...	1	...	5	...	80 N, 34 E	67·2	8·37
Nancowry ...	29 927	79·7	...	36	19	1	...	...	...	..	...	93 N, 61 E	210·3	6·05
Madras ...	29·991	78·5	6	26	19	4	...	...	..	1	.	82 N, 61 E	183·4	.
Vizagapatam .	29 993	76·4	2	5	29	41	6	13	12	4		46 S, 46 E	45·0	9·13
Akyab ..	29·956	72·5	19	7	7	..	..	2	22	55	..	71 N, 39 W	110·1	9·56
False Point ..	30·024	70·6	12	15	15	11	17	9	5	14	14	28 N, 87 E	...	..
Cuttack ...	29·993	74·5	11	10	7	7	17	11	12	5	26	3 S	42·3	9·24
Saugor Island ...	29 985	72·0	33	4	1	5	23	20	9	16	1	25 N, 23 W	..	8·80
Chittagong ..	29·992	71·6	34	5	.		2	10	31	27	.	66 N, 50 W	117·4	9·78
Calcutta ..	29 985	72·6	18	18	8	5	8	12	17	26		31 N, 33 W	40·6	..
Burdwan ...	29·982	69·7	8	1	4	1	3	6	11	19	3	49 N, 58 W	58·0	8·18
Jessore ...	29·976	69·6	8	5	1	1	1	6	8	26		62 N, 46 W	57·0	8·79
Dacca ..	29·976	70·8	15	5	1	3	10	18	35	17	5	49 N, 84 W	55·6	9·00
Silchar ..	30·023	67 8	..	1	15	11	7	7	11	3	1	32 S, 18 E	62·2	7·54
Hazareebagh ...	29 989	69·1	...	..	...	2	3	8	20	21	2	70 N, 83 W	137·0	7 73
Berhampore ...	29·991	69·6	7	1	3	4	1	6	11	23	..	53 N, 57 W	...	6·75
Gya ...	29·982	69·7	2	2	3	7	3	9	20	6	4	40 S, 18 W	61·7	8·05
Patna ...	30 006	67·4	1	1	2	...	4	13	23	12		31 S, 80 W	95·2	7·02
Monghyr .	29·981	67·4	2	2	1		2	18	27	4	..	73 S, 78 W	65·1	6·77
Purneah ...	?	64 8	...	...	...	3	6	11	27	9	..	72 S, 76 W	...	8 57
Darjeeling .	.. ...	...	..	1	17	15	12	21	25	12	8	31 S, 37 W	.	3 27
Seebsaugor ...	30·001	62·0	7	17	15	3	4	4	1	2	3	47 N, 64 E	47·6	3·79
Goalpara ...	29·964	70·1	1	3	15	2	.	8	18	7	7	14 N, 55 W	52·1	9·32
Benares ...	29·975	66 5	3	3	3	4	1	11	18	13		49 N, 84 W	103·1	7·69
Roorkee ...	30·005	62·4	1	2	2	3	..	6	..	32	61	26 N, 47 W	71·3	6·79

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of March 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
3	Paddy ..	247	121	485	17	527	5 12 0	...
4	Rice ...	522	522	935	34	352	9 2 0	...
13	Jaggery ...	1,869	9,365	3,001	107	2,460	20 14 0	..
5	Salt ...	767	3,835	1,228	44	1,183	11 2 0	...
4	Oil cake ...	591	518	767	27	624	8 10 0	...
3	Black gram ...	266	397	395	14	434	4 2 0	...
1	Timber ...	100	325	174	6	102	1 8 0	..
52	Empty boats ...	...	...	3,937	141	2,840	38 14 0	...
85	Total ...	4,362	15,083	10,922	390	8,517	100 0 0	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
33	Paddy ...	6,682	3,341	9,061	...	...	129 12 0	...
6	Rice ...	1,948	1,948	3,392	...	...	49 2 0	...
25	Spices ...	5,440	1,10,800	9,408	...	...	137 4 0	...
3	Oil cake ...	580	435	847	...	..	10 0 0	...
2	Dry fish ...	280	1,600	400	...	...	5 10 0	...
9	Gram ..	476	794	1,010	...	..	10 2 0	...
3	Sundries ...	364	364	486	...	..	6 12 0	...
1	Salt ...	250	1,250	378	...	...	5 10 0	...
1	Horns ...	60	6 0	112	...	...	1 8 0	...
53	Gingelly ..	20,348	85,639	31,319	...	..	454 8 0	..
2	Gunnies ...	800	1,750	1,477	...	...	17 2 0	..
1	Cocoanut ..	92	460	148	...	...	1 14 0	..
4	Hides ...	1,438	14,380	2,465	...	...	36 0 0	...
1	Rosin ...	80	400	130			1 14 0	...
1	Lac ...	716	7,160	1,116		...	16 8 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
1	Palung trees...	...	...	186	7	168	2 10 0	...
4	Gyles ...	556	66	836	30	480	4 0 0	...
1	Brushwood ...	275	34	375	13	208	1 12 0	...
17	Empty boats .	...	...	5,535	198	5,853	75 8 0	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		831	100	6,932	248	6,709	83 14 0	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
8	Walling stones	4,203	63	7,005	...	...	103 2 0	...
3	Rubble „	600	10	941	...	...	13 8 0	...
2	Ghooting line	1,050	207	1,800	...	...	27 0 0	...
1	Iron ...	300	1,500	763	...	...	11 4 0	...
10	Empty boats .	...	...	1,644	...	...	23 4 0	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..			...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
	Local Traffic.							
85	Local ...	4,362	15,083	390	8,517	100 0 0	...	
23	Govt. stores	831	100	248	6,709	83 14 0	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
108		5,193	15,183	638	15,226	183 14 0	...	
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
304	Local ...	47,293	7,49,108	3,316	1,39,272	1,380 14 4	...	...o 1874, owing to the exportation of famine rice and paddy having ceased.
24	Govt. stores	6,153	1,780	434	18,[illegible]	178 2 0	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

3	Timbers ...	2,000	6,500	8,080	...	...	48 8 0	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaggery ...	710	3,398	1,055	...	...	15 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Treasure ...	161	5,00,000	609	..	...	9 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Casterseeds ...	780	3,120	1,080	.	.	15 0 0	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	.	...
1	Firewood ...	45	4	92	...	.	1 2 0	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Turmeric ...	925	4,625	1,365	...	...	19 8 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	...
6	Ghooting lime ...	2,487	530	3,194	..	...	47 4 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	White cut-stone	625	20	858	..	.	13 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Empty boats ...	...	...	19,234	..	...	282 10 0	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Passenger boats ...	...	...	4,586	...	...	51 14 4	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
304	Total ...	47,283	7,49,108	96,552	3,316	1,39,272	1,380 14 4	...	24		6,153	1,780	12,152	434	18,228	178 2 0	.	328		53,446	7,50,888	3,750	1,57,600	1,559 0 4	...
389	Total ...	51,655	7,64,191	1,07,774	3,706	1,47,789	1,480 14 4	0 1 9	47		6,984	1,880	19,084	682	24,937	262 0 0	0-2	436		58,639	7,64,071	4,388	1,72,726	1,742 14 4	0 1 9
694	Total of same month last year	...	4,18,120	1,69,129	6,039	2,36,908	2,284 5 2	0 1 8	276		...	1,651	1,13,903	4,068	1,67,514	1,767 8 10	0-2	970		...	4,19,771	10,107	4,04,422	4,051 14 0	0 1 9
											MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.*														
12	Bamboos (10,960) ...	...	275	...	...	...	13 5 5	...	1	Gyles (305)	...	66	...	...	...	5 3 0	...	14	Local	...	499	...	...	18 5 5	...
2	Timbers (56)	...	224	.	...	...	5 0 0	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Govt. stores	...	66	...	...	5 3 0	...
14	Total .	.	499	...	...	...	18 5 5	...	1		..	66	...	..	...	5 3 0	...	15		...	565	...	...	23 8 5	...
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.														
11	Timbers (215)	..	844	..	...	.	79 10 0	..	1	Bamboos (15 0)	...	22	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	27	Local ...	...	1,117	...	...	112 3 4	...
15	Bamboos (11962) ...	...	183	...	...	..	29 3 4	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Govt. stores	...	22	...	..	3 12 0	...
1	Dougies (9) ...	..	90	..	...	.	3 6 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		.	...	...	.	......	...
27	Total ..	..	1,117	..	..	...	112 3 4	..	1		...	22	...	...	...	3 12 0	..	28		...	1,139	...	...	115 15 4	...
41	Total ...	...	1,616	.	...	...	130 8 9	..	2		...	88	...	..	...	8 15 0	...	43		...	1,704	...	...	139 7 9	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	428	...	...	...	76 2 6	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	426	..	...	76 2 6	...
430	Grand Total ...	51,655	7,65,807	1,07,774	3,706	1,47,789	1,611 7 1	...	49		6,984	1,968	19,084	682	24,937	270 15 0	...	479		58,639	7,67,775	4,388	1,72,726	1,882 6 1	...
																			Deduct amount credited to refund on account of tollage for December 1874, erroneously debited to Mahanuddy division			R. A. P. 3 7 8			...
																			Do. do. Jany. 1875 do. do.			32 4 0		35 11 8	...
																								1,846 10 5	..
694	Grand Total of same month last year .	.	4,18,548	1,69,129	6,039	2,36,908	2,360 7 8	...	276		...	1,651	1,13,903	4,068	1,67,514	1,767 8 10	...	970		..	4,20,197	10,107	4,04,422	4,128 0 6	..

The tollage under "Private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 749, as compared with the corresponding month

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of March 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	The canal was closed for repairs, and was re-opened on the 29th March 1875.
				Nil.									Nil													
...	Total ...	......	......	Nil.	...	......	......	..	..		... .	......	Nil.	...	...	... ..	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
90	Total of same month last year ...	3,788	14,852	9,743	348	5,924	70 8 5	0-2 2	11		1,287	1,564	3,202	114	2,658	32 12 7	0 2·3	101		5,075	16,416	462	8,582	103 5 0	0 2·3	
													MISCELLANEOUS.													
				Nil.									Nil.													
...	Total ...	......	......	Nil.	...	... ..	.. .	...	...		... ..	.. ...	Nil.	.	...	...	...	...		...	.. ..	...	.. ..	......	..	
1	Total of same month last year ...	... ..	......	......	...	......	0 8 0	...	...		......	......	.. ...	...	...	......	...	1		...	......	...	......	0 8 0	...	
...	Grand Total...	......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	.. ...	......	...	...	...	...	...		...	......	...	.....	... ..	...	
91	Grand Total of same month last year ..	3,788	14,852	9,743	348	5,924	71 0 5	...	11		1,287	1,564	3,202	114	2,658	32 12 7	...	102		5,075	16,416	462	8,582	103 13 0	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of March 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	There was no traffic during the month, as the canal was closed for annual repairs.
				Nil.										Nil.									Nil.			
...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	... ...	...	
83	Total of same month last year ...	8,815	2,805	19,027	679	8,872	54 1 9	0 1·1	18		3,130	615	13,050	466	3,345	32 9 9	1 8	100		11,945	3,420	1,143	12,317	86 11 6	0 1·3	
										MISCELLANEOUS.																
				Nil										Nil.									Nil.			
..	Total ...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	......	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Total of same month last year ...	...	1,190	..	...	...	83 13 4	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	1,190	...	...	83 13 4	...	
..	Grand Total...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
82	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,815	3,995	19,027	679	8,872	137 15 1	.	18		3,130	615	13,050	466	3,345	32 9 9	...	100		11,945	4,610	1,145	12,217	170 8 10	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of March 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
23	Coal	5,252	1,773	9,755	...	......	48 2 3	...
33	Cotton	4,506	87,280	11,020	..	......	93 9 3	...
11	Firewood	725	231	1,965	...	......	12 14 6	...
95	Grain	11,060	33,771	22,975	...	......	201 8 6	...
26	Hides and horns...	2,865	26,450	6,145	...	......	70 3 6	...
40	Jaggery and sugar	5,625	23,617	12,825	...	......	119 2 0	...
17	Metal	1,245	52,000	3,975	...	......	24 5 0	...
196	Miscellaneous ...	13,639	70,202	37,685	...	......	379 7 9	...
111	Oil and oil-seeds ...	20,261	60,893	40,250	...	......	434 10 0	...
113	Paddy and rice ...	14,935	21,474	30,545	...	......	337 2 3	...
45	Piece-goods ...	2,555	1,38,230	9,520	...	......	62 1 0	...
43	Thread	3,300	1,36,335	9,965	...	......	41 4 3	...
93	Garden produce ...	7,835	20,466	19,390	...	......	156 10 9	...
34	Pottery	860	428	5,850	...	......	32 2 0	...
66	Salt	14,563	59,934	29,220	...	......	275 14 6	...
7	Silk and indigo ...	220	22,000	1,150	...	......	7 1 0	...
4	Jute	116	500	345	...	......	1 8 9	...
68	Straw	7,875	2,991	23,050	...	......	99 3 9	...
29	Tobacco	3,200	20,075	7,660	...	......	44 7 9	...
2	Tiles	400	300	925	...	......	3 7 6	...
1	Sand	400	32	600	...	......	2 4 0	...
529	Empty boats ...	......	......	50,295	...	......	363 14 0	...
940	Passenger boats ...	......	......	5[illegible],795	...	......	565 14 6	...
2,524	Total ...	1,21,436	7,78,982	3,89,645	13,915	2,22,356	3,376 14 9	0-2-8
2,640	Total of same month last year	1,53,233	7,34,438	4,43,870	15,852	2,31,495	4,006 7 3	0-3-3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Coal to Passenger boats (each row)	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total			......	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total of same month last year	121		64,713	6,158	71,480	2,552	44,131	882 3 6	2·8

ABSTRACT.

	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	2,524	Private traffic ...	1,21,436	7,78,982	13,915	2,22,356	3,376 14 9	2·8
Total	2,524		1,21,436	7,78,982	13,915	2,22,356	3,376 14 9	2·8
Total of same month last year	2,761		2,17,946	7,40,596	18,404	2,75,626	4,888 10 9	3·4

REMARKS.—15 miles during the month; whereas in March 1874 the average

...	Rafts of timber, Logs 61 ...	...	1,180	...	...	......	23 0 0	...	...
...	Rafts of bamboo, No. 380 ...	......	32	...	...	......	1 7 3	..	...
...	Passengers, No. 6,938	......	......	...	...	......	135 10 11	...	...
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	...	...	......	15 6 9	..	...
23	Boats passed free...	...	......	...	..	......	......	...	...
23	Total ...	......	1,112	......	...	......	175 8 11	...	...
8	Total of same month last year ...	......	2,326	......	...	......	201 1 11	...	...
2,547	* Grand Total ...	1,21,436	7,80,094	3,89,645	13,915	2,22,356	3,552 7 8	...	...
2,648	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,53,233	7,36,764	4,43,870	15,852	2,31,495	4,207 9 2	...	121

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	......	...	23
......	...	...	...	...	......	...	23
...	1,350	...	.	...	16 14 0	...	8
......	..	...	...	...	......	...	2,547
64,713	7,508	71,450	2,552	44,131	899 1 6	...	2,769

Private traffic.	......	......	...	......	......	...	A ton of goods was carried on the average was 16 miles.
	......	1,112	...	......	175 8 11	...	
	......	1,112	...	......	175 8 11	...	
	......	3,676	...	......	217 15 11	...	
	1,21,436	7,80,094	13,915	2,22,356	3,552 7 8	...	
	2,17,946	7,41,272	18,404	2,75,626	5,106 10 8	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of March 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Maunds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
29	Paddy ...	3,567	4,331	7,510	..	...	84 8 6	..
8	Rice ...	135	3 9	380	..	..	4 4 6	...
9	Pottery ...	167	46	535	..	...	6 7 0	...
9	Tamarind ...	292	704	1,265	..	..	14 3 9	..
1	Plantain ...	10	14	80	.	...	0 14 6	.
1	Potatoes ...	2	·3	100	.	...	1 2 0	...
1	Cocoanut, No. 250.	......	5	80	...	...	0 14 6	...
1	Sugar ...	8	80	90	.	..	1 0 3	..
3	Tobacco ..	175	875	825	..	..	9 4 6	..
2	Betel ...	20	70	175	...	..	1 15 6	..
1	Nuts ...	10	25	50	...	...	0 9 0	...
1	Salt ...	175	775	275	...	...	3 1 6	..
16	Miscellaneous	3,425	10,895	9,430	..	...	106 2 0	...
1	Coal ...	300	155	550	...	...	6 3 0	...
1	Stone lime ...	100	110	400	..	...	4 8 0	..
8	Bamboos, No. 400.	......	29	250	..	...	3 7 0	
8	Hittal-wood, No 4050.	......	82	550	...	...	6 3 0	..
1	Sugarcane, 8 bundles.	..	4	30	...	...	0 5 6	.
2	Sundrie piles, No. 800.	......	92	306	..	...	3 7 0	...
7	Straw, puns 124.	......	21	465	..	..	5 4 0	...
7	Passenger boats	... ..	...	515	.	..	5 13 0	...
96	Empty boats..	......	...	11,035	..	..	124 3 0	...
2	Mats ..	120	455	475	..	..	5 5 6	...
1	Plank, No. 40	......	56	70	...	...	0 12 9	...
3	Ghooting lime	130	65	250	...	...	2 13 3	...
3	Timber boat...	......	148	200	.	...	2 6 0	...
1	Vegetable ...	4	10	10	...	...	0 1 9	...
213	Total ...	8,640	19,308	35,910	1,282	23,076	405 4 3	0 3·3
2,643	Total of same month last year ...	2,48,357	4,18,118	6,21,598	22,199	6,43,771	9,022 1 6	0 2·6

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Maunds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.
1		...	...	125	...	..	2 4 3	.

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
213	Local...	8,640	19,308	1,282	23,076	405 4 3	0 3·3	repairs throughout the month. Hence the falling off in the receipts.
213		8,640	19,308	1,282	23,076	405 4 3	0 3·3	
2,644		2,48,357	4,18,118	22,199	6,43,771	9,024 5 9	0 2·6	

													Miscellaneous.													
...	Passengers, No. 35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local...	...	...	..	...	5 5 3	...	Range No. 1 Canal was closed for
...	Timber, No. 36 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 3	...	
...	Total of same month last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
213	Grand Total	8,640	19,308	35,910	1,282	23,076	410 9 6	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	213	...	8,640	19,308	1,282	23,076	410 9 6	...	
2,643	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,48,357	4,18,118	6,21,598	22,199	6,43,771	9,023 1 6	...	1	..	...	..	125	...	..	2 4 3	.	2,644	...	2,48,357	4,18,118	22,199	6,43,771	9,024 5 9	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the year 1874-75.		Tollage of the year 1873-74.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	1,846 10 5	16,341 8 7	4,128 0 6	20,286 12 4	
High Level Canal, Section I...	......	2,381 5 1	103 13 0	1,826 13 4	
Taldandah	...	701 12 11	170 8 10	992 7 5	
Total .	1,846 10 5	19,424 10 7	4,402 6 4	23,106 1 1	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,552 7 8	45,605 1 0	5,106 10 8	35,193 5 5	
Tidal	410 9 6	51,558 10 6	9,024 5 9	28,609 0 3	
Total ..	3,963 1 2	97,164 11 6	14,131 0 5	63,802 5 8	
Grand Total ..	5,809 11 7	1,16,589 6 1	18,533 6 9	86,908 6 9	

The 7th May 1875.

G. A. Searle, *Lieut.-Col.*, s.c.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometers. Highest reading.	Thermometers. Lowest reading.	Thermometers. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	1st	29·654	92·4	82·4	139·0	86 5	81 3	78·9	0·77	S & S S W	6·0	385·5	...	...	Scuds. High wind from 7½ A.M. to 7 P.M. Drizzed at 10½ P.M.
	2nd	·731	98 0	72·5	140·0	83·9	78·2	74·2	·74	S S E & S	11·0	309·6	0 95	...	Scuds & overcast. High wind from 2 to 7¾ P.M. Drizzled at 2 A.M. Thunder, lightning, and rain from 7 to 11 P.M.
	3rd	·804	89·6	72·9	136·5	80·5	73·9	69·3	·70	Variable	3·0	203·3	0·38	...	Clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from midnight to 8 A.M. Thunder at 8 and 9 P.M. Lightning from 7 to 11 P.M. Slight rain at midnight, 4½, 6 A.M., 5, 7 & 8 P.M.
	4th	·755	90·0	75·0	133·5	81·3	75·6	71·6	·73	E N E & variable	2·0	149·4	0·16	...	Overcast and cumuli. Lightning from 7 to 10 P.M. Thunder at 9 P.M. Rain between 8 and 9 P.M.
	5th	·704	90·0	74·0	128·0	81 5	75·3	71·0	·71	Variable.	.	72·3	..	●	Stratoni, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Thunder at 5½ & 6½ P.M. Lightning at 6½, 9 & 10 P.M.
	6th	[illegible]	86·7	77 0	131·0	81·0	76 4	73·2	·78	E & E S E	1·0	51·9	...	...	Cirro-trati and cirri. Sheet lightning on north at 4 P.M. Thunder from 10 to noon. Drizzled at 11 & noon.
	7th	·676	91·6	77·0	140 0	82·2	77·4	74 0	·77	E S E, E & S S E	1·2	53·2		..	Clear and cumuli. Thunder from 2½ to 4 P.M. Drizzled at 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20 5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	93·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·74
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·49
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	1·21
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·14
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	6 94
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	6·51

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th May 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,620	1,100 0 0	110 0 0	16,780 0	671 0 0	67 2 0	177 2 0
Or per mile of railway	272	39 0 0	3 18 0	599 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 6 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	153,634	21,053 0 0	2,105 6 0	3,20,809 0	10,748 0 0	1,074 16 0	3,180 2 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	161,263	22,153 0 0	2,215 6 0	3,37,589 0	11,419 0 0	1,141 18 0	3,357 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,242	1,080 13 6	108 1 9	13,803 20	482 0 3	48 4 0	156 5 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	259	38 9 7	3 17 2	493 30	17 8 5	1 14 5	5 11 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	153,951	21,677 9 9	2,167 15 9	5,45,067 0	12,047 8 6	1,204 15 0	3,372 10 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	128,261	1,75,512 8 6	16,088 12 11	9,50,509 20	*3,41,833 10 0	31,334 15 0	47,423 7 1
Or per mile of railway ...	...	137 2 4	12 11 5	..	267 1 9	24 9 9	37 1
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,032,825	31,60,150 12 11	289,680 9 10	1,52,79,991 20	63,32,958 3 9	580,521 3 5	870,201 13
Total for 17 weeks	2,161,086	33,35,663 5 5	305,769 2 9	1,62,30,501 0	66,74,791 13 9	611,855 18 5	917,625 1 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	128,010	1,61,644 3 8	14,817 7 9	15,26,043 20	7,09,424 14 0	65,030 12 3	79,848 0 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	126 4 11	11 11 7	..	554 5 7	50 16 3	63 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,032,458	28,79,765 7 10	263,978 10 0	2,64,58,535 10	1,13,29,573 1 5	10,37,002 10 8	13,01,881 0 8

* Deducted Rs. 10,000, amount of Hooghly Bridge tolls payable to Government, on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,990½	13,328 2 9	1,221 15 0	77,302 0	19,142 8 0	1,754 14 7	2,976 9 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	59 9 1	5 9 3	...	85 8 10	7 18 10	13 6 1
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	88,012	3,36,331 13 9	30,830 8 5	15,16,976 30	4,37,996 9 6	40,149 13 9	70,980 2 2
Total for 17 weeks ...	93,002½	3,49,660 0 6	32,052 3 5	15,94,278 30	4,57,139 1 6	41,904 8 4	73,956 11 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,302	12,944 2 9	1,186 10 11	1,42,502 0	43,413 13 6	3,979 12 1	5,166 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	57 13 7	5 6 0	.....	194 0 6	17 15 0	23 1 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	88,888	3,06,346 14 3	28,127 12 7	22,21,321 10	6,33,884 3 0	58,106 1 0	86,233 13 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

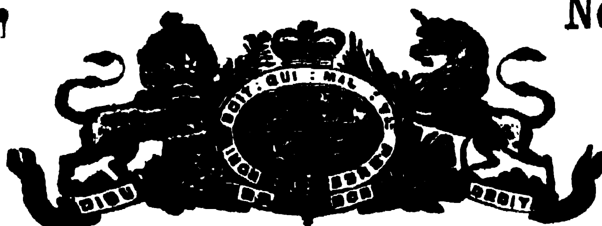
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,521	1,100 0 0	110 0 0	5,289 0	418 0 0	41 16 0	151 16 0
Or per mile of railway	56	40 0 0	4 0 0	194 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	5 11 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year...	27,848	20,133 0 0	2,013 6 0	1,08,910 0	8,897 0 0	889 14 0	2,903 0 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	29,369	21,233 0 0	2,123 6 0	1,14,199 0	9,315 0 0	931 10 0	3,054 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,428	1,062 10 5	106 5 3	10,480 20	775 3 3	77 10 5	183 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	39 0 0	3 18 0	384 24	28 7 2	2 16 11	6 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,597	20,341 13 8	2,034 3 9	1,40,132 20	10,517 7 0	1,051 14 10	3,085 18 7

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 20 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	(A) 17 8	20 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	19 8	15 8	17 8	13 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	(B) 19 0	19 0	13 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	17 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	(C) 21 0	22 8	13 8	26 0	30 0	...	15 0	17 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	(D) 18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	(E) 24 0 to 26 4	24 0 to 26 0	17 0 to 20 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 15 8	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	17 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	17 0	16 0	12 4	26 0	22 0	14 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	.	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	(E) 14 12 to 18 12	14 0 to 18 14	10 8 to 11 10	(E) 26 8 to 32 0	20 0	16 0	(F) 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	.	...	..
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	13 5	26 5	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	.	..	...
8	Jessore	(G) 18 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 4	18 4	14 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	(H) 22 0 to 23 0	25 0	13 12	(E) 35 0	35 0 to 40 0	19 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8	9 4	15 0 to 16 0	18 0	10 8	.	...	...
10	Dinagepore	(I) 17 0	16 8	9 8	17 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	25 0	26 8	12 8	50 0	45 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	8 12	22 0	22 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
12	Rajshahye	20 0 to 24 6	20 10 to 25 5	12 0 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	24 6	18 0	18 12	8 0	19 4 to 21 0	19 8 to 21 9	10 14 to 12 0	.	...	...
13	Rungpore	25 10½	25 4	13 0	..	...	..	9 0	9 0	6 6	19 15	22 8	7 15	..	..	...
14	Bogra	18 0	20 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	24 0	26 4	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	(J) 12 0	13 3	6 6	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	(K) 16 0	15 4	12 8	35 0	42 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	..	...	...
19	Fureedpore	(L) 23 0	23 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	12 12	..	...	..
20	Backergunge	...	..	...	..	..	(M) ...	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 8	.	...	...
21	Mymensingh	(N) 13 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	..	17 8	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 19-8 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 17-4 to 26 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 25-6 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 21 to 25-6 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice 12 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice at 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 18-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th May 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan
...	..	..	..	.	..	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	..	...	...		.	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0 to 14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	[illegible] 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	..		..	..	.	..	20 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	..		..	...	..	.	...	..	17 8	18 12	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...		..	.	..	.	.	...	..	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	23 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	.	28 0 to 29 0	26 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 0 to 8 4	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	.	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	25 0	27 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15¼	7 15¼	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	16 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	20 0	20 [illegible]	18 0	...	...		8 0	8 0	6 8	Fureedpore.
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	16 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	13 12	13 8	13 [illegible]	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11-1 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 28 seers, barley 42-8 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, and gram 27 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*															
23	Noakholly*															
24	Tipperah*															
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts*															
	Hill Tipperah*															
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	24 0	20 0	15 8	33 0	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 8	11 4	22 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	18 0
27	Gya	O 24 8	23 12	11 8	36 0	37 8	15 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	P 18 8	18 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	E 21 0	22 0	16 8
29	Mozufferpore	20 0	19 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	20 0	19 0	14 8	31 8	28 0	16 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	Q 25 0	22 0	10 0	40 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	17 8	31 5	31 5	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	15 7	10 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	R 21 7	21 7	13 14	37 14	37 14	18 15	17 11	17 11	9 7	20 3	18 15	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 17 8	18 0	11 0	35 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	E 40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 23 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*															
37	Pooree*															
38	Balasore	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	T 20 8	21 0	11 0	27 0	32 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 6	21 0	12 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	19 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
42	Maubhoom	U 17 0	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	E 16 0	16 0	40

* Return not received.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26-12 seers, barley 38 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 21-12 seers, and gram 33 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, barley 27 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 10-12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 18*th May* 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15*th May* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bolrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.
																		Chittagong.*
																		Noakholly †
																		Tipperah.
																		Chittagong Hill Tracts.
																		Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
27 0	25 0	18 0	... E	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Patna.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Gya.
30 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	19 0	29 8	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	27 0	27 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	15 0	33 0	30 0	16 0	27 8	26 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	14 0	32 0	33 0	13 0	25 8	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	27 3	15 7	27 3	26 2	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 13 12	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	15 12	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	..	...	E 40 0	60 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
																		Cuttack.*
																		Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	16 8	27 0	30 0	13 8	21 12	21 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
—	...	...	...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	50 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 12·4 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley, 25 to 31 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21 to 24-8 seers, lesser millet 35 seers, maize 29 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th May 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 17th* May 1875	·14	Rain at Bood-Bood ·76, Cutwa 2·40, Jehanabad ·88. Sowing of paddy begun in low lands. Fever decreasing.
	2	Bankoora, 15th „ „	1·35	There has been rain all over the district. *Boro*, or spring rice-crop, arriving maturity. The paddy-fields are being ploughed.
	3	Beerbhoom, 15th „ „	·24	Weather cool; rain fell on Tuesday. The fields are being ploughed for the early rice.
	4	Midnapore, 15th „ „	·44	Wind-storms occur very frequently, sometimes accompanied by rain, sometimes not; the weather is more seasonable than during the two preceding weeks. Thus far the season would be considered good. Quite sufficient rain has fallen for the present; enough to damage some of the *boro* rice, which was ripening. A week's sunshine would now be looked upon as a boon. Prices, which have been rising since the middle of March, shew a slight tendency to decline.
	5	Hooghly, 15th „ „	·68	Weather hot, with occasional showers. *Aous*, or early rice, looking well. Weather very favorable for preparing lands, sowing, and for young crops. Sickness decreased.
		Howrah, 15th „ „	·82	There was rain throughout the district during the week. Weather was warm and sky cloudy; strong wind, generally from the south. Reaping of the *boro* rice nearly completed. The recent rain has done good.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 17th† May 1875	1·42	Warm and close, with occasional clouds. Moderate showers of rain have fallen during the week. Sowings of early rice and jute progressing fairly. Cholera decreasing, but cases of fever reported from Barripore and Busserhut.
	7	Nuddea, 15th May 1875	3·27	Weather damp and not very hot. The prospects of rice and indigo are very good. Food is still dear.
	8	Jessore, 15th „ „	·41	Somewhat variable weather; a little rain; wind mostly from the south. The spring rice has been gathered. The early rice, where sown, is doing well. Sowing of paddy, indigo, and other crops continues. Prospects generally good
	9	Moorshedabad, 15th May 1875.	1·83	Hot, with occasional storms and heavy rain, cooling the atmosphere for a short time. Rainfall has greatly expedited preparation of ground for future operations: also beneficial to rearing of silk-worms and to sugarcane, which is in excellent condition. Indigo and mulberry good; *boro* rice harvest not completed; average outturn expected. Cholera present in one village in Goas. Small-pox present in Soojagunge.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 14th May 1875.	2·44	Plenty of rain, and some thunderstorms, wind generally east or south-east. Progress most satisfactory; *bhadoi*, or early rice, and jute looking very good. The district officer has received no report about *boro* paddy, but thinks that much must have been reaped before this. An unusual extent of land is under *boro* rice this year.
	11	Maldah, 15th May 1875	Nil.	Weather fair in the morning, and cloudy in the afternoon The late rainfall has done good, and the prospects of rice, indigo, and mulberry crops are, in general, favorable.
	12	Rajshahye, 15th „ „	1·76	There has been very beneficial rain all over the district during the week. The state of the crops is generally favorable, except that the mango crop has failed altogether. Cholera has almost disappeared, and the public health is good.
	13	Rungpore, 14th „ „	1·93	Stormy weather. Rice sprouting well.
	14	Bogra, 15th „ „	·89	Weather fair, with occasional clouds and rains. State and prospects of crops good. *Aous*, or early crop rice, being sown.
	15	Pubna, 15th „ „	1·78	Weather cloudy and rainy; south-easterly wind prevailing. State and prospects of crops good.

* Telegram of the 17th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 17th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling,* 14th May 1875.	2·36	Rain fell during every day of the week. On Wednesday it came down heavily, and was accompanied with very high wind. Sowing is progressing favorably, both in the plains and in the hills. The young Indian-corn, *murwa*, and *kawoni* millets in the hills are looking very healthy.
	17	Julpigoree, 15th May 1875.	3·05	Cloudy and cool weather at the sudder station, but reported very hot in the interior. *Bhadoi* rice promising well; *kawoni* millet good. Jute promises well, but late rain has promoted growth of weeds. Cholera is still prevalent.
		Cooch Behar, 13th May 1875	4·56	The weather for some days of the week was cloudy and hot; there were also some heavy showers of rain. The rain has done much good to the crops. Cholera continues to rage in all parts of the Raj.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 17th* May 1875	2·09	Rain almost every day. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 15th May 1875.	2·67	Weather extremely unsettled, but quite seasonable. The prospects of the crops are favorable everywhere. At Madaripore a violent storm occurred on Wednesday night, which did much injury to huts and thatched public buildings. General health good.
	20	Backergunge, 13th May 1875.	·49	Seasonable weather. In general all is well. Sporadic cases of cholera, and also cattle disease, still continue.
	21	Mymensingh, 14th May 1875.	2·62	Frequent showers, except in the west of the district, where the air continues dry. The *aous* rice is likely to suffer from weeds if the rainfall continues.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 13th May 1875	1·56	Weather cloudy. Heavy rain fell on the morning of the 13th instant. The crops continue to do well, and there is no change to report from last week.
	23	Noakholly, 13th May 1875.	2·58	Weather generally clear during the week. There was some heat and closeness, followed by a good fall of rain on the night of the 12th instant. Wind generally south and south-east, and occasionally blowing hard. In the lowland the early rice crop is progressing favorably, and in the highland sowing is going on. More rain now may injure the lowland crops. The khals are beginning to fill. *Khunda* boats are now going from Noakholly to Commillah.
	24	Tipperah, 14th May 1875	·56	Weather cloudy and oppressive; a few heavy showers of rain. The spring rice has been nearly all harvested in most parts; it has been a fair average crop. The autumn and winter rice have been sown under favorable circumstances.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 11th May 1875.	1·62	Weather generally cloudy; some rain fell during the first part of the week. Sowing still going on in the *jooms*.
		Hill Tipperah, 12th May 1875.	·86	Weather unsettled, with occasional squalls. No crop in the ground. Sowing of early rice progressing.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 17th* May 1875	·74	Wind, hail, and rain-storm between 2 and 3 P.M. of the 16th instant. Much injury to mango crop. Cholera still prevalent throughout the district.
	27	Gya, 15th May 1875 ...	Nil.	West winds prevalent during part of the week. East winds and very hot. Dry maximum thermometer rose to 109·5. Only crops in the ground are *cheena* millet and sugarcane. Cholera has increased in the Aurungabad sub-division and south of Gya sub-division. Measures taken.
	28	Shahabad, 15th May 1875	Nil.	Strong east wind, and moderately hot. The prospects of crops are good. No change since last report. Cholera still prevalent in parts of the sub-divisions, to the same extent as previously noticed.
	29	Durbhunga	...	Return not received.
	30	Mozufferpore, 15th „ „	Nil.	Hot weather. The prospects of *cheena* and *kawoni* millets are excellent, and those of mango crop are very poor. Cholera continues in many parts of the district.
	31	Sarun, 15th May 1875 ...	Nil.	Weather hot and clear; east wind prevailing. The prospects of *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo, continue favorable. Early *cheena* is being harvested. The *bhadoi* rice and *kawoni* millet are being sown. The early sowings are doing well. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 14th May 1875.	·20	There has been little change in the weather since last report. East winds and slight showers still continue at Motiharee, but in many parts of the district the rainfall has been much heavier than at the Sudder station. The crops promise exceedingly well, and the weather is well suited for the preparation of the rice field for the coming crop.

* Telegrams of the 17th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
Bhagulpore Divn.			
33	Monghyr, 15th May 1875	Nil.	Weather unusually cool; east winds prevailing. The rain which fell last week has done much good. Prospects generally favorable.
34	Bhagulpore, 17th* May 1875.	·89	Rain fell throughout the district, which has benefited the land required for rice cultivation. *Marwa* millet and early rice sowing begun in Soopool. General health good.
35	Purneah, 15th May 1875	1·08	Weather cool and cloudy, with east wind and showers. The early *boro* rice is fit to cut. The *bhadoi*, or early rice, is looking excellent. The *Patua* (hemp) in the north looks very healthy.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 15th May 1875.	·55	In Dumka, weather much hotter than last week; clouds, with rain, wind, and thunder, come up in the afternoon. In Godda, rain is wanted for ploughing; everywhere else ploughing is going on actively. Sugarcane-planting going on in Deoghur and Jamtara. Nothing else to report on.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division.			
37	Cuttack, 8th May 1875	1·44	Thunder-storms, accompanied with heavy rain, but of short duration, occur nearly every evening. Ploughing is going on well in consequence, but it may be checked if, as there is reason to fear, too much rain falls at this season, which closely resembles that of 1871. Public health goood. Cholera has disappeared.
38	Pooree, 13th May 1875	1·59	There has been good rain in the interior generally. The sky is still cloudy, and more rain is expected. The air is hot. Tillage is proceeding rapidly. The *dalwa*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped with a good outturn. Castor-seeds are being harvested with a fair outturn. The new sugarcane is being earthed up. Cotton is in flower and pod. The mangoes are ripening, but the crop is very poor.
39	Balasore, 14th „ „	1·27	Storms have been pretty frequent. The rain has been very useful. Ploughing is general, and sowing has commenced. The cholera in the north is still on the decline, but it has broken out sporadically elsewhere.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 14th May 1875.	·18	Seasonable weather; slight rain has fallen. No alteration to report. A good fall of rain would be very beneficial.
41	Lohardugga, 15th May 1875.	·02	Wind still variable, and weather unsettled. No crops now on the ground. Small-pox still prevalent, and cases of cholera continue to be reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, 14th May 1875.	1·58	Heavy storms, with rain, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from which many trees have been uprooted, and much damage caused to mangoes and other fruits. No crops. District healthy.
43	Maunbhoom, 15th May 1875.	2·05	Several severe storms of short duration in the early part. The weather is at present close, but seasonable. The small crops, such as sugarcane, cotton *kochora*, are reported good. The land is being in places prepared for rice, but not to the extent the district officer should have supposed from the recent showers. From Gobindpore the report is that heavy enough rain has not yet fallen.

* Telegram of the 17th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18*th May* 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.							
	Western Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	5·46	1·21	12·49	8th May	
		Cutwa	1·54	3·97	10·36	ditto	
		Culna	3 21	1·20	7·62	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1·18	0·76	6·21	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·75	0·65	4·95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·02	1·05	5·44	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·77	1·16	3·38	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·08	0·88	5·30	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·70	1 08	7·19	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·99	5·47	8·36	ditto	
		Tumlook	3·95	2·15	6·37	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th April.
		Gurbeta	2·23	3·71	7·61	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2·23	1·45	3·77	ditto ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2·12	2·12	5 57	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·38	4·42	8·67	ditto	
		Serampore	2·40	2·39	8·60	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2·04	1·34	0·53	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	1·61	1·30	4·11	ditto	
		Calcutta	3·14	1·49	6·94	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	3·15	1·84	7·43	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	3·24	1·84	7·01	ditto	
		Busseerhat	2·76	1·97	8·32	ditto	
		Baraset	1·78	4·09	10·38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	2·05	1·75	5·17	ditto	
		Barripore	1·35	1·38	3·86	ditto	
		Satkhira	5·53	2·93	14·79	ditto	
		Barrackpore	3·20	2·45	8·93	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	3·04	1·19	7·30	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·04	1·89	8·12	ditto	
		Bongong	2·25	2·39	10·29	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·10	3·29	9·09	ditto	
		Choondangah	0·40	3·51	7·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·62	2 98	11·84	ditto	
		Ranaghat	4·75	1·30	10·01	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·71	3·29	9·44	ditto	
		Narail	0·65	2·09	8·00	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·80	1·30	6 60	ditto	
		Jhenida	1·80	2·18	7·57	ditto	
		Bagirhat	2·26	1·83	8·25	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·37	3·04	10·84	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·23	1·29	5·91	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	1·67	5·88	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·64	1·93	5·32	ditto	
		Jungypore	0 05	0·26	3·30	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·51	0·93	4·37	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·24	1·55	5·59	ditto	
		Kandoo	0·20	2·13	4·63	ditto ...	From 14th March 1875.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·11	1·40	6·31	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·22	0·80	2·45	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·10	0·69	2·00	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·20	1·30	5·38	ditto	
		Nattore	0 71	1·20	9·98	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	2·13	1·36	5·94	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·69	4·84	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·68	0·94	6·16	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·22	0·75	7·26	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·98	1·50	5·61	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·97	31st Mar.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·97	2·49	9·27	8th May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	4·75	3·81	14·02	ditto	
		Boda	0·11	3·51	4·88	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	6 07	Not rec.	19·74	1st May	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	6·45	0·40	24 97	8th May	
		Titalya	1·01	1·11	7·36	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	4·87	1·85	10·33	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·11	1·10	7·28	8th May	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	0·93	1·29	6·73	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	0·48	1·40	6·50	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	3·51	1·30	7·73	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	2·40	0·55	7·23	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·42	1·51	8·98	ditto.	
		Madaripore	1·20	0·72	9·99	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	2·53	Not rec.	6·57	1st May	Not rec. 4th to 24th April
		Perozepore	2·25	ditto	6·17	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Patoonkhally	Not rec.	2·33	6·47	2nd Aug	Not rec. 26th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	1·14	Not rec.	4·22	1st May	Not rec. 4th to 24th April.
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	1·84	0·97	12·23	8th May.	
		Jamalpore	0·65	1·88	9·91	ditto	
		Atia	0·40	0·75	6·41	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·17	1·34	16·73	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	5·70	1·20	12·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	6·86	0·36	14·31	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	8·63	0·40	11·70	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	5·71	1·07	10·02	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	1·40	0·66	13·16	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1·91	0·52	16·91	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	3·10	2·23	10·79	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	5·07	Nil	18·39	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	0·92	2·51	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	1·60	2·92	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	2·77	3·30	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	0·80	2·20	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	1·10	2·22	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	0·21	1·81	ditto	
		Nowadah	Not rec.	0·18	1·42	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·10	1·39	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	Nil	1·28	2·94	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·40	1·81	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	0·01	0·73	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	0·08	1·07	ditto	
	Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore	1·01	1·45	3·73	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	2·17	3·53	ditto	
		Hajeepore, Seetamurhee ...	1·40	0·54	2·84	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga...	0·01	0·11	0·79	ditto	
		Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee	3·19	0·93	6·29	ditto	
		Tajpore	0·30	1·25	2·45	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	0·50	0·43	1·86	ditto	
		Sewan	0·28	0·59	2·17	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·85	0·60	2·68	ditto	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	4·30	1·75	6·95	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	2·70	4·22	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·25	2·66	4·12	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Jamooee	Nil	0·10	1·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	0·42	0·85	2·62	ditto	
		Soopool	0·27	0·04	1·55	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·90	1·20	4·00	ditto	
		Banka	0·51	Nil	2·17	ditto	
		Sonbursa	1·10	1·85	3·19	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	0·51	1·79	2·98	ditto	
		Kissengunge	1·31	1·81	4·22	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·90	1·64	3·84	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·69	5·34	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·50	10th April	
		Deoghur	0·08	0·31	1·71	8th May	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 10th April and 18th to 24th April.
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Nil	1·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April and 25th April to 1st May.
		Godda	0·25	Nil	1·19	ditto	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 25th April to 1st May 1875.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	1·20	1·00	3·90	8th May	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	1·52	1·44	5·01	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·70	Not rec.	5·90	1st May	
		Kendraparah	0·20	ditto	2·40	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0·90	ditto	1·50	ditto	
		False Point	0·70	ditto	3·65	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	0·38	1·60	4·15	8th May	
		Khoordah	0·27	0·41	2·38	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	1·71	0·48	6·09	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0·37	0·96	2 00	ditto	
		Jellasore	2·80	1·40	4·41	ditto	
		Soroh	0·90	1·66	5 76	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·60	2·08	3·70	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	1·18	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	0·07	3·72	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·03	3·57	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·34	2·56	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·09	0·64	1·93	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·04	1·38	5 87	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·14	2·06	4·48	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	0·30	3·41	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	19·86	0·47	41·84	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	2 20	Not rec.	30·01	1st May	
		Golaghât	0·73	ditto	15·13	ditto	
		Jorehaut	3·07	ditto	20·97	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·72	ditto	27·82	ditto	
		Doopanie	1·32	ditto	24·90	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	1·40	ditto	21·56	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·06	ditto	23·56	ditto	
		Suntock	1·08	ditto	25·71	ditto	
		Cherideo	5·21	ditto	33·17	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·[illegible]	ditto	
		Akyab	6·80	1·00	9·96	8th May	

CALCUTTA,
The 15*th May* 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th May 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 9th	10	29·671	29·689	88·2	82·0	76	S	...	...	K	
		16	29·529	29·547	91·3	82·5	66	S by E	...	...	K	
	10th	10	29·668	29·686	87·0	82·5	81	S E	...	0·09	K	
		16	29·538	29·556	93·5	83·8	65	S by W	...	...	K	
	11th	10	29·668	29·686	90·1	83·5	74	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·555	29·573	93·2	82·0	60	S S W	...	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·712	29·730	90·2	82·5	70	S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·579	29·597	92·5	82·4	63	S	...	...	K	
	13th	10	29·780	29·798	88·4	81·0	71	S E	...	0·68	K	
		16	29·681	29·699	91·4	83·0	67	S S W	...	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·819	29·837	89·5	82·0	71	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·695	29·713	92·3	82·3	63	S	...	...	CS	
	15th	10	29·742	29·760	90·5	83·3	73	S S W	...	...	......	b
		16	29·611	29·629	92·9	84·0	67	S	...	...	......	b •
Saugor Island.	9th	10	29·677	29·683	88	82	76	S S W	11·4	...	N	d
		16	29·565	29·571	88	81	72	S	11·1	...	KS	b, m
	10th	10	29·684	29·690	88	83	80	S S W	8·6	...	N	b, m
		16	29·573	29·579	90	83	73	S	9·7	...	N	b, m
	11th	10	29·683	29·689	88	84	83	S S W	11·5	...	N	b, m
		16	29·593	29·599	89	83	76	S	12·9	...	KS	b, m
	12th	10	29·733	29·739	88	82	76	S S W	16·7	0·40	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·630	29·636	89	83	76	S S E	19·1	...	KS	b, m, scuds.
	13th	10	29·774	29·780	88	83	80	S S E	13·7	1·40	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·709	29·715	88	83	80	S S E	16·9	...	KS	b, m, scuds.
	14th	10	29·837	29·843	89	83	76	S	15·9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·721	29·727	89	82	73	S S E	18·5	..	......	b, m
	15th	10	29·772	29·778	88	82	76	S	21·1	...	......	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·639	29·645	89	83	76	S S E	21·1	...	......	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	8th	10	29·929	29·921	87	80	72	E	4·7	...	K	b, v
		16	29·536	29·628	87	81	76	S W	12·5	...	C	b, v
	9th	10	29·651	29·743	87	80	72	S E	5·8	...	K	b, v
		16	29·516	29·607	88	83	76	W S W	11·9	...	K	b, v
	10th	10	29·655	29·746	88	83	76	S W	5·2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·575	29·667	87	82	79	S	15·7	...	K	b, m
	11th	10	29·723	29·815	85	79	75	E S E	4·8	...	K	b, m
		16	29·628	29·720	86	79	72	W	15·1	...	K, CK	b, m
	12th	10	29·770	29·863	81	76	78	S W	7·8	1·80	KS	g
		16	29·706	29·798	85	79	75	S S E	9·2	...	K	b, v
	13th	10	?	?	78	75	86	N N W	2·6	0·10	C, KS	v
		16	?	?	88	81	72	S	8·9	...	......	b, v
	14th	10	29·776	29·868	87	81	76	S W	3·0	...	K	b, v
		16	29·652	29·743	88	81	72	S W	1·2	...	K	b, v
Madras.	8th	10	29·716	29·746	96	76	36	W by S	16	...	......	v
		16	29·596	29·696	93	78	48	S E	12	...	......	b, v
	9th	10	29·682	29·712	98	77	35	W by S	15	...	......	b
		16	29·550	29·580	94	79	49	S S E	15	...	......	b, e
	10th	10	29·674	29·704	99	78	36	W by N	14	...	......	c
		16	29·565	29·595	94	78	46	S E by S	13	...	......	b
	11th	10	29·677	29·707	98	77	35	W by S	11	...	......	b
		16	29·563	29·593	92	78	51	S E by S	16	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·728	29·758	93	76	43	S S E	11	...	......	c
		16	29·640	29·670	89	77	56	S E	13	...	......	Hazy.
	13th	10	29·813	29·843	89	80	66	S E	15	...	......	c
		16	29·693	29·723	87	80	72	S E	15	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·920	29·950	85	76	64	N N W	3	0·03	......	Cloudy
		16	29·802	29·832	86	74	64	S S E	9	...	......	Cloudy.
Cuttack.	9th	10	29·558	29·639	90	82	69	S E	2·7	...	KS, C	
		16	29·471	29·552	93	82	60	S E	4·1	...	KS, N	
	10th	10	29·576	29·657	91	81	63	S W	2·5	...	CK, C	
		16	29·466	29·547	95	82	55	S	5·6	...	K, CK, C	
	11th	10	29·593	29·674	92	81	60	S S W	3·9	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·476	29·557	95	81	52	S	8·6	...	C	b
	12th	10	29·653	29·734	93	81	60	S S W	5·2	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·526	29·607	94	80	52	S	1·1	...	K	b
	13th	10	29·695	29·776	90	78	56	S	5·1	0·50	CK	
		16	29·588	29·669	93	79	51	S	1·3	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·743	29·824	92	77	48	S W	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·610	29·691	96	80	47	S S W	8·8	...	K	b
	15th	10	29·693	29·774	92	80	57	S S W	9·2	...	......	b
		16	29·540	29·621	95	80	49	S S W	7·0	...	K, NC	
Akyab.	9th	10	29·782	29·804	80	77	86	S E	4·7	0·10	......	b
		16	29·610	29·662	80	78	91	S	5·8	0·20	......	p
	10th	10	29·722	29·743	85	80	79	S S E	3·8	...	......	b, g
		16	29·613	29·634	84	79	79	S	6·3	...	......	b
	11th	10	29·765	29·787	80	77	86	S E	4·2	1·40	......	p
		16	29·685	29·706	83	78	78	S	4·1	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·842	29·864	76	75	95	S	3·8	2·50	......	r
		16	29·750	29·771	83	76	71	E	4·5	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·885	29·907	74	74	100	E	3·0	3·30	......	r
		16	29·784	29·806	80	75	78	N E	4·8	...	......	g
	14th	10	29·904	29·925	86	78	68	E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·776	29·797	88	82	76	W	4·3	...	......	v
	15th	10	29·856	29·877	88	80	69	W	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·704	29·725	87	80	72	W	9·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	8th	29·633	92·2	78·0	141·0	84·4	78 7	74·7	0·74	S S E & S by E	0·2	57 7	...	..	Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning on north from 7½ to 10 P.M.
	9th	·609	92·8	75·0	143·0	84·2	79·2	75·7	·76	S S E & S	31·0	125 8	0·09	...	Clear, cumuli and stratoni. Strong wind from 7¾ to 8¼ P.M. Lightning on north-west at 10 P.M. Slight rain between 7 and 8 P.M.
	10th	·613	94·0	76·5	142·8	84·3	78·7	74·8	·74	E & S S W	...	100·7	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning from 8 to 11 P.M.
	11th	·617	94·4	77·0	144·5	85·4	79·3	75·0	·72	S & S S W	2·7	115·3	...	...	Overcast, stratoni, cumuli, and clear. Drizzled at 8¼ P.M.
	12th	·653	93·5	76·5	141 2	84 6	77·9	73·2	·70	S & S W	14 0	175·0	0·63	☽	Overcast and cumuli. High wind from 3¼ to 8 P.M. Thunder and lightning between 7 and 8 P.M. Rain from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	13th	·719	92·0	75·5	144·5	84·3	79·4	76·0	·77	S E & S S W		174·1	...	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and clear.
	14th	·755	92·8	81·4	140 0	86 4	81·1	77·4	·75	S & S S W	1·2	223·9	...	...	Chiefly cumuli. Brisk wind from 7¾ A.M. to 2 P.M. Sheet lightning on west at 7½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·4
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·74
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·72
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·61
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·09
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	7 66
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	7·60

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th May 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASETRN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th April 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	42,425	26,615 8 6	2,442 10 2	207,114 17	36,405 0 1	3,337 2 6	5,779 12 8
Or per mile of railway	268	168 6 0	15 8 8	1,308 31	230 0 9	21 1 9	36 10 5
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	545,120	3,97,760 0 1	36,461 17 9	20,45,493 6	4,66,819 3 1	42,793 4 10	79,254 2 7
Total for 17 weeks ...	587,545	4,24,411 8 7	38,904 7 11	22,52,607 23	5,03,224 3 2	46,120 7 4	85,033 15 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding of previous year	40,805½	21,977 5 8	2,014 11 9	3,07,474 0	75,079 5 3	6,882 5 5	8,896 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding of previous year	258	138 14 0	12 14 7	2,322 0	474 7 0	43 9 10	56 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	537,358	3,81,619 10 7	34,981 15 10	43,50,421 6	9,32,196 7 6	85,451 6 10	120,433 2 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	33,242	22,344 6 9	2,048 4 9	1,34,896 35	32,995 11 5	3,024 12 1	5,072 16 10
Or per mile of railway	210	141 3 2	12 18 11	852 17	208 8 1	19 2 3	32 1 2
For previous 17 weeks of half-year..	587,545	4,24,411 8 7	38,904 7 11	22,52,607 23	5,03,224 3 2	46,129 7 4	85,033 15 3
Total for 18 weeks ...	620,787	4,46,755 15 4	40,952 12 8	23,87,504 18	5,36,219 14 7	49,153 19 5	90,106 12 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	36,020¼	22,266 6 2	2,041 1 8	2,06,130 7	32,843 14 8	3,010 13 10	5,051 15 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	228	140 11 3	12 17 11	1,302 22	207 8 9	19 0 6	31 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	573,378½	4,03,886 0 9	37,022 17 6	45,56,551 13	9,65,040 6 2	88,462 0 8	1,25,484 18 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,708	1,136 0 0	113 12 0	14,392 0	479 0 0	47 18 0	161 10 0
Or per mile of railway	275	40 8 0	4 1 0	514 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 15 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	161,263	22,153 0 0	2,215 6 0	3,37,589 0	11,419 0 0	1,141 18 0	3,357 4 0
Total for 19 weeks ...	168,971	23,289 0 0	2,328 18 0	3,51,981 0	11,898 0 0	1,189 16 0	3,518 14 (
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponuing week of previous year	6,985	1,059 4 3	105 18 7	16,229 30	579 1 3	57 18 2	163 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	249	37 13 4	3 15 8	579 25	20 10 11	2 1 4	5 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	160,936	22,736 14 0	2,273 13 9	3,61,796 30	12,626 9 9	1,262 13 2	3,536 6 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for weak ended 8th May 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,295	1,025 0 0	102 10 0	7,683 0	573 0 0	57 6 0	159 16 0
Or per mile of railway	48	37 8 0	3 15 0	282 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	5 17 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	29,369	21,233 0 0	2,123 6 0	1,14,199 0	9,315 0 0	931 10 0	3,054 16 0
Total for 19 weeks ...	30,664	22,258 0 0	2,225 16 0	1,21,882 0	9,888 0 0	988 16 0	3,214 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,428	1,062 10 5	106 5 3	10,480 20	775 3 3	77 10 5	183 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	52	39 0 0	3 18 0	384 24	28 7 2	2 16 11	6 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,025	21,404 8 1	2,140 9 0	1,59,613 0	11,292 10 3	1,129 5 3	3,269 14 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	* Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	127,721	1,57,784 5 0	14,458 19 7	9,37,485 30	*3,87,006 5 9	35,475 11 8	49,934 11 3
Or per mile of railway	.....	123 4 1	11 6 0	...	302 0 6	27 14 5	39 0 5
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	2,161,086	33,35,663 5 5	305,769 2 9	1,62,30,501 0	66,74,791 13 9	611,855 18 5	917,625 1 3
Total for 18 weeks	2,288,807	34,93,397 10 5	320,228 2 4	1,71,67,986 30	70,61,798 3 6	647,331 10 1	967,559 12 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	130,486	1,64,898 10 0	15,115 14 2	17,23,474 0	7,88,563 6 3	72,284 19 7	87,400 13 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	128 13 8	11 16 3	... .	616 2 11	56 9 8	68 5 11
Total to corresponding date of previous years	2,062,944	30,44,664 1 10	279,094 4 2	2,81,84,000 10	1,21,11,136 7 8	1,110,187 10 3	13,89,281 14 5

* Deducted Rs. 10,000, amount of Hooghly Bridge tolls payable to Government, on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

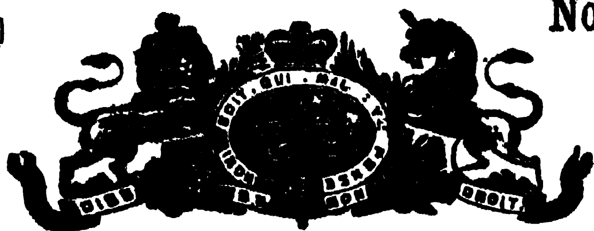
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,796	13,109 14 3	1,201 14 9	73,711 20	22,100 15 0	20,25 18 5	3,227 13 2
Or per mile of railway	...	58 9 5	5 7 5	.	98 12 5	9 1 1	14 8 6
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	93,002½	3,49,600 0 6	32,052 3 5	15,94,278 30	4,57,139 1 6	41,904 8 4	73,956 11 9
Total for 18 weeks ...	97,798½	3,62,769 14 9	33,253 18 2	16,67,990 10	4,79,240 0 6	43,930 6 9	77,184 4 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,250	13,845 8 3	1,269 3 6	1,64,462 0	46,616 10 0	4,273 3 9	5,542 7 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	... .	61 14 1	5 13 5	.... .	208 5 6	19 2 0	24 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	94,138	3,20,692 6 6	29,396 16 1	23,85,783 10	6,80,500 13 0	62,379 4 9	91,776 0 10

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[REGISTERED NO. 37.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS

ESTABLISHMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 1*st May* 1875.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Atkinson (now about to take leave), and the officer about to assume charge of the Directorship, Mr. Sutcliffe, have both asked me to consider the existing rules regarding Government schools on the following points:—

(1.) The position of the District Committees.

(2.) The powers, as regards the fixing of salaries and establishments, which are at present reserved to Government.

(3.) The allotting to Masters a portion of the surplus income in certain classes of schools.

(4.) The powers respecting the appointment of persons to fill offices in the several grades of schools.

2. I proceed to state my views on each of the above points. As regards the "District Committees," that is the Committee for each district or zillah established by my predecessor (for the general management and control of the Government schools in the district), by Resolution dated 30th September 1872, I wish to maintain their position fully, inasmuch as their operation tends to cause the natives to take an interest in educational matters. It is the business of the Commissioner and the Collector to do all in their power to induce the Native members to attend regularly at the meetings of this Committee, and to bear an active share in the work. I hope that the Commissioner and the Collector will always make it a point of attending occasionally themselves: so that they may be satisfied that there is reality and vitality in the proceedings of the Committee. But the Commissioner and the Collector

need not attend invariably; it may be well to let the Native members sometimes sit alone, without the presence of the Collector, so that they may gradually become accustomed to move without guidance and of their own motion. I desire that the Committee should meet at least once a month, and that a minute book be carefully kept up in which the names of the members present and the several proceedings are recorded; indeed, I trust that this is generally done already. The orders of September 1872 contemplate that the Collector should name some member of the Committee to preside over the meetings in the absence of himself (the Collector) and of the Commissioner. If the Collector would endeavour to select a really earnest and capable native gentleman for this position, that would be well. The Committee will select its own Secretary, and if they choose the Head-master of the zillah school for such secretaryship, there can be no objection. But I must request that the Deputy Inspector of the district, who will ordinarily be a member of the Committee, may *not* be chosen for such secretaryship, as he is required to be constantly on the move, inspecting schools in the interior of the district.

3. The second point relates to the powers respecting the determination of salaries and the making of appointments in the Government schools which are at present reserved to Government. The existing rule may be thus summed up. The schools under the control of the District Committees are departmentally described as "schools receiving net grants." By a "net grant" is meant a certain contribution by Government allotted in a "lump" sum, which, together with the fees or other private resources, constitutes the income of the school. It is according to this income that the salaries and establishment of the school are regulated. This plan resembles the principle of grants-in-aid, the difference being that the amount of the "grant in-aid" is regulated according to the amount of the private resources, whereas the net grant is not. The schools receiving net grants include the "zillah schools," and the Government vernacular schools, comprising the Hardinge schools, model schools, &c. But in this category there are *not* included the "aided" or grant-in-aid schools, the salaries and establishment of which are settled by the private managers of these institutions with the concurrence and sanction of the educational authorities; nor the normal schools, the establishments of which are sanctioned throughout by Government, nor the collegiate schools, nor the "primary" schools including the old circle schools, the Bhudev schools, and the patshalas aided by Sir George Campbell's orders, which latter are for the present entirely under the Magistrate and Collector.

4. Now, in the schools receiving net grants, all salaries up to Rs. 50 a month each, and the number of such appointments, are settled by the District Committees, and everything above that has to be referred to Government. It is found, however, that this causes many references to Government with which the Director of Public Instruction is fully competent to deal, and with which the Government indeed can only deal after obtaining his recommendation. From the limit of Rs. 50, then (as above stated), I agree that all such matters, up to Rs. 150, be dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction; subject always to the interposition of Government, should it see fit to interpose. This ruling will strengthen the position of the Director as departmental head, and follows the analagous practice in the "aided" schools, which these "net grant" schools have been shown in some degree to resemble. And as regards the matters below Rs. 50 a month, which remain with the District Committee, I desire that it be understood that they must obtain the concurrence of the "Circle Inspector," who may be regarded as their professional adviser. It is to be remembered that the Circle Inspector has the duty of supervising Government education in a circle of districts, and holds an office next in importance to that of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. In collegiate schools which are adjuncts of colleges, and in branch schools connected directly with the colleges, which are not under District Committees at all, the Director of Public Instruction can fix all establishments from the bottom up to appointments of Rs. 150.

6. In the exercise of the powers above described, the Director of Public Instruction and the District Committees must understand that there is the financial limitation, and the condition that for whatever they sanction there

shall be the funds forthcoming from the aggregate of the "net grants" and the private resources.

7. The next point—the allotting to Schoolmasters a portion of the surplus income in certain classes of schools—is really a corollary to the preceding point. In schools "receiving net grants" within the money limits above described, and with the condition of funds being available, the Director of Public Instruction and the District Committee may certainly allot any surplus income, from fees or otherwise, to the Schoolmasters. The effect of this upon the Masters must be beneficial, as it makes them feel that their income depends on their efficiency and on the attractiveness of their teaching. This is in accordance with the well understood principle of "paying by results." I would also, with the same limitations and conditions, extend this power to the Director of Public Instruction as regards the collegiate schools and branch schools directly connected with colleges.

8. The fourth point relates to the powers of appointing persons to fill offices in the several classes of Government schools. The existing rule may be thus summed up.

9. All Masters in these schools receiving Rs. 200 salary and upwards are appointed by Government on the nomination of the Director of Public Instruction, and gazetted. This rule will be fully maintained. For all other masterships with salaries below Rs. 200, the "Circle Inspectors" nominate the persons for the consideration of the District Committees, who make the appointments according to existing rule.

10. Although the concession of this power to District Committees has many advantages, it has one particular disadvantage, which has been represented to me by natives as well as by educational authorities, and which is this. The appointments are apt to become too much localized; in one part of the country a comparatively inferior man obtains a good appointment because no better man happens to be available on the spot. In another part of the country a superior man fails to obtain a good appointment because there happens to be a good or better man on the spot, and because his qualifications are not known elsewhere. Now, in the present condition of affairs, it is desirable that the better sorts of appointments should be bestowed on something like an uniform principle throughout the country; that a certain degree of qualification should obtain about the same sort of appointments everywhere; that the holding of a certain appointment should indicate everywhere the possession of about the same degree of qualification. On the other hand, it is desirable that some considerable degree of patronage should be left in the hands of the District Committees, in order to maintain their position, which carries so much responsibility with it, and to keep alive the interest of the inhabitants in their local schools.

11. After bearing in mind the balance of the above considerations, and after carefully consulting the Director of Public Instruction, I propose that for offices with salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, the appointments should be made by the Director of Public Instruction from a general list of native gentlemen possessing certain qualifications. For offices with salaries below Rs. 100, I would leave the appointments with the District Committees, as at present, on the nomination of the Circle Inspector as far as Rs. 50 (that is, the Inspector will nominate and the District Committee appoint to all masterships with salaries of Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100); and for masterships below Rs. 50, the Committee ill appoint absolutely, that is, without any nomination of the Circle Inspector, though of course the Committee can, if they choose, consult the Circle Inspector, who will always afford them the best advice he can.

12. As regards the collegiate schools and the branch schools connected directly with colleges, the Director of Public Instruction will make all appointments to offices with salaries below Rs. 200 per mensem.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 3rd May 1875.

At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, I have considered the standard for the scholarships departmentally known as the "Vernacular Scholarships" and the "Minor Scholarships." The importance of this standard is manifest, as it really guides the teaching in our middle class vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools. My predecessor made some advantageous modifications in this standard with a view to leading the native mind in the direction of practical science; that is, those parts of science the knowledge of which may be the means of earning a livelihood. Entirely concurring in this view, I think that the time has come when we may with advantage take some moderate steps further in the same direction. I entirely share the belief that even elementary instruction in natural and physical science is one of the best means possible of raising the mind of the poorer classes from the depth of superstition, and of leading it forth from darkness to light.

2. Having caused the subject to be examined by our educational officers, I would sanction the following standard for the vernacular scholarships, the instruction being in the vernacular, Bengalee, throughout :—

Vernacular Scholarships.

	Subject.	Marks.
I.	Bengalee language	75
II.	History and Geography	150
III.	Arithmetic	100
IV.	Geometry and Mensuration	75
V.	Natural Philosophy and Physical Science	100
	Total ...	500

3. In the standard for the "Minor Scholarships" in subject I, a corresponding degree of English is substituted for Bengalee, with the same number of marks. In subjects II, III, IV, and V, the examination will be in the vernacular, the same as in the standard for the vernacular scholarships; thus—

Minor Scholarships.

		Subject.	Marks.
	I.	English	75
Bengalee ...	II.	History and Geography	150
	III.	Arithmetic	100
	IV.	Geometry and Mensuration	75
	V.	Natural Philosophy and Physical Science	100
		Total ...	500

Inasmuch as the degree of attention that will be bestowed by the scholars upon any subject must depend on the number of marks assigned to it in proportion to the total number, I have set down for "Natural Philosophy and Physical Science" 100 marks out of 500; believing that we ought to assign the proportion of one-fifth to these subjects, and that we cannot at present assign more with due regard to the other subjects.

4. Another point on which the efficacy of the standard largely depends is the style of text-book prescribed for each subject. In the first subject, "Bengalee language," composition forms part of the examination. The character of the examination here must rest entirely with the examiners, but we may have every confidence that they will enforce sufficient strictness. The masters who teach Bengalee in these schools will be expected to know enough Sanskrit to enable them to explain the etymology of the important words in Bengalee. (See paragraph 4 of my Minute of the 26th January 1875.) In the next subject, "History and Geography," the text-books are—C. B. Clarke's History of the World and Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal. These authors are eminent members of our educational department. The books were written in English, and have been translated into Bengalee. In the subject of "Geography," the text-book is to be "Physical Geography,"

by Rajendra Lal Mitra and Radhika Prasanna Mukhurjee. And the examination is to include Map-drawing. In Arithmetic there are to be two papers, the second of which is to comprise the higher parts of the subject. In Geometry and Mensuration, the qualifications of the scholar will be tested by actual drawing. So far, then, I should regard the text-books and tests as satisfactory for subjects I, II, III, and IV.

5. But for subject V, Natural Philosophy and Physical Science, I consider that the tests and text-books should receive further consideration. I would select the following branches:—

1. Chemistry.
2. Botany.
3. Elements of Natural Philosophy and Physical Science.

The scholar might choose two out of these three subjects; but he must take up at least two. As regards the Elements of Natural Philosophy and of Physical Science, we have very fair text-books by Bhudev Mukhurjee and Akhya Kumar Datta respecting Natural Philosophy, and by Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee respecting Physical Science. As regards Chemistry and Botany, we have text-books by Jodu Nath Mukhurjee and Kanheya Lal Dey, both very competent authors. But I believe that these books are too rudimentary in their character; and I desire that the preparation of somewhat more advanced books be immediately considered. Doubtless either the above-named authors or other native authors will be found ready to undertake this task. Further, if the examination is to be sufficiently strict and the instruction adequate, the masters must have themselves undergone some practical training in both Chemistry and Botany; that is to say, they must be instructed in Chemistry by means of experiments in a laboratory, and in Botany by the scientific dissection and microscopic examination of living plants. The training of the masters by these means is quite practicable. On visiting the normal school at Calcutta in company with Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Woodrow, I found the masters undergoing instruction in Chemistry and Botany by these very means. I do not know exactly how far the same mode of instruction prevails in the other normal schools of the same class in Bengal, or whether the other normal schools possess laboratories and chemical apparatus. But what is done for the middle class school-masters in Calcutta, can be done for the same class at other places. Some additional expense may have to be incurred in the other normal schools for laboratories and apparatus, but that can be afforded.

6. These scholarships will, under present orders, be held in what are termed the "higher" and zillah schools, which teach up to the examination for entrance to the Calcutta University. A portion of them, however, may hereafter be declared tenable in any institutions we may be able to establish for technical instruction of a superior kind. The science subject in the standard above explained will be a fitting preparation for such institutions.

7. By these means, that is, by these standards for the Vernacular and Minor Scholarships, I should hope that some competent knowledge of natural and physical science, especially Chemistry and Botany, may be diffused, in the vernacular of Bengal, by our middle class schools. It is always to be remembered that the instruction in the school will be guided by the scholarship standard; that this standard affects not only the few who win scholarships, but also the many who do not; not only the few who, having won scholarships, proceed to higher schools, but also the many who never go beyond the middle class schools. The winners of these scholarships will be generally boys between 14 and 15 years of age; but among the other boys there will be many who are somewhat older. Having regard, then, to the industry and intelligence of the Bengalee youths, I believe that they will often stand the tests above described, and that the best of the middle class schools will work up to the standard.

8. The standard of these scholarships affects, then, the middle class schools, which have now about 77,000 scholars in all,—a total which is important numerically, and still more important in respect to the *calibre* of the scholars.

But outside this number there are the scholars of the lower vernacular schools, the number of which is very much greater, and comprises upwards of 340,000 scholars. And I have to review scholarship arrangements relating to them, inasmuch as the scholarship standards will dominate the course of their instruction.

9. These might, if they chose, compete for the middle class scholarships, but they would have no chance of success. And the middle class standard, especially if slightly raised, as I should wish in respect to practical science, will be too high for them. On the other hand, if that standard be really attainable by the middle class schools, then it could not with propriety be lowered in order to suit the lower vernacular schools. Hence it follows that a somewhat lower standard is needed for the lower vernacular schools; and their large aggregate number renders it just and necessary that some scholarship arrangements should be devised for their benefit.

10. But this great division of lower vernacular schools comprises two sub-divisions, namely—firstly, the old lower vernacular, comprising about 100,000 scholars, and secondly, the new primary or lowest (set on foot by my predecessor), and now comprising about 240,000 scholars.

The rapid accession of numbers, in the second category especially, and the general development of vernacular education, must cause our scholarship arrangements to expand.

11. For the second category or primary schools, I have recently, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanctioned an easy scholarship standard for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and one elementary book, to be selected by the Director. This standard is meant for boys between nine and eleven years of age—say ten years on the average. Though suitable for these lowest schools, it is too low for the lower vernacular schools of the first category. These latter are superior to the primary schools, and would carry off all the primary scholarships if allowed to compete for them. Moreover, their best scholars are able to reach considerably beyond the primary standard, as above described.

12. Hence it appears to me to follow that an intermediate scholarship standard ought to be devised between the middle class standard and the primary standard, as above described; and I shall be obliged if the Director of Public Instruction will take this into early consideration. It would be in the vernacular, and might be arranged according to five subjects, nearly corresponding with those of the middle class standard, but with slightly different proportions of marks. But for each subject the tests would be easier, and the text-books simpler or shorter. Thus—

Lower Vernacular Scholarship.

	Subject.	Marks.
I.	Bengalee language	100
II.	History and Geography of Bengal only	100
III.	Arithmetic	150
IV.	Geometry, 1st book Euclid only	50
V.	Elements of Natural Philosophy and Physical Science	100
	Total ...	500

For subject V there might be four elementary books prescribed, namely, Bhudev Mukhurjee's work on Natural Philosophy, Muhendral Lal's on Physical Science, Judoo Nath's on Botany, and Kunheya Lal Dey's on Chemistry, and it would suffice that the scholar should select one out of these books. These details might, however, be further considered by the Director.

This standard would be suitable for boys of twelve years of age; that is, intermediate between the primary scholarships for boys of ten, and the middle class scholarships for boys of fourteen.

13. The question would then arise as to whether a lower *Anglo*-vernacular scholarship standard should be devised or not. Following the analogy of the middle class standard, it might be possible to devise a standard to include English. The English could hardly be substituted for Bengalee, but the geometry subject might be omitted, and the standard might be arranged thus:—

Lower Anglo-Vernacular Scholarship.

		Marks.
I.	Bengalee language	75
II.	English (Primer, &c.)	75
III.	History and Geography of Bengal	100
IV.	Arithmetic	150
V.	Natural Philosophy and Physical Science	100
	Total ...	500

14. The including of English in this standard, however, involves a difficult question. If this were done, Bengalee boys of the humbler classes might begin learning English at ten years of age. There is very possibly a desire for learning English even among the humbler classes. On the one hand it may be said that if a boy is to learn English, the earlier in age he begins the better: that if an English boy begins Latin at ten, a Bengalee boy may begin English at that age. I gather that some authorities believe that the English language is likely to spread rapidly among the people of Bengal. On the other hand, it may be urged that a Bengalee boy ought to acquire some little proficiency in his own language, and in other learning, before he begins English. And it is to be remembered that the lower the school, the more difficult does it become to obtain competent instruction in English. On the whole, if the mass of the natives be found really to desire some elementary English instruction, I hardly see that we can well avoid giving them the chance. And if the allowing of a lower Anglo-vernacular standard, as above described, were to be largely recommended, I should be prepared to consider the matter. Meanwhile I desire that the Director of Public Instruction will be good enough to collate the opinions of his officers, both European and Native, upon the subject.

15. But if a new set of lower vernacular scholarships be added to the existing scheme, it will be necessary to reconsider the value of the several classes of scholarships. The vernacular and minor or Anglo-vernacular scholarships, as above described, are each worth Rs. 4 per mensem for four years, and Rs. 5 per mensem for two years respectively. This I would maintain. The primary scholarships are each worth Rs. 3 per mensem for two years. These might, I think, be reduced to Rs. 2 each, if a lower vernacular standard be added, for which I would propose Rs. 3 for two years. Two rupees per mensem will suffice to sustain a young boy of the poorer classes. It is essential that the lower vernacular scholarship (if established) should be more valuable than the primary, so as to induce the boys to prefer the task of the lower vernacular standard, which is much harder than that of the primary.

The scale, then, would be thus—

		Monthly value.	Period for which tenable.
		Rs.	Years.
MIDDLE ...	Minor or Anglo-vernacular	5	2
	Vernacular	4	4
LOWER ...	Vernacular	3	2
	Anglo-Vernacular	3	2
PRIMARY ...	Vernacular	2	2

16. The lower vernacular or Anglo-vernacular scholarships would be tenable in the middle class schools. The primary scholarships would be tenable in the lower vernacular schools, or in the middle class schools, at the option of the holder. It is an object to encourage boys to proceed straight to the better kind of school.

17. It would then be necessary to revise the allotment of the number of scholarships to each of the three categories, middle, lower vernacular, and primary. In the year 1873-74, about 316 scholarships were actually won in the middle class and 386 in the primary; or 702 in all. The total number of scholarships available was larger, amounting to nearly 900. There would be no difficulty in distributing the total between the three categories as above stated—say 300 to each. The Director of Public Instruction would, however, be best able to decide the details of this distribution.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 1499.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance, and with the request that he will be good enough to submit his report on paragraphs 12, 14, 15, and 17 of the minute.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

ABKAREE SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

No. 56B., dated Fort William, the 28th January 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit herewith a minute recorded by the Member in charge, with reference to Government order No. 2192 of the 28th October last, on the abkaree administration of Bengal.

2. The petitions received with the Government order are returned herewith.

MINUTE.

THE letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2192 of the 28th October last, desires me to report on the abkaree administration of Bengal in connection with certain petitions presented to both the Supreme and Local Governments on that subject.

2. It will be convenient first to enumerate the statements, allegations, and charges contained in those petitions. They are as follows:—

1st.—That drinking has of late years greatly increased, more particularly among the upper classes.

2nd.—That the revenue authorities have promoted the spread of intemperance by multiplying liquor shops and by giving praise and promotion to officers who have helped to increase the excise revenue.

3rd.—That the adoption of the habit of drinking has been facilitated by the importation of low-priced spirits, and, as regards Calcutta, by the extension of time in the evening during which shops may be kept open.

4th.—That the consumption of opium and of ganja has also increased of late years.

5th.—That the increased habit of drinking has been a prolific source of crime and immorality.

6th.—That in Calcutta facilities are afforded for drinking at night by a practice prevalent in certain dispensaries of supplying liquor under the guise of medicine.

7th.—That retail shops generally possess back doors, through which liquor is clandestinely sold at prohibited hours.

3. The remedies proposed are—

1st.—To impose a higher rate of duty.

2nd.—To raise the license fees of shops.

3rd.—To open no new shop in any locality except on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality (some of the petitioners would substitute residents for rate-payers).

4th.—To close any existing shop if two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality petition for such closing (according to some of the petitioners, for rate-payers *read* residents).

5th.—To transfer from Collectors to Municipalities the power of granting licenses.

6th.—To reduce the number of shops generally throughout the country.

7th.—To prohibit any drinking on the premises.

8th.—To provide that no liquor shop should have either door or window except in front on the road side.

9th.—To insist on all liquor shops being closed at sunset.

10th.—To close all liquor shops in the vicinity of educational institutions or places of public worship.

11th.—To discontinue the practice of praising revenue officers in charge of the Excise Department under whose administration the revenue has increased.

12th.—To regulate the sale of liquor from dispensaries.

13th.—Similarly from hotels and other places of public entertainment.

14th.—To refuse renewal of licenses to shopkeepers convicted of offences under the abkaree laws.

15th.—To employ a special staff of officers to act as excise police.

4. The petitions are signed by representatives of the best educated and most influential natives in and near Calcutta, also by some European gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to great weight. They represent a widespread belief that a great social evil is on the increase, that it is within the power of Government to check its development, and that Government has failed in this duty.

5. I entirely agree with the petitioners in their statement as to the increase of the habit of drinking during late years, especially in towns and among the higher classes. I differ with them as to the extent to which Government action can check this tendency. I deny that Government has ever willfully preferred considerations of revenue to the welfare of the people; but I must admit that ignorance of the subject in former times has introduced and fostered systems directly conducive to the multiplication of liquor shops, and therefore to the promotion of drinking. There is also no doubt that mistaken zeal on the part of the local officers has often led to the same results.

6. On the first point I have asked for the opinions of local officers. The answers shews a great diversity of opinion. The increase of the habit of drinking is admitted by some officers: denied by others. The denials, however, refer more to the agricultural classes, and generally apply only to the last six or eight years. So limited, there is undoubtedly truth in these denials as regards some districts. I believe the facts to be this:—All over Bengal there is more drinking now than there was twenty years ago, and there was more twenty years ago than forty years ago. But in some districts there has been no increase in the villages during the last six or eight years (in Backorgunge, Fureedpore, Patna, Tirhoot, Maldah, and Bogra it is positively stated that there has been a decrease); while the increase in towns and among the higher classes has been general. There is also no doubt that intemperance among the higher classes radiates from Calcutta as from a central focus. All testimony shows that the habit is most prevalent in the districts nearest the metropolis. It is very sad to see how prevalent is the opinion that intemperance naturally follows upon the receipt of English education Three of the Commissioners express themselves thus:—

Orissa.—"Local native opinion very frequently connects the increased partiality for liquor with spread of English education; and as soon as caste prejudice succumbs to knowledge, or a smattering of knowledge, there is believed to be an opening afforded for more free use of intoxicating liquor than rigid observance of caste rules would have warranted."

Bhagulpore.—"Among the higher classes of people there are two sorts of persons who are liable to acquire habits of intemperance—

(1)—Persons of the old school, who are viciously inclined or feeble-minded, and at the same time rich.

(2)—Young men speaking English with deficient education.

"Of the first class we have very few persons indeed, and I have nothing particular to say regarding them.

"It is with the men belonging to the second class that a disposition towards intemperance has, in some places, become a growing evil."

Dacca.—"The taste for strong liquor must, in most of these cases, I think, be regarded as a natural instinct, which is repressed and kept down by the stringency of caste rules or moral culture; and that consequently if drunkenness, or the habit of drinking, has increased of late years amongst certain sections of the people, it is because the restraints of caste and the dicates of the *Shastras* and the *Koran* have lost something of their hold over the feelings and consciences of their votaries. In short, if our administration is in any way responsible for such deterioration in the character of the people for sobriety, I should fear that, the result would have to be debited to the indirect agency of the school-master, rather than the abkaree darogah."

7. The following are quotations from Magistrates' reports:—

Monghyr.—"An intelligent shopkeeper (vendor of brandy) at Jamalpore tells me that native gentlemen who can talk English appear to acquire a taste for brandy with the language."

Moorshedabad.—"As education and civilisation of the European type increase, it may, I think, be expected that intemperance will increase; but the evil will probably wear itself out in time."

8. An English medical officer of many years' experience in the mofussil writes:—"But it is not the occasional and formal indulgence in intoxication that has caused the present outcry, but the much more demoralising habit of private drinking indulged in by nearly nine-tenths of the Bengalis instructed at our English colleges and schools.

"It is sad to think that this has been the effect of education, but it is too true to be overlooked. No Hindu can become acquainted with European science without disbelieving his own religion. Without any religious convictions and without moral training, he leaves the college a slave to his own passions, and blindly follows the example of the rich and influential around him.

"Having no fixed ideas to guide him, he yields to his own inclinations, and adopts habits which are foreign to his race; caste observances are broken through, and all that a Hindu regards as obligatory is neglected and often ridiculed.

"Social intercourse is more unrestrained than formerly, but friends never meet now-a-days without spirits being consumed.

"The quantity of intoxicating liquor drunk on holidays is incredible. In the course of practice I have met patients who have astonished me by describing their powers of drinking. One, a Mahomedan moonshee, asserted that he had finished a bottle of brandy and three bottles of beer at an evening sitting; another, a Kayast wakil, that he had swallowed a bottle of brandy almost at a draught.

"Among Mahomedans, again, both Sunnis and Shiahs, and not excluding the Ferazis, intemperance is much more common than formerly. Even the moonshee and hafiz indulge freely, and among the degenerate representatives of the old families intoxication is regarded as a very venial offence."

9. Another medical officer, a native, says,—"The vice has now crept among the half-educated men of respectable families, who have taken to European liquors, and the cause of this increase is more of a moral and social nature than political and economical. Bengalis educated in English now go away from their homes in the service either of Government or

Railway Companies, and in their unsettled position cannot always have their families with them; consequently after the day's work, having no family to go to, congregate together and seek pleasure from the glass."

10. "In Behar, and hence in Monghyr," a native medical officer states, "the higher classes are comparatively abstemious in their habits; the reason is that education has not yet made so much progress among them as to relax their religious prejudices."

11. The excise of liquor has in Bengal been conducted under three general systems—the farming, the daily or monthly tax, also called the outstill, and the sudder distillery. The general distinguishing features of the three systems are as follows:—

Farming.—Under this system the excise revenue, sometimes of a district, sometimes of part of a district, was farmed out on tenders invited and selected. The farmer worked outstills by his own servants, or under-farmed the right as regarded each outstill. Generally the second was the mode adopted.

Daily Tax or Outstill.—The Collector decides where shops for the retail sale of country liquor are required. He then puts up to auction for the ensuing year the right to set up a still at the place indicated, and to open a shop in connection with such still. The bidder of the highest amount of daily or monthly tax gets the right.

Sudder Distillery.—Certain central distillery buildings are erected by Government, and at these any number of distillers the building can accommodate are allowed to set up stills. The liquor distilled is tested by a hydrometer before leaving the distillery, and pays duty according to its strength. The duty varies from a maximum of three rupees per gallon, London proof, to a minimum of one rupee per gallon, London proof, according to the average means of the consuming classes in the district. In the Patna and Monghyr distilleries the duty has been levied lately on the raw material (mowah) from which the liquor is distilled, not on the liquor. The liquor is sold by the distiller to shopkeepers, who pay a license fee for leave to keep open a retail shop.

12. The daily tax was the system first in force. In 1790 certain rules were passed, afterwards re-enacted, with modifications, in Regulation XXXIV of 1793. All persons were prohibited from manufacturing or vending spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs without licenses from the Collectors. The manufacture and sale of liquors were confined to towns and villages to be selected by the Collectors, and divided into classes according to their size and population. A daily tax at rates varying with reference to the importance of the localities was imposed on each still (and the sale of all drugs was subjected to a tax to be fixed annually by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of Government). Further, a tax was ordered to be levied on unfermented tari at the rate of 25 per cent. on the amount of rent payable by the passees,—*i.e.*, the persons whose trade is to collect and sell the juice to the proprietors of tar trees. Persons convicted of illicit manufacture or vend of any excisable articles were made liable to pay a fine or suffer imprisonment in default.

13. In 1813 the farming system and the sudder distillery system were both partially introduced.

14. In 1824 the farming system was greatly extended. The annual excise revenue having declined from 19 lakhs in 1829-30 to less than 15 lakhs in 1837-38, the falling off was ascribed to the defective and inefficient sytem of raising the excise revenue which had hitherto prevailed. To remedy this the Government, in 1840, as a partial experiment, entrusted the superintendence of this branch of public revenue, in the 18th or Calcutta division, to a separate officer designated Commissioner of Abkaree, the districts marginally* named being comprised within his jurisdiction. In 1844 another Commissioner of Abkaree was appointed, and the districts marginally† specified were placed under him, the jurisdiction of the first being then further made to include the districts noted in the margin‡. In 1848 five other districts§ were added to the second Commissionership.

* 1. 24-Pergunnahs. 2. Jessore. 3. Nuddea. 4. Burdwan. 5. Hooghly. 6. Backergunge. 7. Baraset. 8. Calcutta (*i.e.* Punchannogram). 9. Bankoora.

† 1. Dinagepore. 2. Maldah. 3. Rajshahye. 4. Bogra. 5. Rungpore. 6. Mymensingh. 7. Pubna. 8. Dacca. 9. Fureedpore. 10. Backergunge.

‡ 1. 24-Pergunnahs. 2. Punchannogram. 3. Hooghly. 4. Burdwan. 5. Bankoora. 6. Moorshedabad. 7. Beerbhoom. 8. Maubhoom. 9. Jessore. 10. Nuddea. 11. Midnapore. 12. Hidgellee.

§ 1. Sylhet. 2. Cachar. 3. Chittagong. 4. Tipperah. 5. Bulloosh (Noakholly).

15. These two Commissioners had under them Abkaree Superintendents and other subordinates; and the excise revenue of the 27 districts thus managed was raised generally by the daily tax or outstill system, opium and country rum being, however, subject to fixed duty, and farming was wholly proscribed.

16. In 1847-48 the direct system of management was introduced in the three Orissa districts (Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore) under the Revenue Commissioner's own supervision, and farming was abolished.

17. The system administered by the Abkaree Commissioners was the daily tax system.

18. In 1852 and 1853 the two Abkaree Commissionerships were abolished, and their duties transferred to Revenue Commissioners in their respective divisions.

19. It will be observed that the Behar districts were never included in either of the Abkaree Commissionerships. The farming system continued in them for a long time. It

gradually gave way to the daily tax system, but the last vestige of it did not disappear till 1863.*

20. Under the farming system, which was in force during the larger portion of the first half of this century, every encouragement was given to drinking. The farmer had but one object, private gain, and the more shops he opened and the greater the consumption of liquor, the better was this object attained.

21. When later the management of the excise fell into the hands of Abkaree Commissioners, sufficient care was not taken to limit the number of outstills and shops by the requirements of the people. As long as the excise was a separate department, the officers of this department were actuated by that departmental zeal which is so often productive of both good and bad results. The financial test was the real test of merit.

22. The same defects of management constantly occurred when the outstill system was under the direct supervision of the regular revenue authorities. It is only of very late years that the principles which should regulate the excise have been at all understood or appreciated. The abkaree was, to Collectors, the most distasteful part of their duties, and, as a rule, was made over to uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, who, so long as the revenue did not fall off, were allowed pretty much their own way. There was no regularly organized or sufficient check over the multiplication of shops, and the result was too often the simultaneous increase of facilities for drinking and of the excise revenue.

23. In 1859 the Government determined to extend the sudder distillery system as the best mode of maintaining a proper equilibrium between the real demand for liquor and the means for its supply. The theory of this system is perfect. Every ounce of liquor consumed pays duty before it is offered to the public. The rise or fall of the demand is as correct in its indication as are the changes in a barometer, and according to such should the duty be regulated. The rate of duty becomes the best and the proper check against undue facilities for drinking. It logically follows that no necessity exists for imposing any limit on the number of shops. The rate of duty provides the necessary check.

24. Under this system and this theory the number of shops increased greatly in towns, though it diminished somewhat in the interior. The difference is explained by the facility or the difficulty to the retail shopkeeper of obtaining liquor from the sudder distillery. As the Board reported to Government in June 1871—"Up to 1867 licenses were freely given to all applicants who were not suspected characters. Complete freedom of trade was the theory and the rule." The first check imposed was the consulting of Magistrates and Superintendents of Police in granting licenses for shops. This dates from 1867.

25. The sudder distillery system is the one in force now in most parts of Bengal. It has not fulfilled the hopes of those who insisted on its extension throughout the presidency. Perfect in theory, it has two weak points in practice—the facilities it affords for fraud, and the temptations and comparative immunity it holds out to illicit distillation. The men who enter into the ranks of the excise staff are not of the best class, and no means have yet been devised to successfully prevent combination between them and the distillers and shopkeepers. It is so easy and so simple to let out of the distillery 50 gallons of spirit, taking duty on only 40, and entering only 40 in the books, the profit on the odd 10 being divided between the distillery darogah and the shopkeeper, or to enter the whole 50 in the register, but at a strength much below the real strength, levying the duty on the registered strength, and dividing the profit on the strength which has escaped taxation.

26. For the detection of illicit distillation, the revenue authorities have almost entirely to trust to the police, and experience has proved that the police are of very little use as abkaree detectives. Nor is this to be wondered at. Illicit distillation is carried on inside the house, and the sale of the liquor in most cases proves nothing, as the distiller is the shopkeeper licensed by Government. As Commissioner of Bhagulpore, I had a statement prepared of all licensed shopkeepers in the division, showing what amount of liquor each one had taken during a specified time from the distillery. In 1868, shortly after I joined the Board, I had similar statements prepared for all Bengal. The result, as reported to the Government in 1870, is given in the marginal extract.

"A statement of the number of gallons cleared out from each public distillery during March 1868, the duty paid, and the number of shops supplied by the distillery (marked D). A glance at these figures shows that in March 1868, after the sudder distillery system had been some years in force, many shops were, as regards the distillery returns, carried on at an undoubted loss, that is to say, that the amount of duty-paying liquor sold by them would not have given a profit to cover the license fees and other expenses. Thus, in Cuttack there were 3 such shops, in Balasore 6, Backergunge 18, Dacca 6, Fureedpore 28 (whole number in the district), Mymensingh 13, Sylhet 13, Noakholly 27, Chumparun 10, Tirhoot 11, Moorshedabad 31, Pubna 27, Rungpore 19, Singbhoom 5, Purneah 11, Jessore 13, Nuddea 7, 24-Pergunnahs 22 (the whole number in the district), Bankoora 2, Burdwan 21, Hooghly 40, Midnapore 18."

27. Now what is proved by the fact that an abkaree shopkeeper is carrying on his business without profit, according to the distillery books, is that he is making an illicit profit, either by getting liquor out of the distillery free of duty, or by selling under cover of his license liquor distilled surreptitiously on his own premises.

28. The extent to which these practices are carried on will, of course, depend on the watchfulness of the local authorities, on the pressure put upon the police, and on attention to the subject by the Revenue Board and Commissioners. But it is only a question of degree. When Board, Commissioner, and Collector have done all they can do, there will still remain a great deal of liquor going into consumption which pays no duty, and over the manufacture and sale of which no control can be exercised.

29. It is on this point that the Sudder Distillery system contrasts unfavorably with the monthly tax or outstill system. Under this latter system, illicit distillation was almost

* N.B.—The above account is mainly taken from the Board's Annual Report for 1871-72.

impossible. The man who paid a monthly fee for the right to distil was the best preventive the Government could get. Within the radius supplied by him no illicit still could be opened unknown to him: and as the knowledge was certain, and denouncement equally so, it followed that the attempt was not made.

30. All the petitions presented to Government display a remarkable ignorance on this point. The whole argument is based on the supposition that it is the duty-paying liquor, and that only, against which precautions have to be taken.

31. The matter is not so easy as petitioners think. Government and the Board have honestly for some years been doing their best to counteract the effects of former ignorance, of bad systems, and of a growing taste for liquor. It is not true of the present time that abkaree officers are praised and receive promotion for increasing the revenue by increasing the facilities for drinking. The only petition which backs up a general statement to this effect relies upon a quotation of 1852-53, and even that quotation does not prove the position. What abkaree officers are praised for, and brought to the notice of Government for, is when their efforts increase the revenue without multiplying shops or even simultaneously with a decreased number; and this is right, for the increase of revenue under such circumstances is a certain proof of a careful and efficient discharge of duties, resulting in a check on illicit distillation and on removal from the distillery of liquor paying no duty.

32. Petitioners are apparently persuaded that Government has but to raise the duty, to place obstructions in the way of people who want liquor, to forbid sales at night, &c., and sobriety and morality must follow. They are unaware to what extent illicit distillation and fraudulent practices are fostered by every movement in a repressive direction, and how careful those who administer this branch of administration have to be not to fall into Scylla when avoiding Charybdis.

33. Not only do difficulties placed in the way of licit sales give an impetus to illicit ones, but they tend to substitute, for a comparatively harmless stimulant, stimulants of a noxious kind, such as ganja and opium. Of this I have seen many proofs. It may be urged against this last objection that it could be met by raising a prohibitory duty on those two drugs; but this argument would also be a mistake, for the result would be an immense stimulus given to the smuggling of opium from the cultivators, and would lead to the substitution of wild ganja for the cultivated plant of Rajshahye.

34. Again, none of these remedies are applicable to the evil which the petitioners more especially call attention to—the increase of drinking among the upper classes. These classes do not resort to the open spirit shop, nor indeed is it the native spirit which they consume. Undoubtedly, as I have already stated, the educated classes do drink much more than they used to drink, but they drink in the privacy of their own homes and in their own rooms, and the liquor is the imported spirit from England. Against this evil no action of the Government is of much avail. The check of enhanced duty—a check I have more than once recommended—is the only one possible, but it is a feeble one, which will not produce any marked effect; for it is clear that, with regard to the large number of Europeans in the country, the duty on imported spirits cannot be made sufficiently high to be prohibitory. The only real checks are to be found in a sound practical education and in a healthy public opinion, which the signers of these petitions are the persons most capable of forming.

35. While I entirely go with petitioners in their regret that sobriety is not a characteristic of the Bengali to the same extent as formerly, I cannot but think they have painted in exaggerated colors the evils of increased consumption of liquor. One petition, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's, thus describes them:—"Crime and immorality are also, in a large measure, attributable to this cause. The instances of petty crimes and heinous offences committed under the influence of drink are of frequent occurrence, as may be proved by the criminal records of the country." * * * "It is indeed harrowing and painful to contemplate the extent to which sensuality, profligacy, and brutal revels on the one hand, and irreligion, blasphemy, and pratical atheism on the other, are making ravages among all classes of the native community in consequence of the spread of drunkenness, and undermining the religious and moral life of the nation." * * * "In, short the use of intoxicating liquor has done more than anything else to degrade the physical, moral, and social condition of my countrymen, and has proved a stupendous obstacle in the path of reformation. Patriots and philanthropists of all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways in ameliorating the condition of the people, always complain that this great evil seriously counteracts and frustrates their efforts."

36. This kind of sensational writing only misleads. In one of the reports I have received on this subject, written by a clever native medical officer, I am informed that "Young Bengal signifies an incarnation of brandy and immorality." My own observation and the hard test of figures do not bear out these statements. Excluding imported spirits and liquors, the consumption of licit drink in Bengal is equal to the revenue value of just over 7 pie per head yearly,* *i.e.*, 3½ farthings, or about Rs. 26,80,604 in the gross. Including them, the consumption is just 10 pie per head yearly, or about Rs. 38,16,847 in the gross. But these latter figures include the consumption of the European community, who certainly are the chief consumers of imported wines and spirits.

37. There is no real comparison between this state of things and the extent to which drinking has become a national curse in England. The capital there employed in the liquor trade was calculated two or three years ago by Professor Levi at £114,000,000, or one-third

* These figures include the duty on country spirits, country rum, and the license fees of tari, putchwai, and outstills. In the three last heads, the distinction between duty and the shop license cannot be drawn.

more than the whole capital employed in the cotton trade, and the revenue derived by the consumption of drink is, in round numbers, about £1 or Rs. 10 per head of the population. But there are other differences. The country spirit in Bengal is generally a weak spirit, so that drunkenness is an exceptional effect, and the tendency of the people is not towards crimes of violence. Drink develops this tendency where it exists, but it does not create it; and as regards dispositions to other offences, these are but slightly acted upon by drink. The criminal records of the country do not, as far as my experience goes, substantiate the statements in the petitions.

38. Mr. Lyall, the able Magistrate of Dacca, thus writes last month:—"I have very seldom, I may say almost never, been able to trace any connection between drunkenness and crime in this country." The evidence of the most experienced and shrewdest police officer in Bengal was to the same effect. In 1872 Mr. Wauchope wrote to the Government as follows:—

"I can adduce no facts to show that the existence of liquor shops has any bearing on crime in their neighbourhood. The police section in which the largest number of cases is reported is Colootollah, where there are only seven liquor shops; while there are thirty-one in Burra Bazar, where there is less crime. Josa Bagan, where nearly every dacoit who commits robberies in the mofussil lives, has only twenty-three shops of all sorts; while Burra Bazar has forty-nine. There are many dacoits and burglars in Burtola, which has only nine liquor and other shops.

"With regard to the criminal classes, dacoits all drink, but not to excess. Before committing a dacoity they perform worship to Kalee, in which Brahmins, though they do not drink as a rule, dip the tip of their fingers into the liquor, and touch their foreheads with it. I had charge at one time of a good many dacoit approvers, and found that, though they consumed a considerable quantity of liquor, they were seldom actually drunk, and did not destroy their constitution with churrus and muddut. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that common burglars and petty thieves are in a constant state of half stupefaction from the use of intoxicating drugs, by which their health is completely destroyed.

"It is generally said that crime is the result of drink, and very probably it is so with regard to offences attended with violence to the person, which are of comparatively rare occurrence in Calcutta; but I cannot discover the connection between drink and offences requiring skill. The most celebrated dacoit I ever knew, who gave me an account of more than a hundred dacoities, in most of which he had been the leader, never tasted liquor; and a New York burglar, perhaps the most expert in his profession who ever visited India, was described to me by the Captain of the ship in which he came to this country as the most sober man who had ever sailed with him.

"In England it is said that drinking promotes intemperance, intemperance undermines morality, immorality is the immediate cause of crime; also that intemperance is supported by extravagance, which leads to poverty, and poverty to crime.

"These theories may apply to England, but not to Bengal; for here intemperance is generally the result, and not the cause, of immorality; and living is so cheap that poverty is not starvation, as it is often in England, so as to lead to crime. Dacoits and thieves do not rob because they are poor or starving, but because they can earn their daily bread easier by crime than by labour. Neither has it been shown that men who take to crime from starvation during famine, &c., in this country are addicted to liquor.

"Whether there are liquor shops or not, there will be immorality and crime; and so long as liquor shops are properly supervised by the police, so as to prevent the meeting of bad characters and the concoction of robberies, &c., I do not think that they cause much difference one way or the other in crime."

39. The last year for which I have been able to get comparative figures for all India is 1872-73.

The following statement gives the results bearing on the subject under report:—

Presidency.	Population.	Abkaree revenue.	Amount per head.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Oudh	11,198,095	6,44,480	0 0 11	
Central Provinces	7,985,411	10,24,100	0 2 0	
British Burmah	2,463,484	11,23,440	0 7 0	
Bengal	66,856,859	69,66,530	0 1 8	
North-Western Provinces	30,014,921	20,30,900	0 1 1	
Punjab	17,611,498	8,76,330	0 0 9	
Madras	[illegible]	61,68,440	0 3 8	
Bombay	[illegible]	41,87,470	0 5 4	
Total ...	175,076,963	2,30,21,940	....	

40. It will be seen that Bengal contrasts favorably with British Burmah, Bombay, Madras, and Central Provinces.

41. During the last few years the subject of excise has received a good deal of attention in Bengal. My object since I have had this department under me has been to obtain for Government as much as can be got of the profit which arises from the sale of drink, while

reducing the temptations which lead astray the weak, the ignorant, and those who have a natural inclination for stimulants. In this view the number of liquor shops where the sudder distillery system is in force has been regulated and reduced; a strong repression has been placed on the tendency to license an unnecessary number of outstills in districts, or parts of districts, in which the monthly tax system prevails. No outstill, as a rule, is allowed within four miles of another, and sometimes the minimum distance is greater, and increased duties have been levied on opium and on ganja. The number of shops and outstills which it is proposed to license during the following year in a district is now reported to the Board; and not only is supervision from head-quarters thus rendered more direct, but the attention of Collectors and Commissioners is forcibly drawn to the subject.

42. Two years ago, on my recommendation, Sir G. Campbell introduced two Acts into the Bengal Council, which allowed of shops being put up to auction in places under the sudder distillery system. This plan was borrowed from the North-Western Provinces. Formerly, monthly fees ranging from one to twenty rupees per shop were levied. Now 32 shops in Calcutta pay a monthly license fee of over Rs. 200, and 28 shops a fee of between Rs. 100 and 200. The auction system enables Government to obtain a share of the larger profit made at the shop where the sales are greatest. The result of this new plan of granting licences has been to reduce in Calcutta the number of retail shops as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Retail liquor shops	260	188	193
Ganja retail shops	133	114	103
Opium ditto	212	126	112

The revenue, on the other hand, has increased from Rs. 1,95,019 in 1872-73 to Rs. 3,55,874 in 1873-74. The present year's revenue is of course not yet known.

43. The same system was introduced in the districts shown in the following statement, which also gives the result on the number of licenses issued:—

Districts.	1871-72.	1873-74.	
Burdwan	148	148	
Bankoora	109	44	
Midnapore	132	147	The increase is owing to the establishment of outstills in 1873-74.
Hooghly	321	151	
24-Pergunnahs	135	157	The increase is owing to the exhibition of rum licenses separately from country spirit in 1873-74.
Dacca	159	152	
Fureedpore	70	53	
Backergunge	89	66	
Mymensingh	119	103	
Sylhet	59	46	
Cachar	247	155	
Patna	515	328	
Gya	421	239	
Shahabad	399	285	
Tirhoot	313	243	
Sarun	362	284	
Chumparun	260	172	
Monghyr	461	315	
Bhagulpore	310	211	
Purneah	252	189	

44. These figures show the number of *licenses issued*. The number of *shops* would be much smaller, especially in the 1873-74 column, for a fresh license is issued every time the old license is given up, and under the auction system, licenses fall in much oftener than under the uniform fee system, one shop sometimes being licensed two or three times over during the year.

45. Although the abkaree revenue of some districts fell off in the last quarter of the last financial year, 1873-74, it is owing partly to this auction mode of licensing and partly to the introduction of the outstill system in tracts of country quite unsuited to the sudder distillery system, that, notwithstanding the scarcity in Behar and high prices of food generally, the collections of excise revenue for the last year in the whole presidency are higher instead of lower than those of the previous year.

46. The increase of duty in late years on ganja and opium has been as follows:—

Period.	Ganga.		
	Flat.	Round.	Chur.
1853-54 to 1858-59	Re. 1 per seer on all sorts.		
1859-60 to 1863-64	Rs. 2 ditto ditto.		
1864-65 to 1871-72	Rs. 2 per seer. ...	Rs. 3 per seer ...	Rs. 4 per seer.
1872-73 to date	Rs. 2-8 ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Period	Opium.
1851-52	Rs. 10, 11 (A.), 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 per seer in the several districts.
1864-65	" 16, 18 (A.), 20, and 22 per seer in the several districts.

1871-72	... ...	„ 16, 18, 20 (A.), and 22 per seer in the several districts
1872-73 ... 1873-74 ...	... ...	„ 16, 18, 20, 22 (A.), 23, 24, and 25 per seer in the several districts.

A.—These rates are leviable in the producing districts.

47. The consumption in maunds during the last seven years has been as follows:—

Year.	Ganja.	Opium.
	Mds.	Mds.
1867-68	9,247	3,629
1868-69	9,172	3,565
1869-70	9,400	3,451
1870-71	10,433	3,462
1871-72	10,750	3,543
1872-73	9,335	3,674
1873-74	8,952	3,607

48. The revenue during the same period obtained from these two articles has been—

Year.	Ganja.	Opium.
	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	9,73,176	21,26,933
1868-69	9,68,010	20,94,117
1869-70	9,98,128	20,29.207
1870-71	11,06,818	20,35,913
1871-72	11,40,329	20,82,861
1872-73	11,89,705	21,90,180
1873-74	11,76,884	23,29,827

49. The results may be thus briefly stated. Ganja, diminished consumption, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,03,708. Opium, consumption stationary, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,02,894.

50. Both articles are probably succeptible of still higher rates of duty. As regards ganja, it is under consideration whether it would not be preferable to make the wholesale purchaser pay the duty when he buys the article in Rajshahye, freeing him from all restrictions afterwards. At present, the wholesale purchaser merely pays the cultivator for the plant; he then carries it to his own district and gola, where it is placed under the joint custody of himself and an abkaree darogah, and the duty is paid by the retail seller on each lot as he buys it from the goladar.

51. I now come to the remedies proposed by the petitioners to check the increase of drunkennes s.

52. Nos. 1 and 2 have been and are attended to.

53. Nos. 3 and 4 are exactly the same checks as proposed in the Permissive Bill which the temperance party have tried to introduce in England. They are not, in my opinion, practicable. There would be great difficulty in obtaining the opinions of residents or rate-payers, and it is questionable how far it would be right to set up such a tyranny of majorities. The fact that 600 men in a village prefer to drink water is no sufficient reason for debarring the remaining 200 from obtaining some other drink, if they wish it. At the same time I quite admit that the establishment of a liquor shop in a quiet and respectable locality may be a nuisance to the residents which would form a fair ground of complaint, and from which, like from any other nuisance, they would have a claim to be freed. This is a question of police administration rather than of excise; and as the police can prevent the opening of any shop or the renewal of any license, the evil, where it exists, has already a remedy. I may add that I have myself forbidden the opening of a shop where I found there was a strong feeling against it among the residents.

54. An objection of the same kind exists against the adoption of remedy No. 5. Municipalities in India are not representative. This rule would often be the establishment of the tyranny, not of the majority, but of a small minority.

55. I am not myself in favour of an alteration of the present system for granting licenses, but if a change were made, I would rather see it in the direction of Local Licensing Boards. The idea was mooted as regards England by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, 1872. Such a Board might consist of Collector, Superintendent of Police, and four or five influential men in the district, especially natives.

56. No. 6 has been carried out, and is the subject of constant care.

57. No. 7 would be to force a man who wanted a glass of liquor to buy a bottle, and would deprive a traveller or workman of the refreshment he required.

58. No. 8 would turn every liquor shop into a sort of Black Hole, where, in the hot weather, the unfortunate abkar and his customers would run the risk of death from heat apoplexy.

59. There seems no good reason for adopting No. 9. Government has no right to insist upon every man getting through his drink before sunset any more than through his food. As a matter of police, liquor shops should be shut when quiet and respectable people want to go to sleep, and that is now the rule.

60. No. 10 I agree with, as far as it can be carried out with due regard to the wants of the inhabitants of such quarters.

61. No. 11 is directed against an evil which does not exist.

62. No. 12 touches a real evil which I have long been aware of; but I wish the petitioners, while pointing it out, had given their views as to the best mode of meeting it. The only remedy I can suggest is the passing of a law similar to one which, in 1867, was pressed

upon the attention of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the United States. Whether this proposed Act was ever enacted or not in Massachusetts, I have no means of knowing. It is copied in the Appendix to this Minute.

63. No. 13 I do not understand.

64. No. 14 is attended to as far as is necessary. Each case must be decided on its merits. A universal rule like that suggested would often be productive of injustice and hardship.

65. I am not in favour of No. 15. It is true the police do not help the Excise Department much, but a special abkaree staff would consist of men generally of a lower class than the men in the police, and would probably be of very little more use. They would be bribed to blindness even more easily than the Police, and would not repay by their additional service their cost to the State.

66. The fact is that in excise, as in most matters of administration, there is no short and royal road to what is best. Everything must depend on care and on thoughtful adaptation of varying means to ever-changing evils and dangers.

67. The alterations in the existing laws which I would recommend are few. They are embodied in the Appendix to this Minute, and have already been urged (most of them) upon the consideration of Government.

68. My own idea of the best form of excise generally for Bengal is the sudder distillery system in towns and the outstill system in the interior, with strict precautions against the tendency of the latter to multiply outstills in the interior, and against the tendency of the former to increase shops in towns. I would raise the duty on imported spirits, and keep on raising it gradually, but by small increases, on ganja and opium.

69. It is, however, mere foolishness to expect that a certain proportion of the people of this country will not continue to use stimulants, or that the excise revenue will not increase. As the upper classes adopt more and more European habits, we must expect to see them take the bad with the good, and probably, at first, even more of the bad than of the good; while as the position of the lower classes improves, as agricultural produce yields a better price to the cultivator, and yearly the number increases of men, women, and children, who earn a livelihood such as they never dreamt of, in mills and factories, there will be a larger consumption of everything the mass of the people care for. They will wear more clothes, they will eat more food, and they will drink more liquor. Any attempt to enforce sobriety in a country where illicit distillation is so easy and so difficult of detection would be a failure. All we can do is to limit ourselves to supplying the demand, and not to create it; to open no new shops except on proof that they are required to meet an existing want, and to act on an honest recognition of the truth that the excise revenue is a very small matter in comparison with the comfort and well-being of the people.

70. I believe that generally throughout the country revenue officers more or less are actuated now by these motives, and it is on this principle that the Board attempt to conduct the abkaree administration.

A. MONEY.

The 25th January 1875.

APPENDIX No. I.

An Act to authorize Druggists and Apothecaries to sell Spirituous Liquors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Section 1.—Druggists and Apothecaries may sell alcohol, spirits and wines for medicinal purposes only, *provided* that they shall keep a book in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and, if exported, the place to which exported and the name of the consignee; which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen and selectmen, or of any State constable.

If a Druggist or Apothecary, or any Clerk or Agent of a Druggist or Apothecary, is convicted of an illegal sale, he shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section thirty of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes.

Section 2.—Section twenty-six of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

Section 3.—This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

No. II.

Proposed Alterations and Amendments of the Excise Laws, Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *Act XXIII of* 1860, *Act IV of* 1866 *(B.C.)*

1. To introduce a provision into Act XI of 1849, requiring wholesale dealers in spirituous wines and liquors in Calcutta to take out licenses, and so to place them in the same position as similar wholesale dealers in the mofussil.

Board to Government, No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.

2. To amend section 20 of Act XI of 1849 in such a manner as to allow of search being made at night under certain conditions as would guarantee against abuse, as for instance, that a police officer, not under the grade of a sub-inspector, should accompany the searching party.

Board to Government, No. 859B., dated 29th December 1874.

3. To provide a penalty for the illicit manufacture in Calcutta of any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and also to provide for search, by abkaree officers, of premises in which illicit manufacture may be reasonably suspected to be taking place.

Board to Government, No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.

4. To substitute the following for the opening words of section 40, Act IV of 1866, (B.C.)—"Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license is granted under the terms of Section 36 or Section 39 of this Act shall be summarily convicted," &c., &c.

The necessity for this alteration is stated in the Advocate-General's opinion, which accompanies the Board's letter No. 773B., dated 23rd November 1874, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

5. To amend Sections 33 and 50 of Act XXI of 1856, so as to enable the Board of Revenue to exercise a more effectual supervision over the cultivation, preparation, and storage of intoxicating drugs by subjecting the cultivators to more restrictive rules than formerly, a penalty being imposed for any breach of such rules, and by forbidding the storage or possession of such drugs, except under a license; the special object of the proposed amendment being. to discourage the private growth of ganja in certain districts, and to check smuggling and surreptitious sales in the Rajshahye division.

No. 605B., dated 27th November 1871.
No. 16B., dated 8th January 1872.
No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.

6. To make the rules in Act XXI of 1856, which relate to Pachwyee, applicable to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in the Act, with the special object of regulating the manufacture of a fermented liquor called "Sharbat-bahar," and said to be made from molasses, and of a wine made from the fruit of the jamun tree.

No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.
No. 204B., dated 13th May 1872.

7. To extend the provisions of the several criminal laws relating to the enforced realization of fines imposed on offenders to breaches of the excise laws.

No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.

8. To give the Magistrate a discretion to order an offender to be confined in either the civil or the common jail, and with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as from the circumstances of the case may seem best.

No. 120B., dated 16th March 1872.
No. 61B., dated 21st February 1872.

9. To import into Act XI of 1849 a similar provision to that contained in Section 59 of Act XXI of 1856, as regards the exercise by the Police of powers of seizure, search, and arrest. It is not proposed to confer such powers indiscriminately upon all Police Officers, but only upon certain officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police. Should this proposal be adopted, it will be necessary also to amend Section 20 of Act XI of 1849, by the addition of the words "Magistrate of Police" after the word "Collector;" and Section 22 would also require to be altered so as to allow of the person arrested being conveyed to the Magistrate, instead of to the Collector, in cases of arrests by the Police, a report in such cases being immediately made to the Collector showing the action taken.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 18th February 1875.

FOR some time past the memorials marginally noted, regarding the operation of the excise system of Bengal, have been under the consideration of the Government. The subject was referred to Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., who, as Member of the Board of Revenue for the provinces under the Government of Bengal, has the general charge and supervision of the Excise Department, relating to liquors, spirits, and drugs; who possesses great experience of the whole department; and who may be regarded as the first local authority on the subject. He has now reviewed the case with much care and thought, collated the most noteworthy opinions bearing thereon, and expressed his own conclusions in a lucid and interesting manner. After much discussion with various authorities, I have to declare my general concurrence in Mr. Money's valuable report, for which indeed the Government is much indebted. Nevertheless, I deem it right to state briefly my own opinion on the main points at issue.

From the Rev. J. D. Don and 26 others.
Ditto Bengal Temperance Society.
Ditto Rajah Romanath Tagore and 51 others.
Ditto Rajah Kalikishen Bahadoor and others.
Ditto Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

2. The memorialists, chiefly native gentlemen of position and education, partly also European gentlemen whose benevolence entitles them to respectful attention, appear to believe that the consumption of liquors, spirits, and drugs, is increasing to a harmful extent among the people of these provinces, and that repressive action is not sufficiently exerted by Government upon this dangerous tendency.

3. On the one hand, it is matter for regret that so many estimable persons should feel themselves obliged to entertain such apprehensions; on the other hand, it is matter for satisfaction that so many of the leaders of native society, and so many European gentlemen, whose good disposition must give them influence with the natives, are manifesting a lively interest in these questions. Whatever may be the action of Government, there can be no doubt that the moral force of opinion will be effective and beneficial; and the memorials now under consideration supply an earnest that this force will be duly brought into play. If, therefore, I am unable to follow the memorialists in all their statements, and have to differ with some portions of their opinions, I should still desire to evince every respect towards their views.

4. They may be sure that the Government entirely agrees with them in thinking that any general excess in the consumption of liquors, spirits, or drugs, is really a national evil;

that, so far from encouraging its existence or its growth for the sake of the revenue, the Government already does, and will willingly do, everything in its power to impose a check, or to exercise repression upon any excess; and that the efforts of Government in this direction are only limited by considerations of the practicability or otherwise of attaining actual success in such repression. Whether or not in former periods, separated by many years from the present time, the excise laws, or the administration of them, may have indirectly led to expansion of the consumption, it has been shown that no such effect has been produced during recent years, and that on the contrary every endeavour is made to prevent any such effect arising. The result of the fiscal regulations of Government now is to render liquors, spirits, and drugs dearer than they would otherwise be; to place some artificial restrictions on the production and sale of these articles; and *pro tanto* to impose a check on consumption. It is impossible to doubt that but for these fiscal regulations the consumption would be greater than it is; and that if the present system of taxation upon these articles, and the consequent interference on the part of the State, were to be abandoned, there would be an increase in the consumption. If it be an object morally, as I quite admit it to be, to do all we properly can to prevent the consumption exceeding reasonable limits, then that object is in some degree effected by the fiscal interference, without which indeed even this degree would not be attained. In making its arrangements, the Government is not influenced by the desire of fiscal advantage nor by the fear of fiscal loss. If any measure or proceeding of this nature could be demonstrated to be capable of checking excessive consumption, the Government would not be deterred from introducing it by the prospect of diminution in the revenue. If such measure or proceeding should promise an enhancement of revenue, the Government would refrain from adopting it if there were reason to fear that an excessive increase of consumption would be a concomitant result.

5. But it must not be forgotten that, in making its arrangements, the Government is never free from the question as to how far it is possible to check the consumption. It is not possible to stop the consumption altogether, nor even to attempt to check it in any very great degree without introducing a fresh class of evils. Nothing would be easier, in the first instance, than to do all that is recommended in the memorials, to shut up public distilleries, to close shops, to withhold licenses for production and vend, to pass prohibitory regulations. But all this would utterly fail to stop or even check manufacture. One main result would be that the manufacture, which is now licensed and controlled, would continue, though illicit, and would be without any really practical control. While, on the other hand, new evils, namely, inquisitorial proceedings on the part of Government officials, and persistent evasion on the part of the people—both circumstances directly conducing to demoralization—would be introduced.

6. It is to be remembered that the materials from which liquors and spirits are manufactured, namely, molasses, rice, and the flowers and juice of certain trees, are articles produced in the greatest abundance in the country, are most easily obtained, and yield liquor or spirits by the cheapest and simplest processes within reach of the poorest persons. If, therefore, any section or sections of a vast population desire (as they certainly do desire) to make liquor or spirits, it is not in the power of the most highly organized Government to altogether prevent them, without at least resorting to measures more injurious even than excessive consumption.

7. The problem, therefore, is how to impose adequate restrictions without offering a clear premium on smuggling and other illicit practices; how to frame the fiscal laws and rules in such manner that there shall not arise any undue temptation to infringe them. The practical solution of this problem has long occupied, and will continue to occupy, the attention of the ablest fiscal officers in Bengal. I will not venture to say that a perfect solution has been yet arrived at; but without repeating the description given by Mr. Money of the several methods now in force, I will say that much progress has been made, and that if any ways can be seen for further progress, they will be followed.

8. Similar remarks may be made regarding the drugs opium and ganja. The opium though not universally produced, is yet grown over a very extensive area. If there were to be anything like prohibition of the local consumption (and the memorialists seem to desire something like prohibition), the temptation to illicit practices would be so great that they would spring up to a degree beyond our power of prevention. Already these practices do exist, even in the absence of any special inducement, and frequently give rise to some anxiety. From this we can imagine what they would become if such inducement were virtually afforded by prohibition of local consumption. The production of the particular sorts of ganja now in use is, no doubt, much more limited. It has been considerably restricted of late years. Whether any further restriction will be practicable, is a question under consideration.

9. I have dwelt somewhat on the foregoing considerations, because it seems doubtful whether they have been sufficiently present to the minds of the memorialists.

10. Next, I observe that there is some difference of opinion on the question as to whether the consumption of spirits and drugs has increased of late years absolutely or relatively. It appears that the question is answered affirmatively or negatively, according as a longer or a shorter period is taken for the purpose of comparison. On the whole, I believe that there has been no material increase whatever within the last five years, and that there is no tendency whatever towards excessive increase among the population as a whole.

11. I have said no 'excessive increase,' because it cannot be affirmed that there will be no increase either absolutely or relatively. It is an obvious fact that the population is growing in numbers: it is almost certain that they will not diminish their average rate of consumption per head: it is, on the contrary, probable that they will slightly augment the rate, as their

resources and prosperity increase. We may suppose that some of the agricultural and labouring classes will, while erecting better cottages, using better household utensils, wearing better clothes, and eating a better ration, slightly add to their consumption of liquor. If they do, they will not be acting differently from other nations; nor could such a consequence be deemed unreasonable.

12. But I cannot discover, either from the evidence in the possession of Government, or from the inquiries I have been able to make while travelling about the country, that excessive consumption of drugs or spirits is prevalent among the people as a whole. The best calculation that I can obtain seems to shew that the people of these provinces do not drink more than a wine-glassful of spirits per head in a year. It is difficult to imagine how, as a people, they could drink a smaller quantity unless they abstained altogether. Any supposition that they are becoming at all addicted to intemperance would be unjust to them. Taken in the mass, they must be regarded as a sober, quiet, and abstemious people. Neither has it been shewn that crime is in any part of these provinces attributable to intemperance. A similar calculation as regards opium shews that the consumption does not exceed one ounce per annum for fourteen persons, which may be considered an extremely low average rate.

13. It is probable that a great part of the people never see spirits at all. Among the lower classes, the only class who enhance their consumption are the labourers who are congregated upon large works and industries belonging either to the State or to individuals or to corporations. With these particular classes there is not as yet any reason to apprehend excess, especially when the severity of their toil is borne in mind.

14. But I fear that to this generally favorable description there is one noteable exception to be made, and that relates to several sections of the educated classes among the natives at the Presidency town (Calcutta) and at other large centres of national life. With these sections (which I trust are limited sections), intemperance appears to be on the increase. This fact is derived not at all from foreign or hostile evidence, but from the testimony of the best informed among the natives themselves. Such a circumstance cannot but cause sorrow or concern to the Government, inasmuch as these are the very classes who are bound to us by many ties of common subjects of study, a common vehicle of thought and expression, and common examples of knowledge for imitation. Some measures in detail have been proposed for counteracting this most sad and unfortunate tendency; but I cannot hope that any such will prove efficacious unless the moral sense of these classes themselves shall restrain them from intemperance, unless the weight of public opinion shall help to enforce the necessary abstinence. I know that among the best educated sections of the native community many classes are still proof against this miserable temptation. Having regard to the intellectual industry which distinguishes the whole of these sections of the people, to the desire to excel in mental pursuits, and to win their way in life which animates them all, I cannot but hope that those who have yielded, or are inclined to yield to this temptation, will eschew their dreadful error before it is too late, and will return to the principles of that sobriety which is honorably characteristic of their nation generally.

15. I apprehend that it is the contemplation of this intemperance among a limited section of the people under their immediate observation which has induced the memorialists to generalize (as I think) too much, and to fear that the extent of the evil is much wider than it really is.

16. I append to this Minute copies of the instructions given to the Board of Revenue on the receipt of Mr. Money's report, and a draft of the Bill which he has prepared for submission to the Legislature in accordance with his several suggestions which have been approved by the Government of Bengal.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 438, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

From—H. J. Reynolds, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 56B. of the 28th January, submitting a Minute by the Member in charge (Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B.), upon the abkaree administration of Bengal, with special reference to certain memorials and petitions presented to the Supreme and Local Governments upon the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read the Minute with much interest. It gives a clear and complete review of the existing system of administration, and while it points out that the evils of which complaint has been made are partly exaggerated and partly such as cannot be checked by Government interference, it does not hesitate to admit that the vice of intemperance has increased in large towns and among the upper classes of native society; and it suggests measures, both executive and legislative, for restraining, as far as possible, the tendency to excess in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it right to say that in his opinion the Minute furnishes a complete answer to the charge which has been brought against Government, of encouraging the growth of intemperance by praising and promoting those Revenue Officers who increase the facilities for drinking in the districts under their charge. Whatever may have been the case in former times, it is clearly shown that of late years it has been the object of Government and of the Board to limit the traffic while increasing the revenue. I am directed to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Money for his lucid and able paper on the abkaree administration.

3. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the general question of the reality and magnitude of the evils complained of, and of the policy which should be adopted by Government to counteract them, have been embodied in a separate Minute, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council as an expression of His Honor's opinion upon the matters in issue. A copy of this Minute is forwarded herewith. A Bill (the draft of which Mr. Money has been good enough to prepare at the Lieutenant-Governor's request) will also be introduced, with the assent of the Supreme Government, into the Bengal Legislative Council, for the propose of supplying some defects which experience has brought to light in the law as it at present exists.

4. With regard to the measures which the several memorialists desire to see introduced, and which are enumerated in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Money's Minute, I am directed to communicate the following instructions and remarks.

5. The imposition of higher rates of duty and license fees is already receiving due attention. The duties on both ganja and opium have been considerably increased, as is shown by the figures given in paragraph 46 of the Minute. A fee has lately been levied upon licenses for selling opium. The fees for the sale of both country spirits and imported liquors have been largely increased by the introduction of the auction system. The policy which has dictated the introduction of these measures is still being steadily pursued. The Lieutenant-Governor in his recent Resolution on the Excise Report for 1873-74, has expressed his willingness to assent to the imposition of a higher duty on ganja, and he has lately recommended to the Government of India an increase of the duty upon imported brandy. In paragraph 68 of the Minute the Member in charge has stated that it will be his wish to keep on gradually raising the duties on both ganja and opium.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Member in charge in thinking that it would be impracticable to introduce into Bengal any measure which should make the existence of a shop in a given locality dependent upon the votes of a certain proportion of the residents or rate-payers. The question has for some years been much discussed in England, and those who advocate such interference have failed to show it to be either beneficial or justifiable. And independently of this consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it would be extremely difficult to obtain a real expression of the opinion of residents or rate-payers on the subject. The same objections apply to the proposal to transfer the power of granting licenses from Collectors to Municipalities. The power must, His Honor thinks, for the present at least, remain with the Revenue authorities; and he feels confident that those authorities will exercise a judicious discretion in the matter.

7. The limitation of the number of shops generally throughout the country is already the subject of continual and watchful care. The imposition of higher rates of license fees is in itself calculated to diminish the number of shops, and it is now the practice to fix at the beginning of each year a maximum number of shops for each district, which is not under any circumstances to be exceeded. In districts in which the monthly tax system prevails, no outstill is allowed within four miles of another. It is clear that restrictions of this kind cannot be carried beyond certain limits. A demand exists which will be met by the opening of illicit sources of supply if the establishment of licensed shops is prohibited. In determining the number of shops as in the regulation of the amount of duty and license fees, it must be our object to do nothing which will stimulate the demand, and to contract the supply in such a manner as to check consumption without affording an irresistible temptation to evasion or violation of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the returns of the past year show a considerable decrease in the number of shops in the majority of districts, and especially in Calcutta, and he trusts to the vigilance of the Member in charge to maintain these necessary restrictions.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to enforce a rule prohibiting all consumption of liquor on the shopkeeper's premises, nor to provide that no shop shall have either door or window except in front on the road side. The former of these proposals would not, he thinks, promote the cause of temperance, for the effect of it would be that the man who wanted a glass of liquor would be compelled to buy a bottle. In some of the memorials which have been presented to Government, it has been urged that backdoors and windows afford facilities for smuggling out liquor at prohibited hours. This, however, is a matter of police administration rather than of excise, as the existing rule would be sufficient if it were properly enforced. And though the suggestion of the memorialists, if it were adopted, would make the enforcement of the rule more easy, it would do so at the cost of an amount of public inconvenience altogether disproportionate to the benefit derived from it, and it would bear with equal harshness upon those shopkeepers who now observe the law, and upon those who now violate it. It is not asserted that these irregular practices are universal, it is not probable that they are even general; but the regulation which the memorialists desire to enforce would apply to all shopkeepers alike, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore unable to assent to it.

9. With regard to the other remedies proposed by the memorialists, and noticed in the 3rd paragraph of the Minute, I am directed to express the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor in the remarks of the Member in charge. There appear satisfactory reasons against the promulgation of a rule requiring all shops to be closed at sunset, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the employment of a special staff of excise police would serve no useful end which could not equally be attained by the employment of the existing police force. It is however important, His Honor thinks, that the police should be encouraged to co-operate to the utmost in the enforcement of the excise laws and regulations, and any

police officer who shows marked activity and success in this department of his duties, should be noticed for promotion and reward.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the remark of the Member in charge that the sale at dispensaries of alcoholic liquor under the guise of medicine is an evil which requires to be checked by stringent regulations. Sir Richard Temple fears that there is good ground for the complaints made regarding the existence of this abuse, and that the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks in this manner serve to throw temptations in the way of many who would be restrained by a feeling of self-respect from resorting to shops which are avowedly open for the sale of liquors. The repression of this traffic is a matter of considerable difficulty: but the most effectual means appears to be the enactment of a provision for keeping a register of all such sales, in which the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be entered. Sections providing for this have accordingly been introduced in the draft Bill submitted to the Government of India.

11. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the earnest and unremitting vigilance of the Member in charge and of all revenue officers of Government may be exercised in the supervision of this department of the administration. The Minute which the Member in charge has submitted indicates, in His Honor's opinion, the true principles upon which our policy in this matter should be founded, and it is only necessary to maintain a careful attention to these principles in all the details of excise management.

No. 469, dated Simla, the 29th April 1875.

From—R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of the letter* addressed to you in the Legislative Department, by which the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General was given for the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Excise Department in Bengal, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate the following observations upon the important matters to which your letter No 439, dated 22nd February 1875, refers.

* No. 253, dated 18th April 1875.

2. His Excellency in Council has read with attention the memorials and other papers submitted with your letter, and cordially recognizes the public spirit of those gentlemen who have addressed the Government on the excise administration of Bengal. The desire manifested for the discouragement of intemperence by every legitimate means has the cordial sympathy of the Governor-General in Council. The danger, however, of attempting, by measures of undue stringency, to suppress the use of stimulants is clearly brought out by Mr Money in his able minute. They would without doubt lead to an increase of smuggling and illicit distillation, and thus to the greater evil of an unregulated traffic in drugs and spirits, which under the present system is at any rate subject to some measure of control. At the same time nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided. The number of liquor shops should therefore be reduced to the utmost degree compatible with the reasonable requirements of the neighborhood, and no new shops should anywhere be opened without strong evidence that on the above understanding they are really needed. These are the general principles which the Government of India desire everywhere to inculcate.

3 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured of receiving the support of the Government of India in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja; and indeed if the use of the drug could be altogether suppressed without the fear of leading to its contraband use, such a course would be justified by its deleterious effects.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to Mr. Alonzo Money, C B, for the very complete and excellent minute which he has submitted on the subject, in the arguments and conclusions of which His Excellency in Council desires to express general concurrence.

5. The correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

INCREASED SCALE OF PERMANENT ADVANCES.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1875.

READ—

Letters Nos. 58TM and 98TM, dated respectively, the 19th and 28th April 1875, from the Accountant-General, recommending an increased scale of permanent advances for Government officers.

It has been represented that much inconvenience is at present felt by Government officers, consequent upon the small amount of permanent advance allowed them on the scale noted on the margin, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Financial Department Resolution No. 4082, dated 21st December 1864.

	1st Class District.	2nd Class District.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Collectors	60	25
" Magistrates...	100	60
Officers in charge of Jails ...	100	60
And under subsequent orders—		
To Judges	30	...
" Commissioners	60	...
District Superintendents of Police	100	60
Revenue Surveyors	...	200
Sub-divisional Officers	...	30
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	100
Special Registrars	...	60

2. As the Government of Bengal has been declared competent to sanction any necessary increase to the existing scale, without reference to the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor, with a view to obviate the inconvenience arising from the insufficiency of the present provision, is pleased to direct that these advances shall in future be regulated for the undermentioned officers throughout these provinces by the scale specified below:—

	Rs.		
For Collectors	100	without distinction of districts, but at the discretion of the Accountant-General.	
" Magistrates	200	ditto	ditto.
" Jails, Central and District ...	200	ditto	ditto.
" Judges	100	ditto	ditto.
" Commissioners	200	ditto	ditto.
" District School Committee ...	100	ditto	ditto.

" District Superintendents of Police within the maximum of Rs. 200, as set forth in Police Circular J, dated 1st September 1874.

3. His Honor also vests Magistrates with authority to raise, where necessary, the permanent advance of their sub-divisional officers to a maximum of Rs. 150, on the understanding that the Magistrate will be responsible for the advance, and that all contingencies, including those of lock-ups and sub-registry offices at the sub-divisional head-quarters, shall be met out of this sum. No separate advance will be made on account of these latter items. In consideration of the special requirements of the sub-divisional stations of Raneegunge, Rajmehal, and Goalundo, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the maximum of advance at those stations being raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

4. In the Registration Department the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the three sets of advances now held by District Registrars on account of (*a*) contingencies, (*b*) service postage, and (*c*) refund of registration fees, shall be discontinued, and that in place of them a consolidated amount, not exceeding Rs. 200 for each District Registrar, shall be given to meet the contingent expenses of both the sudder and rural registration offices. In cases of the dismissal or death of rural Sub-Registrars, the District Registrar will be held responsible for the amount of the advances made by him.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners, Collectors, Magistrates, Judges, the Inspector-General of Jails, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Board of Revenue for information.

That a copy be also forwarded to the Accountant-General, and to the Revenue, General, Judicial, Political, General (Section B) Departments of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th May 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 24th* May 1875	1·87	Rain at Cutwa ·62, Culna ·36, Jehanabad 1·02, Bood-Bood ·97, Raneegunge 1·62 inches. Cultivation progressing and sickness decreasing.
	2	Baukoora, 22nd „ „	2·66	Weather generally cloudy. Rain fell during the first part of the week. *Aous*, or the early rice crop, is being sown; other crops doing well.
	3	Beerbhoom, 22nd „ „	·61	Weather cool; rain fell on Monday and Friday. The fields are under cultivation for the early rice.
	4	Midnapore, 22nd „ „	1·26	Heavy rain fell on two occasions; windstorms more frequent. The low lands still have water standing on them, and sowing cannot take place till it drains off: hence over the east of the district the general desire is for 10 days absence of rain. In the junge tracts and west generally, sowings have been completed, and prospects are very good. The prospects of indigo and *aous* rice are generally good.
	5	Hooghly, 22nd „ „	·47	Weather hot, with occasional slight showers; average rainfall of the district 1·13 inches. State and prospects of the crops are very good at present, but rain wanted.
		Howrah, 22nd „ „	1·54	There was rain for three days during the week throughout the district. Weather warm and cloudy. Reaping of the *boro*, or spring rice, completed. Sowing of the jute has commenced in some parts. The rain has done good.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 24th† May 1875	·47	Weather very hot, and occasionally cloudy. Cultivation of *aous*, or early rice, and jute fast progressing. Cholera decreasing everywhere, but fever increasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 22nd May 1875	·44	Occasional slight showers of rain. The prospects of rice and indigo continue to be good.
	8	Jessore, 22nd „ „	·32	Weather generally, but not uniformly, clear; wind mostly from south. Sowing continues. Prospects good, but rain is wanted in some places.
	9	Moorshedabad, 22nd May 1875.	·50	Hot and oppressive weather, with occasional rainfall. Ploughing operations, facilitated by rainfall, being actively carried on. Mulberry and sugarcane in capital condition. Early rice plants in lowlands healthy. Sowings on high lands progressing. Price of common rice a shade lower. General health good, though small-pox continues in Soojagunge, and still cases of cholera in Goas.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, 21st May 1875.	1·95	Several severe storms from west, with thunder and lightning, and much rain. No damage, but rather benefit to crops. The *boro* rice, which is being reaped, is reported good. Jute and *bhadoi*, or early rice, doing well, except for weeds growing on account of excessive rain. Cholera still continuing, but deaths fewer in number. Great damage done to buildings.
	11	Maldah, 22nd May 1875	1·14	Weather for the most part cloudy. A severe storm passed over the station on the afternoon of the 16th instant, causing much damage to houses and trees. The *boro* rice is being harvested, and a good crop is expected. The *bhadoi* is being sown, and tillage for the *amun* rice has commenced. The prospects of indigo are fair. Mangoes are bad.
	12	Rajshahye, 22nd „ „	1·	Frequent storms with good deal of rain in all quarters in the early part of the week. There was a violent storm in most parts of the district on the 16th instant, causing some destruction of huts and trees, but without damage to crops. The growing crops of *aous*, or early, and *amun*, or late, rice, *teel*, oil-seed, and jute are thriving. Much of the *boro* rice, especially in the *Bhurind* tract, has been reaped with good results. There has been a general disappearance of cholera and small-pox
	13	Rungpore, 21st „ „	5·34	A severe storm on the evening of the 16th instant, and storms during nights of 17th, 18th, and 19th idem. Weather cool. Crops in good condition.
	14	Bogra	......	Return not received.
	15	Pubna, 22nd „ „	·85	Weather seasonable; some rain has fallen; south-easterly wind prevailing. State and prospects of the crops good.

* Telegram of the 24th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 24th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Con d)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 21st May 1875.	1·68	Frequent showers of rain during the week. On Thursday, the 20th, it fell heavily. Planting is now going on famously in the plains. The recent rain has been very favorable. The young crops in the hills are progressing satisfactorily.
	17	Julpigoree, 22nd May 1875.	·86	Except the last two days, when it has been bright and rather hot, the weather has been remarkably cool and pleasant. All growing crops—rice, jute, &c.—are doing well. Cholera still prevalent, but it seems latterly to have been of less fatal character than at first.
		Cooch Behar, 20th May 1875.	1·90	The district was visited with high wind and rain on Sunday evening. The weather during the week was sometimes hot and sometimes cold and cloudy, according as there was wind and rain or not, during the remaining days of the week. The prospects of the early rice and jute crops continue favorable. Cholera still prevalent, but in some parts it is reported to have partly disappeared.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 24th* May 1875	·65	Weather very hot in the beginning of the week. Some rain has fallen. Crops very good, and look most flourishing everywhere.
	19	Fureedpore, 22nd May 1875.	1·16	Weather unsettled, but quite seasonable. Crops everywhere getting on well. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 20th May 1875.	74	Weather seasonable. All is well, save a little cattle-disease here and there.
	21	Mymensingh, 21st May 1875.	6·16	Heavy showers and storms. The rain has been too heavy for the new jute crop. *Aous* rice not reported to be injured at present.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 20th May 1875	51	Very hot, and comparatively close weather. Crops favorably reported on. Cholera still hangs about the north of the district.
	23	Noakholly, 20th May 1875.	1·22	Monday and Tuesday fair, the rest of the week more or less cloudy. Light fall of rain on Thursday and Friday. Wind generally south and south-east. Hail on the 16th instant. In the lowland the early rice crop is progressing favorably, and in the highland sowing is going on.
	24	Tipperah, 21st May 1875	·64	Some sharp storms, with a little rain; weather more still and oppressive, and threatening more rain. The rain has been good for the autumn and winter rice crops; the latter is still being sown. The spring rice crop has yielded a good outturn.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 18th May 1875.	·92	A heavy gale on the night of the 17th instant. Excessively hot during the last part of the week. Sowing still going on in the *jooms*. Young paddy doing well.
		Hill Tipperah, 19th May 1875.	4·56	Weather still unsettled. The days are usually fair, but the nights seldom pass without a squall of wind and rain. Weather favorable for ploughing and sowing, which is all that is being done in the fields at present.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 24th* May 1875	·41	Weather sultry towards evening; some rain has fallen. No crops on the ground, except *cheena* millet and melons. Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district, except in the interior of Behar sub-division, where it is said to have assumed an epidemic form. Measures taken.
	27	Gya 22nd May 1875 ...	·46	Eastwind prevalent, weather still warm. Dry maximum thermometer rose to 110·5 degrees. *Cheena* millet and sugarcane only are on the ground. Cholera has abated a little in Aurungabad and south of Gya.
	28	Shahabad, 22nd May 1875	·11	Weather generally cloudy and stormy in the evenings; slight rain fell on Sunday, and on the evening of the 21st instant, accompanied with strong gale. A storm occurred at Bhubhooah, which blew down some trees.
	29	Durbhunga, 22nd „ „	·68	Weather cloudy; east wind prevalent. State and prospects of crops quite satisfactory.
	30	Mozufferpore, 22nd „ „	·94	Weather hot, with east winds. Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops are good. The late rain has been beneficial to indigo. Cholera still continues.
	31	Sarun, 22nd May 1875 ...	·71	Weather hot, with occasional storms, cooling the atmosphere for a short time. East wind prevailing. Rain on the 16th instant, preceded by strong wind and dust-storms. The prospects of *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo continue favorable. *Cheena* is being harvested. Fields are being prepared for the *bhadoi* crops. The rain has been very useful. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 21st May 1875	1·27	The weather continues much the same as that of last week. The rainfall at the sudder station is greater, but it has been partial. However, at one time or another every part of the district has received an ample supply of rain. The crops are all promising. The indigo, *cheena*, early rice, and sugarcane crops have greatly benefited by the rain.

* Telegrams of the 24th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, 22nd May 1875	1·39	Weather unusually cool, with occasional storms. State and prospects of crops are favorable. *Bhadoi* sowings are going on.
34	Bhagulpore ...	...	Return not received.
35	Purneah, 22nd May 1875	1·23	Weather stormy for the first part of the week; latterly hot sun and clear sky. Some rain has fallen. The late storms have done much good to the growing crops, but no more rain is wanted.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 22nd May 1875.	·99	Rainfall at Godda 1·02, Jamtara 2·25. Weather stormy and cloudy everywhere Sugarcane planting nearly finished in the west. Ploughing going on every-where. Nothing else on the ground.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 15th May 1875	·61	Sultry, with occasional storms. Ploughing is going on very successfully owing to the abundant rain. There are no crops on the ground The *rubbee* crop was a partial failure, as also the mango crop, but the price of main staples continues low Public health good.
38	Pooree, 20th May 1875	Nil.	There was a good shower of rain on the night of the 19th instant. Tillage is proceeding fast, and sowing is beginning. The *dalua*, or spring rice crop, has been mostly reaped with a good outturn. The harvest of castor-seed has been completed with a fair outturn. The new sugarcane crop is being cultivated. Cotton is in flower and pod. Mangoes are ripe, but the crop is poor.
39	Balasore, 21st „ „	1·82	Weather hot, with not unfrequent storms Taking advantage of the rain, the people have accomplished much of their ploughing. *Aus* or *aous* rice is being sown. Cholera has not yet disappeared.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 21st May 1875.	·79	Seasonable weather. The rain which has fallen very generally over the district will be most beneficial in enabling the ryots to break the ground for the *bhadoi* crops, which will now be sown. Heavy hail in Kharakdiha is said to have killed a few cattle, but no other damage has been done.
41	Lohardugga, 22nd May 1875.	1·43	Two or three storms during the week; weather cool and pleasant. Some rain has fallen. No crops on the ground; ploughing going on. Small-pox still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera are still reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, 21st May 1875.	1·14	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Seed being sown for the crops of the year. District healthy.
43	Maunbhoom, 22nd May 1875.	·71	Several storms during the week, accompanied with rain. Cotton and sugarcane reported good *Challi dhan*, a small food crop reaped in this month, reported ripening. Sowing for great rice crop commenced.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th May 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·21	0·61	13·10	15th May	
		Cutwa	3·97	1·93	1[illegible]9	ditto	
		Culna	1·20	2·45	10·07	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·76	0·61	6·82	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·65	0·08	5·03	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·05	0·88	6·32	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·16	1·35	4·73	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·88	0·24	5·54	ditto	
		Hetampore	1·08	0·50	7·69	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	5·47	0·54	8·90	ditto	
		Tumlook	2·15	3·93	10·30	ditto ..	Not rec. 11th to 17th April.
		Gurbeta	3·71	1·57	9·18	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·45	1·79	5·56	ditto ..	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	2·12	2·15	7·72	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	4·42	0·68	9·35	ditto	
		Serampore	2·39	0·52	9·12	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·34	0·62	7·35	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	1·30	1·80	5·91	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·49	0·72	7·66	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary ...	1·84	1·40	8·83	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	1·84	1·33	8·34	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·97	0·74	9·06	ditto	
		Baraset	4·09	0·93	11·26	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·75	0·95	6·12	ditto	
		Barripore	1·36	1·10	4·96	ditto	
		Satkhira	2·93	0·52	15·31	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·45	0·40	9·33	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·19	0·95	8·25	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·89	3·27	11·39	ditto	
		Bongong	2·39	0·72	11·01	ditto	
		Meherpore	3·29	3·33	12·42	ditto	
		Choodangah	3·51	0·35	8·[illegible]6	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·98	1·21	13·05	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·50	0·82	10·83	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	3·29	0·41	9·85	ditto	
		Narail	2·09	0·47	8·47	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·30	1·60	8·20	ditto	
		Jhenida	2·18	0·30	7·87	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·83	1·32	9·57	ditto	
		Magoorah	3·04	1·18	12·02	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·29	1·79	7·70	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·67	1·99	7·87	ditto	
		Lalbagh	1·93	1·87	7·19	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·26	2·40	5·70	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·93	1·95	6·32	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·55	2·55	8·14	ditto	
		Kandee	2·13	0·94	5·56	ditto ...	From 14th March 1875.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	1·40	2·41	7·75	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·80	Nil	2·45	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·69	0·99	2·09	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·30	Not rec.	5·38	8th May	
		Nattore	1·20	ditto	9·98	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	1·36	2·32	8·26	15th May	
		Bhowanigunge	0·69	2·27	7·11	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·94	1·56	7·72	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·75	1·78	9·04	ditto	
		Serajgunj	1·50	2·10	7·71	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·97	31st Mar.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital ...	2·49	2·12	11·39	15th May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3·81	3·05	17·07	ditto	
		Boda	3·61	6·60	11·48	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	0·25	3·46	23·44	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	0·19	3·36	28·33	ditto	
		Titalya	1·11	0·94	8·30	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	1·85	4·11	14·44	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ..	1·10	2·49	9·77	15th May	
		Dacca ... Hospital .	1·_0	2·09	8·82	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	1·40	1·05	7·55	ditto .	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	1·30	4·50	12·23	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·55	2·67	9·00	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·61	2·58	11·56	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·72	1·59	11·58	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	2·17	0·80	9·72	ditto	
		Ferozepore	0·78	Not rec.	6·95	8th May	
		Patooakhally	2·33	1·17	7·61	15th May	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	2·65	2·00	9·02	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·97	2·77	15·00	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1·88	4·69	14·69	ditto	
		Atia	0·75	1·41	7·82	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·34	2·28	19·01	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	1·20	1·90	15·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·36	1·98	16·29	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·40	2·03	13·73	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	1·07	3·17	13·19	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·66	1·10	14·26	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·52	1·14	18·05	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	2·23	0·97	11·76	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	4·12	22·51	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·02	Nil	2·51	ditto	
		Behar	1·60	0·05	2·97	ditto	
		Barh	2·77	Nil	3·30	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ..	0·80	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ..	1·10	Nil	2·22	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·21	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·18	Nil	1·42	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·10	Nil	1·39	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	1·28	Nil	2·94	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·40	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Buxar	0·01	Nil	0·73	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	0·08	Nil	1·07	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	1·46	Not rec	3·73	8th May.	
		Hajeepore	2·17	ditto	3·53	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	0·54	ditto	2·84	ditto	
	Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga	0·11	1·13	1·92	15th May	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·93	0·61	6·90	ditto	
		Tajpore	1·25	Nil	2·45	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·43	Nil	1·86	ditto	
		Sewan	0·59	Nil	2·17	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·60	0·10	2·78	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	1·75	1·11	8·06	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	2·70	Nil	4·22	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	2·60	Nil	4·12	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Jamooee	0·10	Nil	1·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·85	Not rec.	2·62	8th May	
		Soopool	0·94	ditto	1·55	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	1·20	ditto	4·08	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	ditto	2·17	ditto	
		Sonbursa	1·85	ditto	3·90	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	1·79	1·08	4·06	15th May	
		Kissengunge	1·81	4·74	8·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	1·64	4·78	8·02	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	0·69	0·55	5·89	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Not rec.	0·90	1·40	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th April to 8th May.
		Deoghur	0·31	Not rec.	1·71	8th May	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 10th April, and 18th to 24th April.
		Jamtara	Nil	1·64	2·94	15th May	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April, and 25th April to 1st May.
		Godda	Nil	0·35	1·54	ditto	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 2nd to 8th May 1875.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	1·00	0·50	4·40	15th May	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1·44	0·61	5·62	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·10	Not rec.	6·00	8th May	
		Kendraparah	2·20	ditto	4·60	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	1·30	ditto	2·80	ditto	
		False Point	2·00	ditto	5·65	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	1·60	Nil	4·15	15th May	
		Khoordah	0·41	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·18	Not rec.	6·09	8th May	
		Bhuddruck	0·96	ditto	2·00	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·10	ditto	4·41	ditto	
		Soroh	1·60	ditto	5·76	ditto	
		Chandbally	2·08	ditto	3·70	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	ditto	1·18	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... { Jail ...	0·07	0·05	3·77	15th May	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary...	0·03	0·18	3·75	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·34	0·04	2·60	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·64	0·02	4·95	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	1·38	1·58	7·45	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	2·06	1·07	5·55	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·30	0·53	3·94	ditto ...	Not rec. 15th April to 1st May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·47	6·85	48·69	ditto ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·17	Not rec.	30·18	8th May	
		Golaghât	0·30	ditto	15·43	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·12	ditto	21·09	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·33	ditto	28·15	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·27	ditto	26·17	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·71	ditto	25·27	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·26	ditto	23·82	ditto	
		Suntock	0·60	ditto	26·31	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·71	ditto	33·88	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	1·46	1st May	
		Akyab	1·00	7·50	17·46	15th May	

CALCUTTA. W. G. WILLSON,

The 22nd May 1875. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd May 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 16th	10	29·727	29·745	90·5	82·8	70	S S W	...	...	C	
		16	29·589	29·607	93·2	82·0	60	S	...	...	CK	
	17th	10	29·781	29·799	89·6	81·6	69	S	...	0·04	CK	b
		16	29·678	29·696	91·5	82·0	65	S	..	...	K	Scuds.
	18th	10	29·856	29·874	81·0	76·4	80	S by W	...	0·17	KS, CS	
		16	29·753	29·771	89·0	82·5	73	E by S	...	...	K	
	19th	10	29·867	29·885	86·5	78·0	68	S S E	...	0·10	CK	
		16	29·745	29·763	86·7	77·5	64	S S E	...	...	......	
	20th	10	29·815	29·833	80·2	81·0	69	S W	...	..	K	o
		16	29·687	29·705	89·0	78·0	59	S E	...	..	K, N	
	21st	10	29·855	29·853	89·5	81·0	67	S by W	...	0·22	......	
		16	29·696	29·714	91·3	79·9	56	S E	...	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·852	29·870	90·5	81·1	64	S	...	.	K	o
		16	29·728	29·746	83·0	77·3	76	S	...	0·05	K, N	
Saugor Island.	16th	10	29·741	29·747	89	83	76	S	15·0	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·623	29·629	88	83	80	S S E	10·8	...	KS	b, m, scuds.
	17th	10	29·801	29·807	88	82	76	S S E	20·7	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·7 2	29·708	88	82	76	S	17·4		KS	b, m, scuds.
	18th	10	29·872	29·878	87	82	79	S E	8·8	0·30	N	m
		16	29·766	29·772	88	82	76	S	13·4	...	N	b, m, scuds
	19th	10	29·864	29·870	88	80	69	S	9·6	...	KS	b
		16	29·767	29·773	89	81	69	S	11·8	...	KS	b, m
	20th	10	29·826	29·832	88	79	65	W S W	12·6	...	KS	b, v
		16	29·717	29·723	89	80	66	S S E	11·8	...	K	b, v
	21st	10	29·812	29·818	88	81	72	S	13·3	...	K	b
		16	29·735	29·741	90	82	69	S S E	12·8	...	N	b, v
	22nd	10	29·864	29·870	89	82	73	S	8·5	...	KS	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·732	29·738	89	81	69	S	12·0	...	N	b, v
Chittagong.	16th	10	29·727	29·819	87	80	72	E S E	4·7	...	K	b, m
		16	29·620	29·711	89	81	69	S	6·6	..	.....	b, m
	17th	10	29·737	29·828	91	82	66	S	6·1	..	.....	b, v
		16	29·682	29·773	89	82	73	S W	11·5	...	.....	b, v
	18th	10	29·816	29·908	87	79	63	S	2·8	.	......	b, m
		16	29·722	29·813	89	82	73	S W	10·1	..	......	b, m
	19th	10	29·826	29·918	86	78	68	N N E	3·1	0·10	C K	b, v
		16	29·717	29·808	90	79	59	S W	4·7	..	.....	b, v
	20th	10	29·809	29·901	85	78	71	W S W	1·6	...	KS	t, v
		16	29·672	29·764	87	80	72	W S W	2·9	...	CK, K	b
	21st	10	29·864	29·896	89	80	66	N	1·5	...	K	b, v
		16	29·670	29·761	90	79	59	W N W	5·2	...	......	b
Madras.	15th	10	29·869	29·899	91	76	47	S S W	16	...	......	b, c
		16	29·727	29·757	87	75	55	S E	15	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·830	29·861	94	74	35	S W by W	12	...	......	b, c
		16	29·703	29·733	86	77	64	S E by E	10	...	......	c
	17th	10	29·827	29·857	95	78	38	S by E	0	...	......	b, c
		16	29·708	29·738	93	78	48	S E	13	...	......	c
	18th	10	29·863	29·893	91	80	60	S by E	12	...	......	b, c
		16	29·754	29·784	88	80	69	S E by S	13	...	......	c
	19th	10	29·855	29·885	91	79	56	S by E	13	...	......	b, c
		16	29·750	29·780	88	78	62	S E by S	17	...	......	b, c
	20th	10	29·883	29·913	90	78	58	S S E	11	...	......	b, c
		16	29·747	29·777	89	78	69	S E by E	2	...	......	c
Cuttack.	16th	10	29·663	29·744	94	80	52	S S E	5·4	...	CK	b
		16	29·506	29·587	100	79	36	S S W	6·3	..	CK	b
	17th	10	29·655	29·736	90	82	69	S	5·0	...	N	p
		16	29·578	29·659	93	81	57	S S W	9·1	...	CK	o
	18th	10	29·782	29·863	92	80	57	S	4·1	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·645	29·726	94	81	55	S	9·1	...	K, CK, C	
	19th	10	29·762	29·813	94	79	54	S S E	6·3	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·647	29·728	93	79	51	S S W	8·0	...	K, CK, C	
	20th	10	29·726	29·808	84	75	57	W S W	4·8	0·80	CK	b
		16	29·636	29·718	89	79	62	S S W	6·2	...	K	b
	21st	10	29·764	29·846	87	77	61	E	2·7	...	C	b
		16	29·637	29·718	94	78	46	S	2·7	...	K, N	
Akyab.	16th	10	29·821	29·842	87	80	76	E	3·3	...	......	b
		16	29·694	29·715	88	80	69	W N W	6·8	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·826	29·817	88	81	72	S	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·753	29·774	88	81	72	W	5·6	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·888	29·909	88	80	69	E	2·2	0·10	......	b
		16	29·790	29·811	89	81	69	W S W	4·6	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·901	29·922	87	82	79	E S E	1·8	0·80	......	b
		16	29·763	29·784	87	79	68	W	7·0	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·871	29·892	85	80	79	W N W	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·731	29·732	88	80	69	W N W	8·6	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·873	29·894	89	80	66	N N W	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·760	29·781	89	82	73	W	8·0	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·868	29·889	87	81	76	S S E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·731	29·752	88	82	76	W	5·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of March 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊕	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊕	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ⊕	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ⊕	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·837	...	29·894	29·789	..	·114	151·0	27th	154·0	...	...	..	90·6	14·4	76·2	82·6	...	85·3	89·1	...	21-22nd	93·0	20·0	10th & 11th	73·0	...	..	73	65	..	0·03	1
Nancowry ...	134	..	...	...	...	...	...	156·8	28th	167·0	..	...	..	88·3	12·8	75·5	81·0	...	86·8	86·5	...	31st	89·1	16·1	4th & 7th	73·0	..	...	64	64	..	8·40	5
Madras ...	27	29·892	...	29·959	29·824	...	·135	...	... ..	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	82·8	..	85·5	85·2	..	.....	...	...	......	.	...	.	60	63	...	1·18	2
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·858	29·821	29·939	29·812	29·880	·127	115·1	5th	122·0	...	...	..	85·6	6·3	79·3	82·3	79·8	83·4	84·6	81·6	30th	88·5	15·5	6th	73·0	64	71	64	65	74	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·894	29·870	29·956	29·838	29·911	·118	146·5	30th	154·0	63·4	1st	48·1	88·5	19·6	68·9	78·3	71·7	82·8	84·2	75·6	30th	92·3	35·6	1st	56·7	79	92	67	69	86	0·63	2
False Point ...	18·7	29·856	29·838	29·913	29·796	29·878	·117	..	......	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	80·4	77·4	82·1	82·8	79·1	... ..	...	...	......	.	84	89	79	80	88	Nil	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·766	29·750	29·824	29·691	29·796	·137	140·0	12th	157·0	63·4	1st	52·4	99·0	25·8	73·2	83·9	75·0	86·2	93·1	79·2	12th	104·1	42·2	1st	61·9	64	86	57	34	77	0·10	1
Saugor Island ...	6	29·843	29·811	29·908	29·791	29·960	·117	140·8	15th	145·5	.	..	...	84·8	7·3	77·5	81·0	78·7	82·4	83·2	79·7	30th	86·4	12·0	24th	74·1	81	86	77	77	85	Nil	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·815	29·784	29·875	29·761	29·815	·114	142·9	24th	155·8	67·3	3rd	56·8	87·1	18·9	68·2	78·3	70·9	81·9	84·1	78·4	23rd	97·4	31·5	3rd	58·9	76	91	67	63	82	1·21	2
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·821	29·796	29·889	29·756	29·842	·133	136·4	6th	142·0	.	..	...	91·8	17·2	74·5	82·1	75·6	83·4	90·9	78·4	31st	96·5	28·8	1st	67·7	73	90	71	50	82	Nil	...
Burdwan ...	99·09	29·723	...	29·802	29·661	.	·141	153·2	22nd	162·0	64·6	1st	52·0	95·4	24·2	71·2	82·2	..	86·1	95·0	..	23rd	99·5	40·1	1st	59·4	..	..	59	37	...	1·92	2
Jessore ...	20	29·865	...	29·877	29·737	.	·140	146·2	21st	152·4	63·7	1st	50·0	...	.	..	.	...	...	.	...	....	..	..	...	.	..	...	...		..	0·63	3
Dacca ...	35	29·816	29·793	29·886	29·751	29·829	·135	148·1	21st	158·7	65·0	1st	49·3	90·3	19·9	70·4	80·0	72·1	83·1	88·2	76·1	21st	93·8	34·3	1st	59·2	73	91	67	51	83	1·30	5
Silchar ...	83·41	29·871	...	29·949	29·803	...	·146	145·3	6th	155·0	61·7	1st	47·7	84·7	19·4	65·3	71·8	...	75·9	82·5	...	31st	93·8	38·8	1st	54·0	75	...	73	61	...	14·55	19
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	27·826	...	27·881	27·778	...	·103	142·0	27th	150·0	52·2	3rd	42·0	91·8	27·9	63·9	77·4	...	81·7	89·0	...	31st	98·5	43·5	1st	55	27	..	22	15	...	Nil	...
Berhampore ...	64	29·769	...	29·841	29·693	...	·153	141·7	22nd & 23rd	149·0	52·4	1st	37	95·5	26·8	68·7	81·2	...	84·1	93·8	...	31st	104·0	44·0	1st	57	..	..	68	40	...	0·20	2
Gya ...	347	29·427	..	29·483	29·361	...	·132	107·5	17th	113·9	53·0	3rd	40·0	96·4	32·7	63·7	81·0	...	87·9	93·8	..	31st	103·2	47·0	11th	56·2	..	..	35	23	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·638	...	29·711	29·572	...	·139	146·8	30th	157·4	53·9	3rd	47·8	94·0	28·7	65·3	77·4	...	84·4	92·0	...	31st	102·6	47·5	3rd	55·1	40	..	40	24	..	Nil	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·652	..	29·726	29·587	..	·139	146·4	31st	161·9	61·9	3rd	51·0	91·7	24·2	67·5	80·5	...	86·6	94·5	...	31st	100·9	41·8	3rd	59·2	..	..	46	29	...	Nil	...
Purneah ...	128	29·718	.	29·777	29·680	...	·117	141·2	31st	156·0	..	...	..	91·5	24·8	66·7	71·2	...	79·9	86·8	.	31st	101·7	47·6	1st & 2nd	54·1	...	...	55	52	..	Nil	...
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·397	23·376	23·434	23·359	23·417	·075	113·3	29th	125·0	37·8	1st	30·0	59·6	15·5	44·1	51·0	45·4	54·0	57·0	47·5	29th	69·0	32·8	1st	37·2	77	93	62	62	90	1·34	4
Seebsaugor ..	332	29·578	..	29·647	29·512	...	·133	124·5	31st	145·9	57·7	3rd	47·1	73·8	10·6	63·2	67·0	...	68·9	75·5	...	31st	89·3	30·2	3rd	51·1	88	...	82	68	...	7·13	19
Goalpara ...	356	29·472	.	29·542	29·387	..	·155	130·8	2?th	149·8	61·5	1st	51·1	83·6	20·1	63·5	71·2	..	71·3	82·2	..	29th	91·4	35·4	11th	56·0	71	.	68	50	..	2·48	7
Benares ...	262·74	29·536	29·524	29·596	29·475	29·548	·121	149·2	27th	157·?	..	..	..	.	..	..	78·5	61·2	85·0	94·?	71·4	...		...	......	..	54	78	41	30	67	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·931	...	28·983	28·879	...	·104	142·0	15th	155·5	49·9	1st	41·6	89·8	31·1	58·7	74·9	...	79·9	88·5	.	31st	99·2	50·5	1st	48·7	..	.	37	23	..	Nil	...

CALCUTTA—MARCH 1875.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	29·859	Mean temperature of 16 years	80·5	Mean humidity of 16 years	67	Mean rainfall of 16 years	1·13
Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	29·821	Ditto ditto of 1875	82·1	Ditto Ditto of 1875	73	Actual fall in 1875	Nil
Defect in 1875	·038	Excess in 1875	1·6	Excess in 1875	6	Defect in 1875	1·13

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd May 1875.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level	Wind. North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ..	29·900	82·7	2	29	6	18	...		..	7		60 N, 67 E	80·3	8·58
Nancowry ...	f	81·3	5	31	15	3	1	1	.	3	..	76 N, 54 E	131·6	5·48
Madras ...	29·920	82·8	1	3	11	28	15	3	..	1	..	72 S, 12 E	250·5	
Vizagapatam .	29·890	82·3	...	..	1	14	22	11	71	2		66 S, 62 W	67·0	7·78
Akyab .	29·916	78·3	6	5	15	8	17	12	35	27	..	31 S, 85 W	90·1	7·59
False Point ...	29·876	80·4	1	...	...	4	15	99	2	2	1	89 S, 39 W		
Cuttack .	29·848	84·1	2	4	3	5	53	41	6	..	5	60 S, 21 W	110·5	8·03
Saugor Island ...	29·849	81·0		...		6	68	47	1	2	...	88 S, 17 W	306·3	6·24
Chittagong ...	29·908	78·5	14	4	12	21	18	30	11	14	...	24 S, 24 W	160·7	6·70
Calcutta ...	29·840	82·1	1	.	2	15	65	26	13	1	.	77 S, 12 W	116·5	
Burdwan ..	29·828	82·4	2	1	4	11	12	7	19	3	3	40 S, 38 W	94·7	8·27
Jessore ..	29·826	?	..	.	1	6	24	12	8	3	...	69 S, 21 W	100·1	7·07
Dacca .	29·852	80·0	2	2	4	11	65	26	5	1	7	71 S, 7 W	145·4	6·70
Silchar .	29·964	75·0	6	5	18	7	1	5	4	4	12	26 N, 80 E	68·2	5·05
Hazareebagh ...	29·820	81·8	...	1	1	5	3	4	24	23	1	62 N, 78 W	136·5	8·87
Berhampore .	29·835	82·3	4	3	3	9	6	16	12	9	...	34 S, 58 W		6·56
Gya ..	29·780	81·7	3	11	3	9	4	3	19	8	2	17 N, 68 W	70·1	8·92
Patna ..	29·822	79·8	1	5	12	8	3	12	16	5	...	18 S, 37 W	94·1	9·29
Monghyr ..	29·816	80·8	10	14	6	2		6	11	9	4	34 N, 12 W	46·9	[illegible]
Purneah ...	29·851	71·5	1	13	17	3	1	7	13	4	3	16 N, 57 E	..	8·24
Darjeeling .	-	...	3	7	26	14	14	30	21	6	3	27 S, 10 W	...	4·63
Seebsaugor ...	29·926	67·7	4	24	19	3	3	3	1	1	4	60 N, 67 E	69·7	[illegible]
Goalpara ..	29·868	75·1	2	9	32	4	1	2	7	4	1	49 N, 79 E	173·2	6·73
Benares .	29·805	79·1	.	5	5	3	9	5	22	13	..	39 S, 85 W	121·6	9·30
Roorkee ..	9·829	76·9	..	..	2	18	2	3	9	6	22	20 S, 3 W	81·1	8·15

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Deppe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st May 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	15th	29·685	93·5	82·5	141·0	87·4	82·2	79·1	0·77	S S W & S	3·2	267·9	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Brisk wind from 7½ to 10¾ A.M.
	16th	·663	94·3	75·5	142·0	86·7	80·8	77·3	·74	S & S S W	7·2	79·4	0·04	...	Cirrocumuli, and clear. High wind from 9½ to 11½ P.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M.; thunder between 10 and 11 P.M. Light rain between 9 and 10 P.M.
	17th	·739	92·6	75·8	144·0	83·7	77·1	72·5	·70	S S W & S	13·0	70·0	0·13	...	Cirri and cirrocumuli. High wind. Thunder, lightning, and slight rain from 8 to 10 P.M.
	18th	·792	93·5	74·8	140·0	82·8	76·8	72·6	·72	S & S by W	3·8	249·9	0·14	...	Overcast, cumuli, and clear Thunder, and lightning at midnight, 4 A.M. and 11 P.M. Slight rain at midnight, 8¼ A.M and 11 P.M.
	19th	·811	91·5	75·0	139·8	81·4	75·5	71·4	·73	S E & S S E	2·0	132·8	...	...	Cirrocumuli and strati. Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M.; thunder at 1, 2 A.M., 3 and 4 P.M. Drizzled at 2 A.M. and 4 P.M.
	20th	·771	93·7	78·5	145·0	83·5	78·3	74·7	·76	S & S S E	2·0	99·8	0·22	○	Cirri and cumuli. Brisk wind; thunder and rain between 4 and 5 P.M.
	21st	·780	94·5	78·5	142·5	85·1	78·6	74·0	·70	S	0·8	99·0	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 6 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	101·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·53
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·38
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·96
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st May	...	8·19
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	8·56

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th May 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 204.—*The 20th May 1875.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of April 1875.

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah 120.				From Berhampore 70.		
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	0'6"	169.82	0'5¾"	140.49	1'11"	99.94	1'2"	66.83	0'7½"	42.62	13'10"	12.77	1'7½"	34.02	0'3"	9.04	1'0"	149.76
2nd ...	...	...	0'4"	169.65	0'5¾"	140.49	1'11½"	99.90	1'3"	66.75	0'7"	42.58	13'10"	12.77	1'7½"	34.00	0'3"	9.04	0'11"	149.66
3rd ...	...	...	0'3"	169.57	0'5¾"	140.49	2'0"	99.85	1'3"	66.75	0'6½"	42.54	3'9"	12.69	1'7½"	34.00	0'3"	9.04	0'9½"	149.36
4th ...	...	...	0'2"	169.48	0'5¾"	140.49	2'0½"	99.80	1'3½"	66.70	0'6"	42.50	3'9"	12.69	1'7"	33.98	0'3½"	9.08	0'9½"	149.56
5th ...	...	...	0'2"	169.48	0'5¾"	140.49	2'0½"	99.80	1'2"	66.83	0'5½"	42.48	3'11"	12.85	1'7"	33.98	0'5"	9.20	1'0"	149.76
6th ...	...	...	0'1"	169.40	0'4¾"	140.39	2'1"	99.77	1'2"	66.83	0'5½"	42.46	4'2"	13.10	1'7"	33.98	0'6"	9.29	1'5"	150.16
7th ...	...	...	bel. w. 0'1"	169.24	0'4¾"	140.39	2'1½"	99.75	1'3½"	66.70	0'5½"	42.46	4'6"	13.44	1'7"	33.98	0'6"	9.29	1'7½"	150.36
8th ...	...	...	0'2"	169.16	0'4¾"	140.39	2'2"	99.69	1'4"	66.66	0'5½"	42.44	4'9"	13.69	1'7"	33.98	1'4"	10.12	1'11"	150.66
9th ...	...	...	0'3"	169.08	0'4¾"	140.34	2'2"	99.69	1'4"	66.66	0'5½"	42.44	4'9"	13.69	1'6½"	33.94	1'3"	10.04	2'3½"	151.06
10th ...	...	...	0'3"	169.08	0'4¾"	140.39	2'2½"	99.65	1'3"	66.75	0'5"	42.41	4'11"	13.85	1'6½"	33.94	1'1"	9.87	3'5"	152.16
11th ...	...	...	0'4"	169.00	0'4¾"	140.39	2'3½"	99.55	1'4"	66.66	0'5"	42.41	5'2"	14.10	1'6½"	33.92	0'8"	9.45	6'3½"	155.06
12th ...	...	...	0'5"	168.91	0'4½"	140.34	2'4"	99.52	1'5"	66.58	0'4½"	42.37	5'0"	13.94	1'6"	33.90	0'5"	9.20	7'8½"	156.46
13th ...	...	...	0'5"	168.91	0'4"	140.32	2'4½"	99.48	1'5½"	66.54	0'4½"	42.37	4'9"	13.69	1'6½"	33.94	0'4"	9.12	7'11"	156.66
14th ...	...	...	0'6"	168.82	0'3"	140.24	2'5½"	99.40	1'6"	66.50	0'4"	42.33	4'8"	13.69	1'5½"	33.87	0'4"	9.12	7'11"	156.66
15th ...	...	...	0'6"	168.82	0'2½"	140.20	2'6"	99.35	1'5"	66.58	0'3½"	42.30	5'3"	14.19	1'5½"	33.85	0'3"	9.04	8'8½"	157.46
16th ...	...	...	0'7"	168.74	0'3"	140.24	2'6"	99.35	1'5"	66.58	0'3"	42.25	5'10"	14.77	1'5½"	33.85	0'1½"	8.91	9'9½"	158.56
17th ...	...	...	0'7"	168.74	0'3"	140.24	2'6"	99.35	1'4"	66.66	0'3"	42.25	6'4"	15.27	1'5"	33.81	0'1"	8.87	10'8½"	159.46
18th ...	...	...	0'8"	168.66	0'3½"	140.30	2'7"	99.27	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	6'9"	15.69	1'4"	33.73	0'1"	8.87	10'9½"	159.56
19th ...	...	...	0'8"	168.66	0'3½"	140.30	2'7"	99.27	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	7'3"	16.19	1'4"	33.73	0'2"	8.95	10'11"	159.66
20th ...	...	...	0'9"	168.57	0'4"	140.34	2'7"	99.27	1'3"	66.75	0'2"	42.16	7'8"	16.60	1'5"	33.81	0'3"	9.04	11'2½"	159.96
21st ...	...	...	0'10"	168.49	0'5"	140.41	2'6"	99.35	1'3"	66.75	0'2"	42.16	7'11"	16.85	1'5"	33.81	0'3"	9.04	11'1½"	159.86
22nd ...	...	...	0'10"	168.49	0'6"	140.50	2'6"	99.35	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	8'1"	17.02	1'5"	33.81	0'3"	9.04	12'2½"	160.96
23rd ...	...	...	0'11"	168.41	0'7"	140.59	2'6"	99.35	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	8'2"	17.10	1'5"	33.81	0'2"	8.95	14'3½"	163.06
24th ...	...	...	0'11"	168.41	0'7"	140.59	2'5"	99.44	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	8'4"	17.27	1'5"	33.81	0'2"	8.95	14'2½"	163.06
25th ...	...	...	0'11"	168.41	0'7"	140.59	2'5"	99.44	1'4"	66.66	0'2"	42.16	8'5"	17.35	1'5"	33.81	0'1"	8.87	12'4½"	161.06
26th ...	...	...	1'0"	168.32	0'7"	140.59	2'5"	99.44	1'5"	66.58	0'2"	42.16	8'9"	17.69	1'6"	33.90	0'1"	8.87	11'3½"	160.06
27th ...	...	...	1'1"	168.24	0'7"	140.59	2'5"	99.44	1'5"	66.58	0'2"	42.16	9'2"	18.10	1'6"	33.90	0'1"	8.87	10'5½"	159.06
28th ...	...	...	1'1"	168.24	0'6"	140.51	2'6"	99.35	1'6"	66.50	0'2"	42.16	9'2"	18.19	1'6"	33.90	0'1"	8.87	9'5"	158.16
29th ...	...	...	1'1"	168.24	0'4½"	140.39	2'7"	99.27	1'6"	66.50	0'2"	42.16	8'11"	17.85	1'6"	33.90	0'1"	8.87	8'9½"	157.46
30th ...	...	...	0'12"	168.41	0'4"	140.34	2'7"	99.27	1'6"	66.50	0'2"	42.16	8'5"	17.35	1'6"	33.90	0'1"	8.87	8'5"	147.16

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of April 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other crops.					Rainfall.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ...	Cuttack*	Kendrapara ...	1,269	108·15	400	874	1,274	2,243	85	2,331	83	1	84	33	17	50	3,739	2,218	1·89	3·13	5·01
		High Level, Section I.	675	171·86	24	6	30	46	4	50	9		9	2	24	26	115	93			
		Teldundah ...	1,300	95·73	2	...	2	144	6	150	10		10	60	11	71	233	173			
		Matelgong ...	650	67·65	...	...	...	158	8	164	25	...	28	34	7	41	285	199			
		Total of the month ...	...	...	426	880	1,306	2,594	103	2,697	130	2	131	129	59	188	(a) 14,322	2,671	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...		91		91	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	110	134	24	158	2,674	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	110·86		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2·05	2·92	7·39
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	16·20	1,433†	...	1,433†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	183	0·08	1·35	4·18
		Total of the month ...		...	1,433†	...	1,433†	(b)	...	(b)	(b)	...	(b)	(b)		(b)	1,433	226	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	29	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of the month ...			...	1,859	...	2,739	2,594	103	2,697	130	1	131	129	59	188	5,755	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of the corresponding month of the previous year ...		...	...	274	...	274	2,262	81	2,343	124	1	124	135	24	159	2,900	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a.) The details of Column 18 are—

	Acres.
Dalwa ...	1,306
Cotton ...	2,593
Huldee ...	12
Wheat ...	2
Garden produce ...	45
Moong ...	8
China ...	5
Onions ...	6
Chillis ...	3
Oil-seeds ...	131
Brinjals ...	30
Plantains ...	13
Sugarcane ...	168
Total ...	4,322

(b) The figures shown in the last return represented leases granted in December 1873. It was by a mistake that they were continued to be included in the statement from December 1874 to March 1875.

* The weather, cloudy with seasonable showers, has been favorable for the rubbee crops. The Kendrapara Canal was closed for repairs on the 28th of April. There was very little demand for water towards the close of the month owing to the rain-fall.

† The figures entered in the returns since December last included by mistake acres 310 at Rs. 1-8 per acre, which pertained to the year 1873-74 commencing from the 1st December 1873, and which have been omitted from the present return.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept. Irrigation Branch.

The 20th May 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	33,069½	20,573 7 6	1,885 18 0	1,28,980 5	32,535 13 2	2,982 8 11	4,868 6 11
Or per mile of railway	209	130 0 1	11 18 4	815 2	205 9 7	18 16 11	30 15 3
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	620,787	4,46,755 15 4	40,952 12 8	23,87,504 18	5,36,219 14 7	49,153 19 5	90,106 12 1
Total for 19 weeks ...	653,856½	4,67,329 6 10	42,838 10 8	25,16,484 23	5,68,755 11 9	52,136 8 4	94,994 19 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	33,092	20,745 4 7	1,901 13 0	2,70,595 9	31,321 2 3	2,871 2 1	4,772 15 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	209	131 1 6	12 0 4	1,709 36	197 11 9	18 2 10	30 3 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	609,398½	4,24,631 5 4	38,924 10 6	48,27,116 22	9,96,361 8 5	91,333 2 9	1,30,257 13 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,782	1,107 0 0	110 14 0	14,784 0	523 0 0	52 6 0	163 0 0
Or per mile of railway	278	39 8 0	3 19 0	528 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	5 16 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	168,971	23,289 0 0	2,328 18 0	3,51,981 0	11,898 0 0	1,189 16 0	3,518 14 0
Total for 20 weeks ...	176,753	24,396 0 0	2,439 12 0	3,66,765 0	12,421 0 0	1,242 2 0	3,681 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,730	1,003 5 9	100 6 9	15,172 0	518 2 3	54 16 3	155 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	240	35 13 4	3 11 8	512 0	19 0 2	1 19 2	5 10 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	167,666	23,740 3 9	2,374 0 6	3,76,968 30	13,174 12 0	1,317 9 5	3,691 9 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	123,719½	1,47,137 6 0	13,487 11 10	8,65,323 10	*3,42,944 8 9	31,436 11 [illegible]	44,924 3 6
Or per mile of railway . .	....	114 15 7	10 10 9		267 15 8	24 11 [illegible]	35 2 1
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	2,288,807	34,93,397 10 5	320,228 2 4	1,71,67,9[illegible]6 30	70,61,798 3 6	647,331 16 [illegible]	967,559 12 5
Total for 19 weeks	2,412,556½	36,40,535 0 5	333,715 14 2	1,80,33,310 0	74,04,742 12 3	678,768 1 [illegible]	1,012,483 15 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	120,234	1,43,999 4 6	13,199 18 8	15,96,141 30	7,10,892 15 10	65,165 [illegible] 1	78,365 2 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.. .	112 8 4	10 6 3	....	555 7 11	50 18 [illegible]	61 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,183,177	31,88,663 6 4	292,294 2 10	2,97,50,151 0	1,28,22,029 7 6	1,175,352 14 [illegible]	1,467,646 16 11

* Deducted Rs. 12,686-3-3, amount of Hooghly Bridge tolls payable to Government on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	6,364	14,781 10 3	1,354 19 8	67,720 20	17,899 3 6	1,640 15 3	2,995 14 11
Or per mile of railway ...	....	66 1 0	6 1 1	.....	79 15 11	7 [illegible] 8	13 7 9
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	97,798½	3,62,769 14 9	33,253 18 2	16,67,990 10	4,79,240 0 6	4[illegible] 6 9	77,184 4 11
Total for 19 weeks ...	104,162½	3,77,551 9 0	34,608 17 10	17,35,710 30	4,79,139 4 0	45,[illegible] 2 0	80,179 19 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,646	10,623 14 9	973 17 2	1,62,306 20	48,703 11 0	[illegible]464 10 1	5,438 7 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	47 7 8	4 7 0	......	217 10 9	19 19 1	24 6 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	98,784	3,31,316 5 3	30,370 13 3	25,48,089 30	7,29,204 8 0	[illegible]843 14 10	97,214 8 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

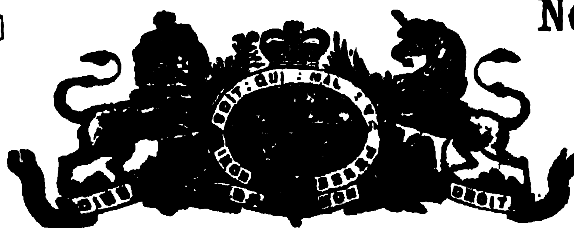
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

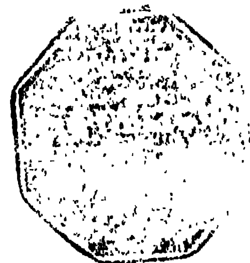
	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,346	980 0 0	98 0 0	4,383 0	371 0 0	37 2 0	135 2 0
Or per mile of railway	49	36 0 0	3 12 0	159 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	4 19 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	30,664	22,258 0 0	2,225 16 0	1,21,882 0	9,888 0 0	988 16 0	3,214 12 0
Total for 20 weeks ...	32,010	23,238 0 0	2,323 16 0	1,26,215 0	10,259 0 0	1,025 18 0	3,349 14 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,516	1,446 5 4	144 12 8	9,830 0	600 1 0	60 0 2	204 12 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	53 1 3	5 6 2	360 29	22 0 3	2 4 0	7 10 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	29,541	22,850 15 5	2,285 1 8	1,69,443 0	11,892 11 3	1,189 5 5	3,474 7 1

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th May 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAUL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

ABKAREE REVENUE.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, it might be in the recollection of those members then in Council, that in 1873 Mr. Beaufort introduced two Bills for

the amendment of the Excise Law. Both Bills were referred to a Select Committee, and on both the Select Committee had reported; the one was passed by the Council, and the consideration of the other was postponed in accordance with the following recommendation of the Select Committee:—

"The other Bill proposes to amend the Excise Law of Calcutta and of the mofussil in various particulars. It appears to us that such amendments, with certain modifications which we have made in the Bill, might be introduced with advantage; but these are not matters of pressing importance, and our attention has been drawn to various other matters relating to the law and the system of excise now in force, the consideration of which would involve much time and research. We think, therefore, that the further consideration of this Bill should be postponed until sufficient materials for a complete revision of the law have been collected, and we recommend that it be not passed until the whole law has been reviewed."

Hon'ble members were aware that a review of the system of administration of Abkaree in Bengal had taken place accordingly. Mr. Money's exhaustive Minute, and the correspondence which had passed on it between the Governments of India and Bengal, left no room for doubt as to what was the declared policy of the Government in its Abkaree administration. The papers had been recently published in the Gazette. The outcome of that discussion had been that certain amendments were considered necessary in the law,—generally in the direction of strengthening the hands of the executive in preventive and restrictive measures.

Mr. Money prepared a draft Bill which was printed amongst the documents in the Gazette, and which, it would be seen, contained most of the amendments which the Select Committee of this Council had before them and dealt with. But certain other amendments had also been suggested, which Mr. Dampier proposed to lay before the Select Committee for their consideration. Two only of these were so important as to deserve a few words in this place. It would have been noticed in the correspondence that there was an impression that chemists and druggists, under color of their business, sold liquors, not for medicinal purposes, but for ordinary consumption. He had prepared certain clauses, which he would lay before the Select Committee, for the purpose of placing such sales under restriction. The plan was to compel chemists and druggists to register such sales, making the registers open to inspection. The idea was taken, as Mr. Money said in his Minute, from a draft laid before the legislature of Massachusets.

The second novelty which had been suggested was that contained in a letter from Mr. McEwen, a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, addressed to the Government. This had already attracted some public attention. The principle of the measure which he suggested was that no debt for liquor supplied should be recoverable in court, unless the quantity supplied on the occasion amounted at least to the specified minimum value, exception being made in favour of residents in hotels. The result of this measure would be that no sale by the glass on credit would be made except to approved and trusted customers. Mr. McEwen told the Government, in his letter, that cases for the recovery of such small debts were very frequent in the Small Cause Court, and chiefly against Europeans. The provisions he suggested were taken from the English Statute which was known as the "Tippling Act." Mr. Dampier had considered the question a good deal, and he must say that, however good the provision might be for the circumstances of England, doubts seemed to gather more and more thickly round the question whether any such provision would be suited to the circumstances of this country. He should ask the President to allow Mr. McEwen's letter to be published in the Gazette, and the matter would come before the Select Committee for their consideration.

The Select Committee which reported on this Bill consisted of Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Wyman, Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, and Moulvy Abdool Luteef, out of whom (Mr. Schalch) only remained in the Council. It was necessary, therefore, to reconstitute the Select Committee. He found that the Select Committee had reported; therefore his motion would be that the Bill be recommitted for consideration, and that the Select Committee consist of the following

members—the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Mr. Hogg, the Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristo Das Pal, and the mover, Mr. Dampier, who was now in charge of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be extended for two months, which would extend the time from the 3rd May to the 3rd of July.

The motion was agreed to.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES REGARDING RENT.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for enquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances, be extended for two months. One month was allowed to the Committee, and the first thing the Committee did was to invite, by letter, the opinion of such officers as were likely from their experience to be able to give valuable advice. The Bill had also been published, and hon'ble members were aware that it was a subject which was exciting very much attention. It would not be of any use for the Select Committee to begin to consider the Bill until the opinion of the public bodies who might be expected to address the Council, and the reports of the chief officers of the Government, were received. One or two reports had just come in, which were drawn up in a way which showed that officers were taking very great interest in the matter. It would take at least two months before the Committee could present their report to the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be extended for three months. No special time had been named in this case, and therefore, according to practice, one month was assumed to be the time. The month was well over, and there was no prospect of the Select Committee being able to touch the Bill, at any rate for two or three weeks.

Perhaps the Council would allow him to take the opportunity of mentioning what was going on in the working of the Select Committees. The Committee on the Survey Bill had reported, and the members would have seen the report published in the Gazette. The publication of the report might elicit some further remarks for the consideration of the Council. The Irrigation and Canal Navigation Bill, the Select Committee would have been in a position to report upon in a day or two, but they thought it right to postpone their report, as Colonel Haig, the Secretary in the Irrigation Department, was returning to his post in a few days, and it would be better to have the advantage of any suggestions he might wish to make to the Select Committee than to receive them after the report of the Select Committee had been presented to the Council. As soon as Colonel Haig came back, the Committee would report, and the President would be asked to allow the report and the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, to be published in the Gazette. Thus these two Bills (the Survey Bill and the Irrigation Bill) would have been about a month before the public by the first week of July, when he hoped the Council would take them up and deal with them. MR. DAMPIER knew that Mr. Hogg's Committee had also made good progress with the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Of the Agrarian Disputes' Bill he had said that the Committee must wait until they got a certain number of reports which they expected before they could properly deal with it. That was the next Bill he should like to take up in Select Committee. Meanwhile, he should ask the Committee to take up this Abkaree Bill, on which he

had spoken that day. After that was the Mofussil Municipal Bill; that, he hoped, they should be able to take up in about a month.

He had made these remarks, not only for the information of the Council but he hoped that the public bodies and the officers of Government who were going to favour the Committees with any suggestions would note the programme and endeavour to send in communications in the order he had mentioned, so as to facilitate matters for the Select Committee. He thought the Bills he had mentioned would find occupation for hon'ble members of Select Committees, at the rate of three or four meetings a week, for the next two or three months. Then there would be the Bill for the Partition of Estates, the Registration Bill, and several other Bills which formed part of the year's programme; and as there seemed to be a growing opinion that the holidays were too long, perhaps some hon'ble members would like to employ their leisure time in the holidays in pushing on these Bills. However, there was time enough to arrange what should be the plan of operation after the Municipal Bill should have been dealt with.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

AMALGAMATION OF THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICES IN THE REGULATION AND NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—SECTION B.

Calcutta the 31st May 1875.

READ—

General Department B. Proceedings for December 1874, Nos. 1-2, and for April 1875 No. 1, regarding a proposal for amalgamating the subordinate executive services in the regulation and non-regulation provinces under this Government.

Read also—

Letter to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 470V.S., dated the 11th March 1875, requesting sanction to a modified proposal for amalgamating the subordinate executive services.

Also—

Letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 423, dated 30th April 1875, giving cover to a resolution, dated the 20th idem, from the Government of India in the Financial Department, sanctioning the above proposal.

HITHERTO there have been two distinct branches of the subordinate executive service under this Government. In the regulation districts the officers have been called deputy magistrates and collectors, and in the non-regulation districts extra assistant commissioners; and appointments to, and promotions in, these two branches have been hitherto separately made.

2. As the constitution of Assam into a separate administration, and the transfer of the civil extra assistant commissioners to the class of moonsifs, to which they formerly belonged, has greatly reduced the number of extra assistant commissioners employed in the non-regulation provinces under this Government, and as practically the duties required of this service are identical with what the regular subordinate executive service has to discharge in the regulation districts, it was deemed expedient to amalgamate the existing extra assistant commissioners with the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the regulation provinces of Bengal. The Government of India was accordingly asked to accord their sanction to the measure, and it was at the same time pointed out that, if the principle was approved, the scheme might be carried out with some improvement and advantage to the subordinate executive service generally, by abolishing some of the lower paid appointments, and by creating some new appointments of higher salary; and this, too, without causing additional expense to Government.

3. The Government of India have now sanctioned the amalgamation of the two branches of the subordinate executive service in Bengal, as well as the creation of three new appointments in the first grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors on Rs. 800 per mensem.

4. Instead of 182 deputy magistrates and deputy collectors and 24 extra assistant commissioners, or 206 officers in all, as at present, there will in future be 201 deputy magistrates and deputy collectors.

5. As vacancies occur, one appointment of Rs. 700 in the present 2nd grade and six appointments of Rs. 250 in the 7th grade of extra assistant commissioners, as well as as one appointment of Rs. 200 in the present 6th grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors, will be absorbed; and from the savings thus effected the three new appointments of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the 1st grade will be created.

6. The amalgamated list when these changes are effected will stand as shewn below:—

	Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.		Extra Assistant Commissioners.		Total.
1st grade on Rs. 800	3	+	1	=	4
2nd " " 700	10	+	0	=	10
3rd " " 600	17	+	1	=	18
4th " " 500	27	+	3	=	30
5th " " 400	40	+	5	=	45
6th " " 300	45	+	7	=	52
7th " " 200	42	+	0	=	42
	184	+	17	=	201

7. The amalgamation of the two services will be carried out at once, with effect from the 1st of June 1875, and in the following manner:—

(a).—Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, on Rs. 800 per month, will, for the present, be the only officer in the new 1st grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors. Three further appointments will be made to this grade from time to time as funds become available from the abolition of the eight appointments already referred to.

(b).—There being no officer at present in the 2nd grade of extra assistant commissioners on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, this appointment will be now abolished, and the 2nd grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will comprise the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the present 1st grade, arranged in their present order.

(c).—The new 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th grades of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will consist of the extra assistant commissioners of the abovenamed grades and of the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors who are at present in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades. Each officer from among the present extra assistant commissioners will be placed with reference to his present salary in the corresponding grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors, and his position in the grade will be fixed with reference to the date of his appointment to the grade of salary.

(d).—The 7th grade of deputy magistrates and collectors will consist of the extra assistant commissioners of the 7th grade, who now draw Rs. 250 per mensem, and the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the present 6th grade, who draw Rs. 200 per mensem only, and the relative positions of these officers in this grade will be fixed in accordance with the dates of their appointment and of passing the departmental examinations. This grade will, for the present, consist of 43 deputy magistrates and six extra assistant commissioners, or 49 officers in all, *i.e.* seven officers in excess of the number now sanctioned. As vacancies occur, the six appointments of extra assistant commissioners and one of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will be absorbed, as explained in paragraph 5 of this resolution. The six extra assistant commissioners will draw, until promoted to a higher grade, Rs. 200 as pay and Rs. 50 as personal allowance.

8. In the same manner the acting extra assistant commissioners, now five in number, will be classed with the acting deputy magistrates and collectors. But from the 1st of June next the acting extra assistant commissioners will be entitled to draw Rs. 200 only per mensem, instead of Rs. 250 as at present.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all commissioners for information and communication to the officers concerned, and to the Accountant-General for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

Further, ordered that a copy of this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

ABKAREE SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following further papers relating to the question of Abkaree administration are, by order of the President, published for general information:—

From—R. S. T. MACEWEN, ESQ., Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—dated Calcutta, the 15th May 1875.

IN 1873 I addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, a copy of which, for easy reference, I have the honor to annex, suggesting the introduction of a section into the Abkaree Bill, then before the Council, prohibiting the recovery in Court of small debts for liquor sold and consumed on the premises. The Bill was not then proceeded with, but as it is likely shortly to come again before the Council, in a more comprehensive form, I take the liberty of renewing the suggestion previously made, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The object of the English law is very clear. The first provision effectually prevents credit being given for small quantities of liquor consumed on the premises: for no man can drink, at one time, up to the value of £1, unless he drinks the most expensive wines. The second provision is obviously meant as a check to prevent any abuse of the first, as, otherwise, a man might send as often as he liked to the tavern for small quantities, and consume the same in his own house.

3. The "Tippling" Act, as its name implies, was intended to prevent tippling by certain legitimate means. It is for the benefit of that large class of persons who can only afford to buy small quantities of liquor at one time; and the law says that if the shop-keeper can't get cash, he runs the risk of not being paid at all. The intention is to discourage dram-drinking and drunkenness. It may not be generally known, but the fact is that a very large and demoralizing business is done in Calcutta by the sale on credit of small quantities of liquor consumed on the premises. The "scores" so run up are sued for, and although the limitation is now only one year, decrees for considerable sums are obtained. I will give one instance of the working of the present system. On *one* day within the last month, I had before me seven suits by the same plaintiff, the keeper of one tavern only. They were for the following sums:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Suit No. 1	111	4	0
Ditto 2	28	6	0
Ditto 3	21	4	0
Ditto 4	14	0	0
Ditto 5	12	13	0
Ditto 6	7	10	0
Ditto 7	10	0	0
Total ...	205	5	0

The defendants were all Europeans, and the bills were chiefly, if not entirely, for liquor sold in small quantities over the counter, ranging from four annas to two rupees' worth at one time. I don't think there were any sales over Rs. 2. In England these bills could not be sued upon, or the men touched. Here they may be sent to jail and lose their employment.

4. I believe that this matter is also closely connected with the vagrancy difficulty, and that the facilities for obtaining drink on the one hand, and for enabling tavern-keepers to recover their money on the other, make vagrants of many men who might otherwise be able to retain their employment and earn their livelihood.

5. Upon the same principle, and for similar reasons, it may be a question whether the sellers of opium and other intoxicating drugs ought to be allowed to recover in Court any debt at all for such drugs, unless supplied for purely medicinal purposes. At present Chinese opium-sellers and others are able to recover in Court their outstandings for opium sold and consumed in their shops. This affords encouragement to the most pernicious trade in the world. The provision in the English law, to which I have referred, has been found to work most beneficially in England and Scotland. The Government of India desire to discourage intemperance by every legitimate means, and I would submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, whether, for the reasons set forth, a similar provision should not be introduced into the law in this country.

From—R. S. T. MACEWEN, ESQ., Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, to L. A. GOODEVE, ESQ., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

WITH reference to the Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council to amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue, I would respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the Honorable the Members of the Council, whether the introduction of a section, like section 12 of the 24 Geo. II, Cap. 40, known as the Tippling Act, would not be a beneficial provision.

2. That enactment, modified by the 25 and 26 Vict., Cap. 38, provides that no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of law or equity for the price of any spirituous liquors of less value than twenty shilings sold at one time, or if delivered at the residence of the purchaser for a quantity not less at any one time than a reputed quart.

3. There is no such provision in any of the excise laws applicable to Calcutta. A considerable amount of credit is given for liquor consumed on the premises where it is sold in small quantities. Parties are sued in this Court on these liquor bills, and decrees are passed against them. It would be better for the parties themselves, and for society, if no credit was allowed, as in England, for liquor consumed in taverns. If a tavern-keeper cannot sue for the money, he will not readily give credit, and many a man, who would otherwise run into debt for liquor, will be prevented from doing so. There is reason to believe that signatures are sometimes obtained to bills and vouchers, which are afterwards sued upon, when the writers are not perfectly sober. In the event of a section like that referred to being inserted, an exception would probably be made in favor of hotels when the parties *resided on the premises.*

F. CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CURRICULUM OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 27th April 1875.

In continuation of my Minute of the 12th January last, regarding primary education, certain proposals have been made by the Director of Public Instruction for defining and slightly raising the standard of the examination whereat the scholars of these primary schools compete for scholarships, and I desire to record the following observations.

It is urged by some authorities that a general raising of the curriculum for these schools would not be expedient at present; that the effect would be to make the schools more expensive than at present, and to place them beyond the reach of the humblest classes. The present curriculum—reading (without any, even the simplest, book), rude writing, and rudimentary arithmetic,—is the lowest possible.* But it is argued that even this is a gain to numerous classes; that tens of thousands of rural children are growing up without even this much of schooling; and that whatever steps may be taken to improve the primary education, still there should be kept up a most rudimentary class of schools, in which even the lowest possible curriculum (as above described) is allowed. Even though all the scholars now learning by this lowest standard were to be advanced to somewhat higher standards (as I hope indeed they may be), still the lowest standard should continue to be allowed for the sake of scholars poorer and humbler still. I acknowledge the justice of this view. The analogy of a constantly widening circle seems to be applicable. That which is now the outer circumference, represented by the lowest standard, will soon be occupied by a better standard, and then the lowest standard will be pushed out to an additional circumference, embracing more thousands of humble scholars. That circumference, again, will hereafter yield to a better standard, and once more the lowest standard will be moved outwards to a new circumference, and to more thousands of scholars; and so on, till we get nearer and nearer to our ultimate object, namely, the education of nearly all the poorest classes. The aim of primary education is to win the humblest and poorest classes to some sort of learning; I therefore quite agree that, under any circumstances, the present lowest standard should be maintained for a large number of schools.

Notwithstanding all this, however, I believe that the time has come when we should endeavour to enforce an improved curriculum in some at least of the primary schools. With this view obviously the first step is to raise the standard for the scholarship, for which the examination is now held upon the lowest standard, as above described. Instead of this the Director of Public Instruction proposes :—

1. Writing the vernacular of the district, and reading it in printed books as well as in manuscript.
2. Arithmetic up to the first four rules, simple and compound according to the European method, and the rules of Subhanker (mankasa, masmahina, and jumabundee).
3. Bazar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration.

This is a very moderate proposal. The scholarships are to be competed for by the best among the many thousands of primary scholars, and these at least may be expected to advance beyond the lowest standard. The assistance, too, which is given by way of scholarships, is over and above the regular grant (£40,000 per annum) for primary education. However much this grant may be devoted to the lowest standard, we certainly may reserve the special

* The standard laid down in Sir George Campbell's time was as follows:—

1. Reading and writing the vernacular of the district.
2. Arithmetic, written and mental.
3. Bazar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration.

aid of scholarships for that which may be called the better element among this large mass of scholars. I believe that the most effective means of drawing the upper section of these schools upwards to a point somewhat higher, is to gradually elevate the scholarship standard. Every boy among these many thousands who feels himself a little better than the mass, hopes to win a scholarship, whereby he may be able to afford to learn in the middle class vernacular schools. Every village schoolmaster will have the ambition that some of his scholars may be able to enter the competition. I have said above that the Director's proposal is very moderate. It may suffice for the next year. After that I hope to find it possible to raise the standard a little higher, and so higher and higher by degrees from time to time.

Besides this, however, I would begin to make an effort to elevate somewhat a portion of the Primary Schools by prescribing for them the Director's scholarship standard, as above explained. Though at present the majority of the schools may not be able to reach beyond the lowest standard, still some of them must be able to do so; especially now that the village teachers are gradually being brought under a course of normal instruction. After consulting the Director, I propose to prescribe that in each district one-third of the grant for primary education (that is the district share of the £40,000 above mentioned) must be set apart for those schools which teach up to the scholarship standard; and I would issue instructions accordingly. The time may soon arive when we shall be able to prescribe this standard for the lowest class: in that case we can raise the scholarship standard proportionally.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

SCHOOLS FOR SURVEYING AND LOWER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 6th May 1875.

I HAVE seen an official letter by the Director of Public Instruction recommending the establishment of special surveying schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, at which the instruction is to be afforded in the vernacular.

2. I have also perused an interesting memorandum by a Native gentleman, Pratapa Chundra Ghosh, regarding technical education in the indigenous industries and manufactures of Bengal, wherein the instruction will, of course, be by the vernacular.

3. In a separate Minute (dated the 3rd May 1875) I have stated my views and wishes regarding vernacular scholarships, the standard of which really dominates the vernacular education in its general features. Into the standards for those scholarships, I have infused as much of the scientific element as would be compatible with that degree of general culture which is essential as the ground-work even of special and technical education. To the standards as now fixed for the vernacular and minor scholarships, the lower vernacular scholarship, and the primary scholarship, respectively, we must adhere.

4. But I would offer every facility to the holders of such scholarships for entering any special or technical institution which may be established. For instance, the winners of the vernacular and minor scholarships might hold them in a survey school, or any superior technical school of that description. The winners, also, of lower vernacular scholarships, or primary scholarships, might hold them in any lower technical institution or industrial school—such as those proposed by Pratapa Chundra Ghosh and others—which we may succeed in establishing.

5. As regards schools for surveying, I have always been in favor of them. It will be in the Director's recollection that their establishment was prominently considered in a conference which I held in March last with the educational officers, and I shall be very glad to have the Director's detailed proposals for the formation of such schools. It is to be remembered that we already have survey *classes* ordered at several places; but in these the students make surveying only a part of their studies. The schools of surveying, as now proposed, would be for the purpose of teaching surveying, there being a great demand for surveyors; and there would be work out of doors and in the field. The students would be persons who desire to follow surveying as a profession. I hope that such schools, if established, will be as well attended as they deserve to be.

6. If the local authorities in any part of Bengal can establish lower technical or industrial schools, such as those recorded by Pratapa Chundra Ghosh and others, I shall be happy to help.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

EDUCATION OF POOR EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 18th May 1875.

IN continuation of my Minute of the 25th February, on the educational means available for the poorest classes of Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta, I am now in a position to state my views on the same subject, with reference to the provinces under the Government of Bengal, replies having been received to the circular which was issued in November last to all Divisional Commissioners, asking them to report on the whole question. I have further obtained an interesting and instructive memorandum from the Venerable Archdeacon Baly of Calcutta, the tenor of which has my general concurrence, and which will be found appended to this Minute.

2. The returns furnished are not quite uniform, and in some instances are incomplete; but on the whole they are sufficient for the present purpose, and have enabled me to form an opinion of the best means to supply the existing want. For instance, it is not apparent whether the district officers have in every case drawn the line at the same level in the social scale, but the fact remains that, out of a total number of 3,458 children of these classes, whose existence is reported, 1,397 are said to be receiving education of some sort, while a proportion of the remainder are below school-going age. I cannot accept these numbers as exhaustive, but they may be taken to indicate approximately the proportion of children at school and uneducated respectively.

3. The majority of the Commissioners and district officers agree in considering that the existing means of education for these classes are not so deficient as might at first sight appear, that is, there are generally schools of some sort to be found, they say, in the country, if the parents would or could only avail themselves of the instruction offered. I regret to find it so frequently stated in these papers that a want of carefulness on the part of parents is a cause of the absence of the children from school. This shortsightedness has been the subject of previous remark; and we can only hope that, as the classes concerned know their own interests better, the fault may diminish.

4. There may be in some parts of the country special difficulties to be encountered by parents which are not met with in Calcutta. But the number of outlying factories or isolated sub-divisions which are not fairly near some suitable school cannot be large. It would not be possible to set one up in places where the number of possible pupils is very small. While desirous of affording all reasonable conveniences and opportunities to parents, I think that no parent is to be excused if he declines to have his child educated on the mere ground that it will entail absence from home.

5. As for the poverty of these classes, their state of indebtedness, and so forth, it is the special object of Government, in taking up the question, to help those who cannot help themselves, and to tide them over these misfortunes. It should, therefore, be the first consideration of the officer, or private person in charge of a school, to fix the fee for attendance so low that it may be afforded by the very poorest, if possible, of these classes. Some fee, however, it is absolutely necessary to charge, or we shall find the schools empty, for the reason that these people object to receive a gratuitous education. Such fees might be arranged on a sliding scale according to the means of the parents.

6. I am prepared, then, to assist schools which are in existence, or which may be established, for the education of poor Europeans and East Indians, by allowing to them grants-in-aid under the last rules of July 1873, that is to say, pecuniary grants, which may amount to the full sums expended from private sources (therein including expenditure from school fees and from municipal contributions). For details, the published rules may be consulted.

7. Or, if the parties or authorities interested should prefer it, I would confer the Government assistance in the shape of payment by results, that is, by a certain allowance for each pupil who passed a prescribed standard before a Government Inspector, or by allowances to the masters in the shape of a grant

for every pupil who passes, and a capitation fee for each pupil in excess of a fixed number. I recognise the expediency of giving to the masters a pecuniary interest in the progress of their pupils.

8. I would also allow a limited number of scholarships to be competed for in the schools for the poor scholars, and to be tenable in the higher schools.

9. Further, the Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to consider the establishment of a Normal School, for the training of European and East Indian masters for the elementary schools for the classes to which this Minute refers. Passed masters from this institution would be duly certificated.

10. All schools thus aided would, of course, be open to inspection by Government officers, who would be required to see and report that the money thus allotted is duly spent on the object for which it is intended. I would not wish any minute interference to be exercised with the school master or his staff, nor any interference at all with the religious instruction provided.

11. It would not be advisable to enforce any stereotyped form of school on the country, or to tie the hands of district officers. I believe that local wants and feelings will be best satisfied by considering each case, each application for a grant-in-aid, on its own merits. In one district it may be well to place funds at the disposal of the Educational Committee for the support, at the larger stations, of the children unable to pay for their tuition; in another district there may be facilities for industrial training; at some large stations there may be a school in existence where the Government grant-in-aid can be best spent in procuring the services of certificated and experienced teachers; in another it may be possible to engraft on the zillah school a special course of instruction with European and East Indian masters.* For very young children it will probably be preferable to have dames' schools preparatory to larger institutions. These would be equally deserving of State support. It might also be advantageous to have two schools in a place: one elementary, for the younger, the other more advanced, for the elder children. I wish merely to indicate the different possible ways in which district officers, private persons, or public bodies, may find it convenient to take advantage of the Government assistance hereby offered.

I am not as yet prepared to say that Government servants should be compelled to send their children to school. On the other hand, I would urge Government officials by all legitimate means to encourage their subordinates to do so.

12. It has been suggested that boarding-houses should be established for the accommodation of children coming from a distance, and that pecuniary aid should be given to parents sending their children to an institution as boarders. To this I can see no theoretical objection: either the school master, or somebody appointed to the duty, must be responsible for the good order of the boarding-house.

13. Suggestions are also forthcoming for the creation of scholarships and endowments. I have already, in preceding paragraph 8, expressed my willingness to give my best consideration in each case to any proposals on these points when incorporated in schemes for schools; but, as at present advised, I am unable to say more than that I am willing to afford all the assistance allowed by the grant-in-aid rules.

14. With regard to schools in the hills, there is no doubt that they must be more expensive than similar schools in the plains. Darjeeling, alone of the hill stations, is under Bengal, and will soon be more accessible on the completion of the railway. I think it specially desirable that there should be at Darjeeling one or two more schools, whose aim should be to attract poorer classes than those now sent to St. Paul's School. I believe that, with care and economy, these might be established, and would merit Government aid.

15. The East Indian Railway Company now contribute a monthly grant to the schools at Howrah, Rampore Haut, Raneegunge, Assensole, Sahibgunge, Jumalpore, Dinapore, and Buxar: all of which are stations within the Bengal

* If any schools for girls should be established under the principles set forth in this Minute, it would be very desirable that at least one Indian vernacular language should be taught, in case any of the female pupils should desire to become mistresses in native vernacular schools, for which kind of employment demand is likely to arise.

Provinces. They have closed the schools at Burdwan and Nowadi. I shall be glad to hear of that at Burdwan at least being re-opened. There are also a number of children at Goalundo on the Eastern Bengal Railway, for whose welfare the Company are interested. I shall be glad to accord Government grants under the rules to these railway schools to the same extent as to other institutions.

16. In such stations as Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, where there are military schools, I would hope that the military authorities would grant permission to their being thrown open to children of poor Europeans and East Indians, on payment of a fee, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer. If the local authorities can devise a proper scheme, I shall have much satisfaction in recommending it to the Military Department.

17. But above all, my great desire is, that we do not aim too high: that we do not seek to inaugurate a system of schools beyond the reach of the classes we desire to attract, either by teaching too elaborate a course, or by levying too heavy a fee.

18. Among the various schools indicated above, not the least important is the description of school which may be called industrial. We are now endeavouring to establish schools of this description for natives; we should be glad, if opportunity should offer, or if demand should arise, to do the same for Europeans and East Indians. Already an excellent beginning has been made, with limited numbers, at Dehree, the head of the Sone Canal Works; a similar institution could certainly be established at Cuttack (head of Mahanuddy Canal Works), and perhaps also at the Kidderpore Dockyard, near Calcutta. If there should be hope of obtaining enough pupils, a separate institution of the kind could be set up within the City of Calcutta, in connexion with the Public Works Department. The fitness of mechanical pursuits for Europeans and East Indians is too obvious to need description.

19. The measures which may be undertaken in pursuance of the assistance herein promised may be regarded as to some extent experimental. Still I have great hopes that if worked with care they may not be infructuous. A beginning may be made with the more important centres, such as Jumalpore, Patna, Cuttack, Berhampore, Burdwan, and others. I would commend this matter earnestly to the immediate and careful consideration of the Commissioners and district officers in whose jurisdictions these places are situated, and I would ask them to submit detailed plans for new schools for poor Europeans and East Indians, or for the improvement of existing institutions, to which I should be able to afford pecuniary aid, and I shall be happy to entertain favourably, if possible, any schemes emanating from private individuals or from public bodies.

20. I would ask the Director of Public Instruction to place himself in communication with the Divisional Commissioners and with the Agents of the two Railway Companies (to whom a copy of this Minute should be sent), and I trust soon to receive a number of feasible schemes worthy of the support of Government.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUPPLYING THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF EAST INDIANS AND EUROPEANS OF THE WORKING CLASS IN INDIA.

MEMORANDUM SUPPLIED TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL BY THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BALY, OF CALCUTTA.

I.—*The establishment, wherever necessary, of good elementary schools at a low charge, on the plan of the English national schools, for the lower class of the East Indian population in large towns.*

In many of the larger towns of the Presidency these already exist. * * *

* * * * * *

The obstacles in the way of a more general education of this class would be removed by the formation, wherever necessary, whether in the various quarters of Calcutta or at the larger Mofussil stations, of good parochial schools on the principle of English national schools; *i.e.*—

(1) Maintained by voluntary contributions, school fees, and grant-in-aid.
(2) Under the superintendence of a local school committee.
(3) Annually inspected by the Government Inspector of Schools:—

II.—*For the higher classes of the East Indian community "high schools," with accommodation for boarders at the principal towns and stations of the Presidency.*

* * * * * *

Mode of establishment.—Voluntary contributions, and Government aid for school buildings.

Permanent maintenance.—School fees and grant-in-aid. The latter to be so proportioned as to enable the school to receive day-scholars at a monthly fee of Rs. 5 or 6, and boarders at Rs. 20 per mensem extra.

III.—*For children of pure or nearly pure European parentage under the age of nine or ten years, good elementary schools (in which reading and writing the elements of arithmetic and geography are taught) are needed principally in stations inhabited by railway employés.*

Such are already in existence at the larger railway stations, supported by school fees and a grant-in-aid from the Railway Company, to which the station belongs. It is not therefore so much the establishment of new, as the improvement of existing schools of this class that is required; for in those visited and examined by me, neither the discipline nor instruction was satisfactory, and the teachers had not been trained.

If the income of these schools were increased by a grant-in-aid from Government, the benefit resulting would be two-fold: (1) a better class of teachers would be engaged; (2) and the education would be kept at a higher mark when subject to Government inspection. This class of schools should be regarded as strictly preparatory for children too young to leave home; and the pupils at the age of nine or ten years, having received a sound elementary education fairly on a level with their years, should pass from them to a hill boarding school. For when it is considered that the greater part of them are of pure or of nearly pure English descent, and will pass their life, and form the European working class, in India, it is of the highest importance that during the time of adolescence they should be placed in climatic conditions most favorable to their healthy and vigorous development both in mind and body, rather than, by exposure during the years of growth to the heat of the plains, they should deteriorate both in bodily vigour and mental energy, and thus become not only less able to maintain themselves on the level of an independent and useful class, but the parents also of a generation still more enfeebled. Their transfer therefore at as early an age as possible from these elementary schools in the plains to schools of a higher class in the hills should be encouraged by every possible inducement, especially that of cheapness.

IV.—*For this reason hill boarding schools are an essential part of any complete system of education for Europeans in India, affording, at a cost corresponding with their means, an education suited to the condition of life present and prospective of their children.*

My estimate of the cost *to the parent* of sending a child to such a boarding school—in order to bring it within the means of the greater portion of English operatives, and of the lower middle class of Eurasians—is, that it should not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem, or £18 per annum.

But the *total* cost of board and education for one pupil would not be less than £30 per annum; and even this would presuppose that all the school buildings were completed and free of debt. If, therefore, these schools are to be placed within the reach of all, an annual excess of £12 of the total cost of education over the parent's payment must be met.

If this were undertaken by Government, it would necessitate a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 10 per mensem for each pupil, if the school has no income either from endowment or annual subscriptions and donations.

It is probable, however, that to a limited extent a fund may be formed in connection with schools of this kind, from which "foundation scholarships" may be paid, lessening the cost of education to a limited number of pupils; and it may be hoped that the Railway Companies will contribute to the formation of such a fund, as these schools are especially designed for, and will be largely used by, the children of their employés. Whatever increment may arise from this source will lessen the amount of the grant-in-aid required. Still, to make these schools generally available, a larger grant-in-aid will be necessary than is now received.

The diocesan school at Nainee Tal is the only school exactly of this class in the Presidency. The cost to the parent of board and education in this school, together with travelling expenses, is little (if any) less than £30 per annum, and this is found too expensive for a large number of parents who would otherwise gladly send their children there. What the actual cost of each pupil's board and education is I am not able to state, but from the last report I infer that it must be above £30, as the school payments, plus the grant-in-aid of about Rs. 2-8 per mensem, or £3 per annum, enabled the school to make both ends meet, leaving a small balance over.

The establishment of one or two more institutions of the kind on the lower scale of charge in other parts of the Presidency is much to be desired, and would meet, for several years to come, the wants of this class of children adequately. If there is only one, it should be in the south rather than in the north of the Presidency; and when the difficulty of access to Darjeeling is removed by the construction of a railroad, a good and inexpensive school, of the same character as that in Nainee Tal, established there, would, I have no doubt, be largely used, not only by the mofussil stations between Calcutta and Benares, but also by very many of the European residents in Calcutta and Howrah, who will prefer to the local schools a good school in a hill climate when brought within a convenient and easily accessible distance to their own homes.

V.—*Besides hill schools of this class, there should also be, for the wealthier section of Europeans, other hill schools imparting an education of a higher standard.*

And such are already in existence at Simla, Mussoori, and Darjeeling; nor do I think that at present their number need be increased. So far as I have been enabled to judge, they supply as yet all the legitimate demand for a higher education; and I should recommend that they should be regarded and dealt with as schools specially designed for the wealthier portion of the Anglo-Indian society, rather than that they should be generally thrown open, by a more liberal measure of Government aid, to children of a poorer class.

At the same time that the more clever and industrious among them may not be wholly excluded by poverty from obtaining the higher education, I should suggest that the principle of awarding on competition "scholarship" or "sustentation allowance," which has been adopted for Native education, should be extended to European.

I consider that it would be a highly beneficial measure if, in addition to the grant-in-aid allowed by Government to schools in classes I and IV, a limited number of "scholarships" were attached to them as prizes, to be awarded after examination to the most promising pupils, by aid of which children in schools of class I could be promoted to the higher education of class II, and in schools of class IV to the higher education of class V.

VI.—There is still one class of children whose case is not exactly met by any of the schools mentioned above.

Destitute orphans of non-military parents. I know of no establishment in the whole Presidency where such can be received without either a preliminary donation of two or three hundred rupees or a fixed monthly payment, both of which, in the majority of cases, are simply impossible, and only a few out of the many orphans in this country can be received by existing orphanages for this reason. I do not see how the case of destitute European non-military orphans can be satisfactorily dealt with otherwise than by the establishment of an orphanage where they can be maintained and educated free of charge, as the orphans of soldiers are in the Lawrence Military Asylums; and this I think should be in every respect a public institution, at the cost and under the entire control of Government.

To ensure the success and efficiency of these various classes of schools, the following principles of administration should, I think, be aimed at:—

(1) That the teachers in schools of classes I and III should be trained and certificated, and for this a normal training school would be required.

(2) That the head-masters in classes II and IV should have been educated in England; and if they have no university degree, nor certificate from an English training school, should produce testimonials of experience in teaching.

(3) That the head-masters of school V should be graduates of an English university.

(4) That all schools should be annually inspected by the Government Inspector of Schools.

(5) That in schools I and III the grant-in-aid should be given, as in English elementary schools, for every child passing given standards.

(6) That in schools II, IV, V, the amount of the grant-in-aid should be graduated according to the class held by the pupil, and approved by the Inspector at the annual inspection.

(7) That in schools I and III, as in English schools of a corresponding class, the teacher's salary should consist of a fixed monthly pay, plus an annual bonus derived from a percentage on the school fees, and the amount of the Government grant, in order that he may have a direct pecuniary interest in the number of scholars and the quality of their education.

(8) That in schools II, IV, V, the principal and first assistant masters should receive, in addition to their fixed salaries, each a capitation allowance for every pupil above a given number.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 376B., dated Fort William, the 19th May 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of January, February, and March last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 19,60,343, against maunds 20,66,607-25 in the previous quarter and maunds 17,48,068 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 63,20,001-4, against Rs. 66,45,702-5-10 and Rs. 56,81,221 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.						POOREE.			24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of						Manufactures of			Manufactures of	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1874-75.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of last quarter ..	12,964 35	573	......	406 0	178 20	2,925 30 7	4,733 7 11	1,17,340 3 14	16 30	574 30	2,18,790 14	......	10,191	......
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	......	12,297 20	.....	....	......	.....	.....	99,193 15	......	.....	1,545	....	15,662 10
Total ...	12,964 35	573	12,297 20	406 0	178 20	2,925 30 7	4,733 7 11	1,17,340 3 14	99,210 5	574 30	2,18,790 14	1,545	10,191	15,662 10
DEDUCT—														
Sales during the quarter ...	4,510 0	14	......	....	.....	125 0 0	1,050 0 0	36,045 0 0	.....	......	40,586 0	......	5,000	....
Wastage ..	....	....	.....	....	178 20	......	147 0 0	......	....	......	....	......	......	....
Total ...	4,510 0	14	....	......	178 20	125 0 0	1,197 0 0	36,045 0 0	.....	.....	40,586 0	......	5,000	.....
Balance at close of the quarter ...	8,454 35	559	12,297 20	406 0	.....	2,800 30 7	3,536 7 11	81,295 3 14	99,210 5	574 30	1,78,204 14	1,545	5,191	15,662 10

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review, amounted to maunds 87,330, against maunds 1,09,496-25 in the previous quarter and maunds 1,06,956 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

II.

	4TH QUARTER OF 1872-73.		4TH QUARTER OF 1873-74.		4TH QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	15,67,523	14,37,760	12,44,683	12,49,420	21,91,294	14,56,369
Foreign Kurkutch ...	92,152	1,32,521	1,28,167	1,53,363	1,35,632	1,50,314
Indian ditto ..	2,61,126	1,67,954	1,16,570	1,54,136	59,476	1,69,836
Ceylon ditto ...	544	544	......	......	......	......
Total ..	19,21,345	17,38,779	14,89,420	15,56,919	23,86,402	17,76,519

5. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:—

III.

	4TH QUARTER OF 1872-73.		4TH QUARTER OF 1873-74.		4TH QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	2,61,126	1,28,527	1,16,570	1,10,506	59,476	1,41,771
Madras	......	39,427	......	43,630	......	28,065
Total ...	2,61,126	1,67,954	1,16,570	1,54,136	59,476	1,69,836

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	4th quarter of 1873-74.	1st quarter of 1874-75.	2nd quarter of 1874-75.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.	4th quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golas	17,19,899	9,63,495	6,56,525	9,21,168	13,85,274
Chittagong Government Golas	1,13,798	1,12,544	81,650	1,56,252	2,58,382
Total ...	18,33,697	10,76,039	7,38,175	10,77,420	16,43,656

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years:—

V.

PERIOD.	*Vià* Ballikhal.	*Vià* Saukrail.	*Vià* Gewa-khalee.	*Vià* Kidder-pore.	*Vià* Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4th Quarter of 1872-73 ...	3,39,850	1,31,754	1,12,052	70,954	8,57,644	3,84,312	2,521	3,629
Ditto 1873-74 ...	2,34,467	1,28,983	97,494	72,532	8,33,748	3,04,300	447	......
Ditto 1874-75 ...	2,59,916	1,15,700	94,105	1,98,280	8,94,778	3,93,118	8,710	......

	Mds.
January	1,180
February	747
March	2,349
Total ...	4,276

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 4,276 maunds, as noted in the margin, against maunds 7,775 in the previous quarter, and maunds 6,911 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
January	11,255
February	33,614
March	18,301
Total ...	63,170

1,200 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI;—

VI.

Description of Salt.	Prices on 15th January		Prices on 31st January		Prices on 14th February		Prices on 28th February		Prices on 15th March		Prices on 31st March	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ..	91	77	106	81	110	80	117	86	114	83	115	80
French Kurkutch ...	...	68	...	71	...	92	...	95	..	92	...	90
Jeddah ditto ...	68	91	68	95	70	95	70	95	71	96	72	96
Bombay ditto ...	58	55	59	58	61	57	63	57	63	65	63	70
Madras ditto ...	60	71	60	71	60	71	60	71	61	78	63	80
Ceylon ditto ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

10. In Table VII are shown the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

VII.

Months.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January	5,66,340	3,57,178	4,01,680
February	5,66,340	1,00,240	3,07,060
March	5,19,957	4,29,178	1,94,660

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	4th quarter of 1873-74.	4th quarter of 1874-75.	4th quarter of 1873-74.	4th quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Great Britain Pungah	73,304	1,71,000	82,683	94,672
Madras Kurkutch	...	......	1,510	1,822
Total ...	73,304	1,71,000	84,193	96,494

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa Ports.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th May 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 31st* May 1875	1·92	Rainfall at Raneegunge 2·88, at Culna 2·24, at Jehanabad 3·72, at Cutwa 1·89, and Bood-Bood 1·80. The heavy rain has facilitated cultivation; the present prospects of the crops are promising; cotton and *teel* oil-seed are doing well.
	2	Baükoora 29th „ „	1·72	Weather generally cloudy. Rain fell all over the district. *Boro* or spring rice is being reaped, and the outturn is estimated at 12 annas. *Aous*, *tetko*, and *chali* rice are being sown. The rain has done some harm to sugarcane and cotton.
	3	Beerbhoom, 29th „ „	·66	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Ploughing is going on in all parts.
	4	Midnapore, 29th „ „	1·71	Rainfalls in partial and heavy showers, but all parts of the district seem to get their share. State and prospects of crops fair; the sowings in the low lands are still somewhat obstructed by the water standing on them. Indigo prospects very good thus far.
	5	Hooghly, 29th „ „	·63	Weather hot; several storms in evenings, especially on the 24th May. State and prospects of the corps are very good.
		Howrah, 29th „ „	2·23	Weather warm and cloudy. There was rain throughout the district during the week. Ploughing for the early and late rice crops continues under favorable circumstances. Sowing of jute nearly completed. Rain has done much good.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 31st† May 1875	1·68	Weather very hot and close, with occasional slight showers. Early rice and jute sowings well advanced. Rainfall during the week has been seasonable. A few cases of cholera continue to be reported. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 29th May 1875	·08	Weather hot, with occasional dust-storms, but little rain. Prospects of the early and late rice and indigo crops are very good. Coarse rice is still dear; in some parts of the district it is selling for Rs. 2-8 to 2-12 per maund.
	8	Jessore, 29th „ „	·51	Weather mostly clear and bright, with some slight showers of rain. Sowing continues and prospects good.
	9	Moorshedabad, 29th May 1875	·17	Weather hot and oppressive; a little rain has fallen. Soil generally in good condition for ploughing, and prospects favorable; but rain is wanted. Mulberry, sugarcane, and indigo progressing. Prices stationary. Cholera has disappeared from Goas; small-pox still at Soojagunge.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 28th May 1875.	·82	A good deal of rain. The crops have benefited.
	11	Maldah, 29th May 1875	·09	Weather very hot, with occasional strong winds and some rain. The spring rice has fared differently in different parts, but, on the whole, the crop is a fair average one. Indigo prospects are fair. East wind is unfavorable for silk-worms. The very poor mango crop has been further damaged by the late storm.
	12	Rajshahye, 29th „ „	·24	There has again been general rain during the week. The prospects of the crops continue good, and the weather is most favorable for them. No cholera or small-pox cases reported, and the public health is good.
	13	Rungpore, 28th „ „	1·32	Stormy weather. Condition of the crops good.
	14	Bogra, 29th „ „	·19	Weather fair. There has been considerable rainfall during the previous week. Crops promise well.
	15	Pubna, 29th „ „	·67	Weather cloudy and warm, threatening rain, south-easterly wind prevailing; some rain has fallen. State and prospects of crops good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 28th May 1875.	1·12	Alternate rain and sunshine; all very favorable for the crops. In the plains the young paddy is getting on nicely. *Kangnee* millet is in the ear. In the hills Indian corn, wheat, barley, and buckwheat; also the millets *murwa* and *kangnee* are progressing very favorably.
	17	Julpigoree, 29th May 1875.	2·93	A day or two of unusually hot weather in the early part of the week was followed by sharp storms and heavy showers and much more pleasant weather. For the crops nothing could be better, and they look well all round. Cholera continues, but more recoveries are now heard of than formerly.
		Cooch Behar, 27th May 1875.	1·02	The weather was very hot. There was a shower of rain on Tuesday afternoon. The prospects of early rice and jute continue favorable. Cholera is still prevalent in different parts of [illegible].

* Telegram of the 31st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 31st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts		
DACCA DIVN.			
18	Dacca, 31st* May 1875	·12	Weather very hot. Rains holding off. Crops very good Rivers rather lower.
19	Fureedpore, 29th May 1875.	·84	Weather unsettled, but seasonable; rain has fallen at Fureedpore, Goalundo, and Madareepore. Wind during the last two days generally north-easterly. The prospects of the crops continue favorable everywhere, excepting towards the north-west, where rice and indigo are said to be in want of rain. General health good.
20	Backergunge, 27th May 1875.	1·12	Rain has fallen. All is well.
21	Mymensingh, 28th May 1875.	·11	Weather generally fine, but extremely hot and close. Early rice promises favorably. The prospects of jute improved with the cessation of rains.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
22	Chittagong, 27th May 1875	3·39	Rain has fallen and weather cooler than last week. No change in the prospects of crops since last week ; the rain has been general.
23	Noakholly, 27th May 1875.	1·21	The weather during the week was close and constantly cloudy. Light rain on the 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 26th May. Wind generally south. In the low land the early rice is progressing favorably, and in the high land sowing is still going on.
24	Tipperah, 28th May 1875	2·43	Weather warm and close, with occasional heavy showers of rain. Wind variable. The late rain has been good for the rice of all sorts; the ploughing and sowing of the winter rice has been nearly completed
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 25th May 1875.	·27	One or two slight showers of rain since last week ; more rain required for the young rice. Sowing still going on in the *jooms*.
	Hill Tipperah, 26th May 1875.	1·81	Slight showers of rain at the beginning and close of the week. The appearance of the sky is now in favor of more rain falling soon. Sowing of early rice continues, and in some places has germinated. The sowing of the late rice has commenced, but more rain is wanted for the purpose.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.			
26	Patna, 31st* May 1875	·52	Rain on the 25th May at about half past 4 P.M., preceded by dust-storms. Lands are being prepared for paddy sowings ; *murwah* and *makai* (millets) already sown in some places. Sugarcane grown up well. Cotton is in pods Cholera still prevalent and bad in one village in the interior of Behar sub-division.
27	Gya, 29th „ „	·55	Weather hot, with easterly winds; slight rain general over the district, with high wind. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 105·5. *Cheena* millet and sugarcane promising ; *murwah* millet being transplanted. Cholera bad in Aurungabad sub-division; medical aid sent and measures taken.
28	Shahabad, 29th „ „	·59	Weather cloudy, with strong easterly wind, and very unsettled for the time of year. The rain which fell during the week has done good for the preparation of fields for sowing early rice. *Cheena* millet being harvested in many places. The mangoes have been greatly injured by frequent gales.
29	Durbhunga, 29th „ „	1·74	Frequent storms of wind and rain. Temperature extremely variable. The sowing of paddy has commenced. Prospects of indigo crop good.
30	Mozufferpore, 29th „ „	·24	Weather generally stormy ; east wind prevailing. The prospects of the *cheena* millet and indigo continue favorable. Ground is ploughed and prepared. Cholera still continues.
31	Sarun, 29th „ „	·77	Weather hot and clear during the day, but cloudy and stormy in the evenings, cooling the atmosphere for a time; east wind prevailing. There was a general fall of rain, with hailstorms, on the 25th May, preceded by strong wind and dust-storms. The prospect of indigo is excellent. *Cheena* millet, sugarcane, and early rice doing well ; *shama* grass seed, *kawnee*, *kodu*, &c , millets are being sown. The late rain has done much good to the crops, and has enabled the fields to be prepared for the *bhadoi* sowings. Mangoes have been much injured by the hailstorms. General health good.
32	Chumparun, 28th May 1875.	1·5	The weather has continued to be similar to that mentioned in former report. The prospects of the crops are at present most excellent.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.			
33	Monghyr, 29th May 1875	Nil.	East winds prevailing. The prospects of crops are very good.
34	Bhagulpore, 1st† June 1875.	·59	Considerable rainfall throughout the district. Prospects of crops everywhere good. *Bhadoi* crops above ground in the north of the district. General health good.
35	Purneah, 29th May 1875	·61	Storms nearly every day; the rain is too much for the time of year and is hindering the weeding operations. *Moong* pulse, and in the south the *boro* dhan, are being reaped
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 29th May 1875.	2·45	Weather cloudy, rainy, and stormy, with intervals of hot sunshine Thunder and lightning constant about the district; lightning very mischievous. Ploughing going on everywhere. Rain wanted still in Godda. No crop to report on.

* Telegrams of the 31st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Telegram of the 1st June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 22nd May 1875	·64	Weather sultry, with occasional storms. Ploughing is going on in all directions, and sowing has begun for the early rice-crop. A little cholera has again appeared, but in a sporadic way. Public health otherwise good.
38	Pooree, 28th " "	2·68	There was a moderate shower of rain on the 25th May; the weather at present is very hot and close, and the sky occasionally overcast. Tillage and sowing are going on well. The harvest of the *dalua* or spring rice crop has been almost completed with a good outturn. New sugarcane is being manured. Cotton in pods. Mangoes are ripe, but the crop is poor. Jack fruits are also ripe, and the crop is fair.
39	Balasore, 28th " "	·11	Rainfall in the north of the district slight, in the south more plentiful. Sowings for rice crop in progress throughout the district. Prospects of crops good. No change in general health.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 28th May 1875.	·66	Seasonable weather. Frequent thunderstorms have cooled the atmosphere very pleasantly. Ploughing general over the district preparatory to sowing the *bhadoi* or early crops. No crops on the ground.
41	Lohardugga, 29th May 1875.	·44	Weather variable; occasional storms of wind and rain. Ploughing going on. *Dhan* and *goondli* are being sown in some places. General health fair, but cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
42	Singbhoom, 28th May 1875.	·76	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops favorable. District healthy.
43	Manbhoom, 29th May 1875	54	Weather showery and cool, with occasional storms. The *chali* or *boro dhan* (a small crop chiefly used by the poorer class,) is ripening. Sugarcane cultivation has benefited by the late rain. The sowings for the great crop have been generally made.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st June 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·61	1·77	14·87	22nd May	
		Cutwa	1·93	0·71	13·00	ditto	
		Culna	2·45	0·40	10·47	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·61	1·00	7·82	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·08	1·62	6·65	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·88	1·02	7·34	ditto	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	1·35	2·66	7·39	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	0·24	1·03	6·57	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·50	0·33	8·02	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·54	1·26	10·16	ditto	
		Tumlook	3·93	Nil	10·30	ditto ..	Not rec. 11th to 17th April.
		Gurbeta	1·57	1·07	10·25	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·79	Nil	5·56	ditto ..	Not rec. 18th to 24th April.
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2·15	ditto	7·72	ditto	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	0·68	0·47	9·82	ditto	
		Serampore	0·52	0·87	9·99	ditto	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	0·82	1·54	8·89	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ..	Saugor Island	1·80	0·30	6·21	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·72	0·58	8·24	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	1·40	0·57	9·40	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail .. .	1·33	0·46	8·80	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·74	2·22	11·28	ditto	
		Baraset .. .	0·93	2·41	13·67	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·95	0·29	6·41	ditto	
		Barripore	1·16	0·24	5·20	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·52	0·21	15·52	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·40	1·00	10·33	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·95	1·23	9·58	ditto	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	3·27	0·46	11·85	ditto	
		Bongong	0·72	2·23	13·24	ditto	
		Meherpore	3·33	1·07	13·49	ditto	
		Choondangah	0·35	2·55	10·61	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·21	0·33	13·38	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·82	1·00	11·83	ditto	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·41	0·32	10·17	ditto	
		Narail	0·47	0·83	9·30	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·60	0·80	9·00	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·30	0·35	6·22	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·32	1·64	11·21	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·18	0·54	12·56	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·70	1·00	8·70	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·99	0·97	8·84	ditto	
		Lalbagh	1·87	0·79	7·98	ditto	
		Jungypore	2·40	0·90	6·60	ditto	
		Azimgunge .. .	1·95	0·80	7·12	ditto	
		Lalgolla	2·55	1·14	9·28	ditto	
		Kandee	0·94	0·90	6·36	ditto .	From 14th March 1875.
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	2·44	3·22	10·97	ditto	
	Maldah ...	Maldah . ..	Nil	1·14	3·59	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·99	2·16	5·14	ditto	
	Rajshahye .	Bauleah	Not rec.	1·00	6·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th May 1875.
		Nattore	1·37	2·78	14·13	ditto	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ..	2·32	Not rec.	8·26	15th May	
		Bhowanigunge .. .	2·27	ditto	7·11	ditto	
	Bogra ...	Bogra	1·56	4·24	11·96	22nd May	
	Pubna . ..	Pubna	1·78	0·85	9·89	ditto	
		Serajgunj ..	2·10	4·44	12·15	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·29	30th Apl.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	2·12	1·69	13·08	22nd May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3·05	0·86	17·93	ditto	
		Boda .. .	6·60	2·75	14·23	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	3·45	2·59	28·03	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	3·36	Not rec.	28·33	15th May	
		Titalya	0·94	0·91	9·21	22nd May	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	4·11	Not rec.	14·44	15th May	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	2·19	0·59	10·36	22nd May	
		Dacca ... Hospital	2·09	0·65	9·47	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar
		Moonsheegunge	1·05	2·80	10·35	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	4·50	1·14	13·37	ditto	Ditto ditto
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	2·87	1·09	10·99	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·58	0·86	12·12	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·59	1·35	12·93	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·80	Not rec.	9·72	15th May	
		Perozepore	Not rec.	ditto	6·95	8th May	
		Patoeakhally	1·17	ditto	7·64	15th May	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	2·[illegible]0	ditto	9·02	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2·77	5·99	[illegible]0·99	22nd May	
		Jamalpore	4·69	2·94	17·54	ditto	
		Atia	1·11	2·60	9·82	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·28	3·02	22·03	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	1·90	0·10	14·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	1·98	0·09	16·38	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	2·03	0·84	11·57	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	3·17	0·82	14·01	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·30	0·47	14·73	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1·14	1·21	19·[illegible]6	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	0·97	Not rec.	11·76	15th May	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	4·12	2·40	24·91	22nd May	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	1·15	3·69	ditto	
		Behar	0·05	0·83	3·80	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Nil	1·00	3·20	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	0·85	3·07	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0·16	2·27	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·60	2·02	ditto	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Arungabad	Nil	0·33	2·45	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·59	1·93	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·16	3·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·73	ditto	
		Bhuboouh	Nil	0·97	2·04	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	3·73	15th May	
		Seetamurhee	1·40	ditto	3·53	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	4·24	ditto	
		Durbhunga	1·13	0·68	2·60	22nd May	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·41	0·48	7·38	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·30	2·84	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·74	2·60	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	1·99	4·16	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	0·10	2·77	5·55	ditto	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	1·11	2·83	10·89	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	1·30	5·61	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Not rec.	4·12	15th May	
		Jamooee	Nil	0·32	1·42	22nd May	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	1·39	4·01	ditto	
		Soopool	2·08	0·50	4·13	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	1·10	0·80	5·93	ditto	
		Banka	0·10	0·78	3·15	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·08	0·94	4·92	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	1·08	1·23	5·29	ditto	
		Kissengunge	4·74	0·86	9·82	ditto	
		Arrareah	4·78	1·21	9·83	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0·55	0·71	6·60	ditto	
		Rajmehal	0·90	1·10	2·50	ditto	Not rec. 10th April to 8th May.
		Deoghur	Not rec.	0·97	2·68	ditto	Not rec. 28th Mar to 10th April and 18th to 24th April, and 9th to 15th May.
		Jamtara	[illegible]	4·00	7·84	ditto	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April, and 25th April to 1st May
		Godda	0·55	1·02	2·56	ditto	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	0·50	0·80	5·20	22nd May	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	0·61	0·65	6·27	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·60	Not rec.	6 60	15th May	
		Kendraparah	1·00	ditto	5·60	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0·10	ditto	2·90	ditto	
		False Point	0·60	0·20	6·45	22nd May	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Not rec.	4·15	15th May	
		Khoordah	Nil	ditto	2·38	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	1·27	1·83	9·18	22nd May	
		Bhuddruck	0·25	0·35	2 60	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·50	Nil	5·91	ditto	
		Soroh	0·55	1·00	7·31	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·31	Nil	4·01	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·18	15th May	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·05	0·44	4·21	22nd May	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ..	0 18	0·91	4·66	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·04	0·73	3·33	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·02	1·43	6·38	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0 49	2·11	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	1·58	1·10	8·55	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	1·07	1·11	6·66	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·[illegible]3	1·02	4·96	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	6·85	2·94	51 93	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·29	Not rec.	31·47	15th May	
		Golaghât	1·55	ditto	16·98	ditto	
		Jorehaut .. .	1·89	ditto	22·98	ditto	
		Nazeerah .. .	1·30	ditto	29·45	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·05	ditto	27·22	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	1·22	ditto	26·49	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·69	ditto	25·51	ditto	
		Suntock	0·61	ditto	26·92	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·73	ditto	34·61	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	1·46	1st May	
		Akyab	7 50	0·90	18 36	22nd May	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th May 1875.

Stations	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta	May 23rd	10	29·837	29 855	88·7	82·4	75	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29 691	29 709	89·8	79·2	61	S S E	...	..	N, K	
	24th	10	29 769	29·787	91 4	83·0	68	S S W	...	...	K	Scuds.
		16	29·622	29·640	93·5	80 2	54	S S E	.	.	N, C	
	25th	10	29·727	29 745	87·5	81·0	74	S S W	...	0 13	C	
		16	29 560	29·578	92·8	81·8	60	S S W	...	...	C	
	26th	10	29·698	29·716	87·1	82·1	79	S W	...	0·37	CS	
		16	29 567	29 585	94·0	80·5	53	S by W	...	...	K	b
	27th	10	29 681	29·699	85·7	79 2	73	S S W	...	1·92	CK	
		16	29·613	29·631	90·6	83 5	73	S by W	...		N	
	28th	10	29 733	29·751	89 0	82·5	74	S by W	...	0 03	K	
		16	29·605	29 623	93·5	82·5	69	S	..	...	K	
	29th	10	29·733	29 751	89 5	82·7	73	S S E	...	..	K	
		16	29 571	29·589	94·0	83·0	61	S	.	..	C	
Saugor Island.	23rd	10	29·845	29·851	89	82	73	S W	8 1	...	...	b, r, scuds.
		16	29 720	29·726	90	82	69	S S W	12·7	...	KS	b, v
	24th	10	29 793	29·799	89	83	76	S S W	12·1	..	N	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·646	29·652	89	83	76	S	11 5		N	b, r, scuds.
	25th	10	29 732	29 738	88	81	79	S	9 1	1·70	C	b, m
		16	29 581	29 587	89	84	80	S	15·7	..	N	b, scuds.
	26th	10	29·697	29·703	88	83	80	S S W	11 8	...	KS	b m, scuds.
		16	29 586	29·592	89	83	76	S	14 1		KS	b, m
	27th	10	29·690	29·696	88	82	76	S S E	9·9	0·90	CK	b, m
		16	29·639	29 645	89	83	76	S	12 2	...	N	b, v scuds.
	28th	10	29 749	29·755	88	82	76	S	8·8	..	N	b, scuds.
		16	29·626	29 632	89	81	69	S S E	11 9	...	KS	b, v
	29th	10	29·745	29 751	88	81	72	S S W	12 1	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29 608	29·614	89	82	71	S	11·8	..	KS	b, v
Chittagong.	23rd	10	29 764	29·856	87	81	76	W S W	1 0	..	K, KS	v
		16	29 647	29·738	89	81	69	W S W	8 0	.	K	b, m
	24th	10	29 727	29·820	82	76	74	S E	3 8	..	KS	u
		16	29·605	29 697	86	80	75	S	4 9	.	KS	u
	25th	10	29·683	29·775	85	78	71	E S E	4·8	3·40	CK	b, v
		16	29 558	29 650	86	80	75	S W	11 9		CK, KS	v
	26th	10	29·660	29·752	86	80	75	S E	4 8	0 30	K, K	v
		16	29 563	29·654	88	79	65	S W	11·7	..	C	b, v
	27th	10	29 670	29 763	80	76	82	W	6·8	..	N	d, t, u
		16	29·593	29 685	83	78	78	E	5 1	0·10	KS	v
	28th	10	29 697	29·788	88	82	76	S	3·5	.	K	b, m
		16	29 663	29·694	80	79	62	S W.	10 2	...	CK, C	b
	29th	10	29·692	29 784	87	80	7?	E N E	3 2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·531	29·623	89	81	69	W S W	6 9	..	C	b, v
Madras.	21st	10	29 866	29·896	90	77	53	S	11	..	......	c
		16	29·751	29 781	89	79	62	S E	15	.	......	c
	22nd	10	29·879	29·900	94	76	40	S	12	.	......	b, c
		16	29·743	29·773	88	77	58	S E	15	.	......	b, c
	23rd	10	29 867	29·897	94	77	43	S by W	15	..	......	b, c
		16	29 722	29·752	89	78	59	S E	17	..	......	c
	24th	10	29 878	29·858	93	76	43	S S W	12	..	......	b, c
		16	29 682	29 712	90	80	63	S E	16	...	......	b
	25th	10	29 801	29·831	95	76	38	S W by S	10	...	......	b
		16	29·651	29·681	90	78	56	S E	14	...	......	b, e
	26th	10	29 758	29·788	95	79	47	S W	12	...	......	b
		16	29 636	29·666	91	82	66	S E	15	...	......	b, e
	27th	10	29·743	29·773	94	74	35	W S W	13	.	......	b
		16	29·692	29·722	83	75	67	S S W	3	0·03	......	cloudy.
	28th	10	29 766	29·796	95	79	47	W	9	0 01	......	c
		16	29·623	29·653	91	79	56	S E by E	10	...	......	c
Cuttack.	22nd	10	29·779	29·860	90	78	56	S	2·9	..	C, CK	b
		16	29 687	29 769	88	77	58	N E	6·0	.	KS, U	u
	23rd	10	29·717	29·828	90	80	63	S	1 6	...	CK, C	
		16	29 615	29·706	94	79	49	S	6 5	...	K, N, C	
	24th	10	29 725	29·816	91	79	56	S S W	4·0	...	C, CK	b
		16	29·533	29·614	96	81	50	S	7 1	...	CK	b
	25th	10	29 681	29 763	98	75	67	W S W	4·8	0·50	K, N	g, q
		16	29 5?9	29 590	90	77	53	S W	7 0	...	CK, C	
	26th	10	29·631	29·712	90	79	59	S W	1·7	...	CK, C	b
		16	29·484	29·565	98	78	38	W N W	4·1	...	C	b
	27th	10	29·628	29·709	92	77	48	S S W	5 3	..	C, CK	b
		16	29·524	29·605	91	78	53	S	4·6		K, CK, N	
	28th	10	29·?55	29·736	91	79	56	S	1·9	...	CK	b
		16	29·528	29·605	97	78	40	S	6·1	..	K	b
	29th	10	29·636	29 717	92	80	57	S W	3·7	...	C, CK	b
		16	29·494	29·575	65	79	47	S S W	5·1	...	K, N	
Akyab.	23rd	10	29·838	29·859	87	81	76	E N E	2·8	..	...	b
		16	29·737	29·758	86	80	75	W S W	5·0	...	...	b
	24th	10	29·788	29 809	87	82	79	N E	3·1	...	...	b
		16	29·687	29·708	86	81	79	W	6·0	...	......	g
	25th	10	29 774	29·795	85	80	79	S E	2·6	..	...	b, l
		10	29·665	29·686	83	79	83	E S W	5 3	...	...	b
	26th	10	29·758	29 779	87	81	76	S S E	2 6	...	..	b
		16	29·667	29·688	80	81	79	S W	5·6	..	...	b
	27th	10	29·756	29·777	88	82	76	E	2 8	..	.....	b
		16	29·664	29·685	86	81	79	N W	6·0	...	...	b
	28th	10	29·778	29·799	89	83	76	E	2 7	..	...	b
		16	29·661	29·682	90	82	69	W	4 1	...	...	b
	29th	10	29·747	29·768	89	82	73	E S E	2 2	...	...	b
		16	29·629	29·650	89	81	69	W	7·8	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 29th May 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of April 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·705
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 4th	29·912
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 P.M. on the 25th	29·488
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·424
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·776
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·633
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0 143

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	85·4
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 17th	102·5
Min. temperature, occurred at 6 A.M. on the 23rd	73·3
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	29·2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	95·6
Ditto ditto min. ditto	78·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·5

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	78·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	73·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·7
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·819
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8·74
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·91
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·69
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	140·0

	Inches.
Rained 10 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2·53
Total amount of rain during the month	4·18
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	3·06
Prevailing direction of the wind	S

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th May 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1875, on 158¼ miles open

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	33,911½	22,398 1 1	2,053 3 1	1,56,094 39	83,927 7 0	3,110 0 4	5,163 3 5
Or per mile of railway	214	141 8 7	12 19 6	986 15	214 6 3	19 13 1	32 12 7
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	653,856½	4,67,329 6 10	42,838 10 8	25,16,184 23	5,68,755 11 9	52,136 8 4	94,974 19 0
Total for 20 weeks	687,768	4,89,727 7 11	44,891 13 9	26,72,579 22	6,02,683 2 9	55,246 8 8	100,138 2 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	30,510¼	17,810 3 5	1,632 12 1	1,21,145 18	20,943 2 7	1,919 15 10	3,552 7 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	193	112 8 9	10 6 4	765 21	132 5 5	12 2 8	22 9 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	639,909	4,12,441 8 9	40,557 2 7	49,48,292 0	10,17,304 11 0	93,252 18 7	183,810 1 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1875, on 28 miles open

		Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs A. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8 845	1,235 0 0	123 10 0	10,097 0	379 0 0	37 18 0	161 8 0
Or per mile of railway	316	44 0 0	4 8 0	382 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	5 15 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	176,753	24,396 0 0	2,439 12 0	3,66,765 0	12,421 0 0	1,242 2 0	3,681 14 0
Total for 21 weeks	185,598	25,631 0 0	2,563 2 0	3,77,462 0	12,800 0 0	1,280 0 0	3,843 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,546	1,089 10 9	108 19 4	11,230 20	406 12 9	40 13 7	149 12 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	269	38 14 8	3 17 10	401 4	14 8 5	1 9 1	5 6 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	175,212	24,829 14 6	2,482 19 10	3,88,199 10	13,581 8 9	1,358 3 0	3,841 2 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	123,514½	1,12,096 7 10	13,080 10 3	*10,20,621 10	*4,11,269 15 6	37,974 14 11	51,055 5 2
Or per mile of railway	...	111 8 1	10 4 5		323 11 4	29 18 6	39 17 11
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	2,412,556½	36,40,535 0 5	333,715 14 2	1,80,33,310 0	74,04,742 12 3	678,768 1 9	1,012,483 15 11
Total for 20 weeks	2,536,071	37,83,231 8 3	346,796 4 5	1,90,53,931 10	78,19,012 11 9	7,16,742 16 8	1,063,539 1 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	123,452	1,53,896 9 8	14,107 3 9	15,51,167 10	6,96,102 0 0	63,809 7 0	77,916 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	....	120 4 1	11 0 6	..	543 15 0	49 17 2	60 17 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,306,629	33,42,560 0 0	306,401 6 7	3,13,31,318 10	1,35,18,131 7 6	1,239,162 1 1	1,545,563 7 8

* Added Mds. 73,538-10 and Rs. 17,841-0-6 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A P	£ s. d.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	6,093	10,836 3 6	993 6 5	*96,942 20	*57,297 6 0	3,418 18 6	4,412 4 11
Or per mile of railway		48 6 10	4 8 10		166 11 1	15 5 7	19 14 5
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	104,162½	3,77,551 9 0	34,608 17 10	17,35,710 30	4,97,139 4 0	45,571 2 0	80,179 19 10
Total for 20 weeks	110,255½	3,88,387 12 6	35,602 4 3	18,32,653 10	5,34,436 10 0	48,990 0 6	84,592 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,652	12,327 11 3	1,130 0 10	1,48,884 20	44,582 0 3	4,086 13 8	5,216 14 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.. ...	55 1 6	5 1 0	..	199 4 0	18 5 4	23 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	103,436	3,43,644 0 6	31,500 14 1	26,96,974 10	7,73,786 8 3	70,930 8 6	102,431 2 7

* Added Mds. 11,438-30 and Rs. 15,945 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1875, on 27½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,779	1,259 0 0	125 18 0	4,681 0	400 0 0	40 12 0	166 10 0
Or per mile of railway	65	46 0 0	4 12 0	172 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	6 2 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	32,010	23,238 0 0	2,323 16 0	1,26,215 0	10,259 0 0	1,025 18 0	3,340 14 0
Total for 21 weeks ..	33,789	24,497 0 0	2,449 14 0	1,30,896 0	10,665 0 0	1,066 10 0	3,516 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,[illegible]1	1,232 14 2	123 5 9	8,484 0	570 12 0	51 1 6	174 7 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	55	45 3 10	4 10 5	311 14	18 11 10	1 17 6	6 7 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,042	24,083 11 7	2,408 7 5	1,77,027 0	12,403 7 3	1,240 6 11	3,648 14 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

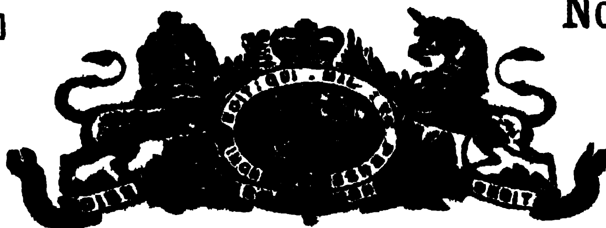
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 29th May 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week . .	8,016	1,115 0 0	111 10 0	15,655 0	533 0 0	53 6 0	164 16 0
Or per mile of railway . .	286	40 0 0	4 0 0	559 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 18 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	185,598	25,631 0 0	2,563 2 0	3,77,462 0	12,800 0 0	1,280 0 0	3,843 2 0
Total for 22 weeks	193,614	26,746 0 0	2,674 12 0	3,93,117 0	13,333 0 0	1,333 6 0	4,007 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	7,659	1,073 10 6	107 7 4	12,363 0	447 10 0	44 15 3	152 2 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . .	274	38 5 6	3 16 8	441 21	15 15 9	1 12 0	5 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year . .	182,871	25,903 9 0	2,590 7 2	4,00,562 10	14,029 2 9	1,402 18 3	3,993 5 5

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CONTENTS.

CYCLONE OF 15th AND 16th OCTOBER 1874.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE

Calcutta, the 31st May 1875.

READ—

Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan Cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874, by W G. Willson, Esq., Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

THERE is no evidence, it seems, of the existence of the cyclone before the night of the 13th October, and Mr. Willson surmises that it had its origin in 16° to 17° north, between the parallels 89° 30′ and 90° 30′ east. It appears that from noon of the 12th October, strong squally north-easterly winds set in about 17° north, extending by noon of the next day 140 miles north, while wet squally gales from west-south-west were blowing at the same time a degree or two to the south. Were these observations absolutely verified, they would afford some confirmation to the theory that these storms in the Bay of Bengal are generated, like the hurricanes in the Indian Ocean, in the belt lying between

two parallel atmospheric currents flowing in opposite directions, implying the existence of comparatively high atmospheric pressures to the south and north of the belt. It is shewn that these disturbances existed in the present case; the pressure to the southward in the neighbourhood of Port Blair, and to the northward over Bengal, being above the mean immediately before the storm, and to the southward very abnormally so.

Very little information, unfortunately, was to be obtained by Mr. Willson concerning the progress of the cyclone up the Bay, four or five ships only having been in its neighbourhood until it arrived near the Sandheads; and of these few, three were Arab craft, whose logs are principally taken up with the story of their prayers, the phantom ships they saw, and the "devils on their main-masts." Information, more or less valuable, however, was obtained from the logs of the *Ireshope*, the *Patrie*, the *Udston*, the S.S. *Scotia* and *Sirius*.

The data submitted by the Marine authorities from the pilot vessels, the floating-light ships on the various stations, the *Mistley Hall* in the Roads, the American schooner *Susan E. Vorhes* in Diamond Harbour, and the land observations recorded at False Point, Saugor Island, and by Mr. Taylor at Contai, furnished Mr. Willson with abundant material for tracing the course of the cyclone when it reached the coast, to the examination and discussion of which he devotes the third section of the report; and the Master-Attendant will be good enough to direct the careful attention of his establishment to this important record.

The centre of the storm passed the mouth of the Hooghly just before low tide, and it was happily only over a portion of the Contai sub-division that the effects of the cyclone were aggravated by the inundation of the storm-wave from the sea. The *Evening Star* was wrecked in Saugor Roads under distressing circumstances, only 13 lascars being saved out of 44 persons on board, including the pilot Mr. Chitty, the master, and five European passengers. The *Grand Duchess* was wrecked in the Eastern Channel, and all on board were lost, including Mr. Branch Pilot Bond, who was in charge, and Mr. Fox, of the same service. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets very deeply to have to record these casualties, and would express his sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the brave men who thus lost their lives.

Upon the occurrence of the storm, a circular was addressed to the District Officers of the Presidency, Orissa, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, desiring them to report any particulars of the cyclone, or meteorological observations connected therewith, that might have been recorded in their neighbourhood, or have reached their offices; and they were particularly desired to note, if possible, the force and direction of the wind, the course of the storm's progress, and the barometric readings before, during, and after its passage, with any other phenomena attending it that might have been observed. The valuable records that were at once submitted from almost every district which the cyclone traversed, were made over to Mr. Willson, and that officer's report shews what important uses the information thus communicated has served.

Two of the Government meteorological observatories were in the path of the centre of the storm. From one of these observatories (Berhampore) a valuable account was received; but Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon, was unfortunately absent from the other (Burdwan) on duty when the storm occurred, and was consequently unable to contribute more than a series of aneroid readings from that station. The only parts of Orissa which suffered from the cyclone were the two northernmost stations of the Balasore district, Baliapal and Jellasore, where its ravages were very disastrous. The storm raged from noon to midnight of the 15th. From Baliapal to Bhograi the country presented a scene of desolation, almost every house being destroyed, and hardly a tree standing erect. Half the cattle are estimated to have been destroyed by the storm, and 200 lives lost. Its chief violence, however, was

spent upon Midnapore, where the intensity of the storm is reported to have far exceeded that of the cyclone of 1864. The loss of life in the town itself was very lamentable, which amounted in the whole district to 3,049. The labours of years in the way of arboriculture were destroyed in a single night, and 17,500 cattle are reported to have perished. The Hooghly district escaped with the exception of a small part only, but five deaths are unfortunately recorded.

Twenty-nine deaths are reported from Burdwan, twenty-seven in the Moorshedabad district, nine in Hooghly, seven in Nuddea, and four in Rajshahye. In Midnapore, the hurricane was attended by the extraordinary rainfall of 10·27 inches. At Moorshedabad the almost incredible fall of 16·3 inches was measured on the 16th; at Burdwan, 7·43 inches during the storm; at Berhampore, 5·93; and as far north as Rungpore, 6·97.

The Burdwan district suffered severely, and upwards of 21,000 houses were destroyed. Near the Kanoo station the down passenger-train was brought to a dead stand by the violence of the wind, and finally blown over upon the up-line. In the Moorshedabad district the storm was at its highest between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. of the 16th. The cyclone seems to have traversed the whole length of the district and, crossing the Ganges, passed into Rajshahye, where it finally spent itself.

A very melancholy loss of life thus attended the cyclone: 3,392 persons are reported to have been killed thereby on land, while all the district officers express their fear that this number falls far short of the actual deaths.

In the concluding section of his report (V), Mr. Willson notices the two theories that prevail concerning the origin of these storms, their prognostics, their form, and probable mode of formation. The form of the cyclone, Mr. Willson says, is a question which is engaging considerable attention amongst meteorologists, and that part of the section which deals with this subject, with some remarks on weather indications and the behaviour of the barometer at the Sandheads and the north of the Bay immediately before their occurrence will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be of special value to mariners. Mr. Willson's views concerning the formation of these terrible storms are supported by great authorities, and will doubtless be read with much interest in the scientific world.

"Given," says Mr. Willson, "the existence beforehand of two nearly opposite colliding wind-currents, and hence by necessity an ascending current in the belt between them, the production of a cyclone can be accounted for on dynamical principles." The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Blanford, who is one of the highest authorities on Indian meteorology, does not think this theory of the formation of these storms applicable to the cyclones of the Bay, but believes a local atmospheric depression to be their primary cause, and that it is only when the winds have commenced to circulate round this area that the north-easterly current sets to the northward; and Mr. Blanford attributes the depression to a high local temperature possibly produced by hot marine currents from the south. His Honor simply notices the two theories as affecting a question of great public interest. Either of them, according to Mr. Willson, would account for the origin of these storms; but it is said to be an important fact in connection with the evidence in favour of the theory of opposite currents that before a cyclone, and during its approach, north-easterly winds prevail to the north of the storm over many degrees of longitude, and that there seems to be no marked tendency of the winds to a circular path until the cyclone is close at hand.

Mr. Willson directs attention to the uncertainty, at this season of the year, of the weather indications at Calcutta and Saugor Island as to the approach of these storms; and the observations by which he illustrates this uncertainty in the last section of the Report will, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt, be carefully noted by the Marine authorities.

There appears to be an important distinction between the storms which visit the Bay at the end of the south-west monsoon and those which sometimes attend its commencement. The former are usually generated, it seems, in the eastern part of the Bay, a little north of the Andamans, while the latter appear to take their rise in the northern part of the Bay, the barometer falling steadily and considerably for days before their occurrence. On the other hand, the barometer gives little indication of the approach of a cyclone in October until it is close at hand. Thus the cyclone of October last was remarkable for the lateness of the warning given by the barometer, although its vortex was of comparatively large diameter, and the barometric depression in the centre of its path as great probably as any on record. Mr. Willson's remarks on the management of the pilot brigs in the storm shew that their commanders seem to have been unable to judge accurately the distance of the storm, being misled by the slowness of the barometer to indicate that they were actually within the radius of the hurricane, when they attempted, too late, to get out of its path.

This report will be circulated to all those officers for their careful study and for record.

The alarm and injury caused by the storm in the Midnapore district were so great, that an appeal was made by the District Famine Relief Committee to the Central Committee in Calcutta for a grant of two lakhs of rupees for relief of the sufferers. A sum of one lakh of rupees was at once sent to them, and a promise of another lakh held out, if further help were required; a telegram having been sent to London, and permission obtained from the Lord Mayor to divert this munificent contribution to the relief of the people, who were already in extremity from the dearth of the previous twelve months. It was found, however, that the further sum was not required.

The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Willson for this very interesting report, which is the second memoir of the kind for which the Bengal Government is indebted to him, the cyclone of June 1872 having occurred while Mr. Willson was officiating as Meteorological Reporter to this Government. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Commissioner of Burdwan, to Mr. Harrison, the Collector of Midnapore, and the other district officers who responded so promptly, and with so much care, to the call made upon them for such data as they were able to furnish for the preparation of this report, for the early submission of which, considering the complexity of the task, and the great obscurity in which all meteorological researches are still involved, the Lieutenant-Governor desires especially to thank Mr. Willson.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT FUREEDPORE.

No. 269, dated Dacca, the 28th May 1875.

Memo. by—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SUBMITTED in original to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department. The exhibition, notwithstanding the scarcity and distress of the year before, appears to have been at least as successful as usual, and to continue to merit the support of Government, which I hope may be again given.

Dated Fureedpore, the 20th May 1875.

From—BABOOS BHUBAN MOHUN RAHA and JADUB CHANDRA GOSWAMI, B.A., Joint-Secretaries to the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition Committee,

To—The Magistrate of Fureedpore.

WE have the honor, by direction of the Agricultural Exhibition and Mêla Committee, Fureedpore, to submit the following report on the agricultural exhibition and mêla held at Fureedpore in the first week of January 1875. We beg to apologize for the delay that has occurred in the submission of the report, which is owing to the accounts not being adjusted earlier.

2. The drought and scarcity of last year materially affected the people. It was, therefore, at first doubtful whether the exhibition and mêla could be held at all, but subsequently it was found that both landlords and their tenants were willing to have it, and the contributions made were in every way encouraging. The exhibition was held in consequence, and, considering the state of the district at the time, it was a success. One thing we are led to conclude is the firm footing which this institution has gained in the district.

3. The 12th annual exhibition and mêla commenced on the 1st January 1875, and continued for 9 days. Owing to the comparatively earlier date on which the mêla was opened this year, shop-keepers from distant parts of the country could not come in such large numbers as in the year before, and the distress, too, told upon the customers; there was therefore less buying and selling than in the last two or three years, but the competition of the exhibitors was as keen as ever, and many of the articles exhibited were of as good a quality as in former years. Perhaps the sickness which prevailed in the beginning of the cold weather likewise made the people unable to attend.

4. There was a visible decrease in the varieties of aous paddy, but on the whole the display of paddy was creditable. Exhibitors came from the extreme south of the district, including the sub-division of Madaripore, but not in such numbers as were desirable. The Committee had proposed last year to grant special prizes to these men, and made provision for it this year. Thanas Gopalgunge, Kotalipara and Madaripore are the best rice-producing parts of the district, and a keen competition with the cultivators of those parts would be every way beneficial to those of the north. The Committee believe that in course of a few years the men from the far south will appreciate the good effects of the mêla and resort to it in great numbers. The mêla was allowed this year to continue two days longer than usual, owing to some of the shop-keepers coming late. This continuance benefited both sellers and purchasers.

5. The sanitary arrangements were very successful.

6. The police was vigilant and prompt in the discharge of its duties. There were one or two cases of petty larceny, and the offenders were immediately brought to justice.

7. The amusements were of the same character as in previous years. A well-known jatra from Calcutta was engaged, and performed for four nights. The Fureedpore Amateur Dramatic Company also successfully entertained their audience, consisting both of the English and Native communities.

8. The following is a brief narrative of the proceedings of the exhibition and mêla :—

9. *1st January.*—The exhibition was opened at noon this day. The President of the Committee, Mr. W. S. Wells, delivered a short and thoughtful speech on the occasion. He alluded to the prevailing scarcity and distress, pointed out the advantages of improvement in agricultural pursuits, and the way to improve. The durbar hall, a spacious mat bungalow erected for the purpose, was crowded to overflowing, and the ladies and the gentlemen present evinced a warm interest for the institution. To the mass the Magistrate is the Government, and the interest manifested by him for the encouragement of agriculture, and consequently of themselves, has had the effect of making them thankful and loyal.

10. The show of this day consisted of flowers and English vegetables. The flowers were of the most ordinary kinds to be found in the gardens, but some of the *dálies* of vegetables were really magnificent. Excellent specimens of cabbages, cauliflowers and peas were exhibited. Some of the best English vegetables were exhibited by native baboos, and it was gratifying to see that great interest was taken by them in the matter.

11. In the afternoon of this day there were sports, such as pole-climbing, ghurrah race, &c. The gathering this day was comparatively smaller, and as the native jatra, which was to have taken place this day, had not arrived, there was nothing for amusement during the night.

12. *2nd January.*—This was the day for the show of native vegetables and fruits. The *dâlies* were superior to those of the previous year.

13. The show of potatoes was good. The cultivation of potatoes is almost unknown in this district. This culinary vegetable was a few years ago very rare even in the sudder station. Of late the town traders have commenced to import them, and the rapid and profitable market which they obtain shows how valuable the cultivation of potatoes would be to the people. Potatoes flourish in a loose and sandy or semi-sandy soil, a soil which is deposited in silted-up river basins. Fureedpore abounds in these, and with a little skill and labour, it is presumed this district will produce potatoes enough for its own consumption, if not for exportation also. The Committee were glad to see that a few of the native gentry in the town had commenced to cultivate them.

14. The competition for prizes in mankochoo and plantain was well contested, and some very excellent specimens of both articles were shown. The round brinjals were of a very superior description, and the lawoo, for which the first prize was awarded, was of a very large size, being about six feet in length, the like of which has not been seen before in this district. The Committee has learnt with satisfaction that these two most useful vegetables were reared by two native gentlemen in the town. The show of turmeric, too, was an improvement upon that of last year.

15. In the evening there were sports, such as high jump, broad jump, foot race, &c. During the night the Calcutta jatra gave their first performance, and the audience appeared to have been very well amused.

16. *3rd January, Sunday.*—This day was set aside to classifying the different sorts of paddy which were being brought in for exhibition. There was no amusement or show, but the whole day was taken up in the work stated above.

17. *4th January, Monday.*—This was the day for the show of paddy, both aous and amun, and although there was a falling off in the number of exhibitors of each sort of dhan, the show, as far as the best specimens are concerned, was as splendid as the shows of previous years. There were altogether 54 and 34 sorts of amun and aous respectively, against 68 and 38 of last year. This difference the Committee attribute to the scarcity and distress which prevailed during the year. The best sorts of amun dhan were modhu malini and sagor khora, and the best aous was binnaful.

18. The Committee thinks that these descriptions of rice are equal to the best table rice imported from the northern districts. The care and trouble, however, of rearing these sorts of rice are so great and the district is so low, that the Committee do not expect that their cultivation will ever be carried on on an extensive scale.

19. The amusements for the evening were wrestling and single sticks.

20. In the night there was the Calcutta jatra, which the people appeared to like very much.

21. *5th January.*—This was the day for the show of rubbee crops, such as barley, wheat, grains, different sorts of kalai, teel, mustard, linseed, tobacco, sugarcane, &c. Mug, maskalai, and teel were exhibited by a large number of competitors, and the show, both as regards quality and quantity, was an improvement upon that of last year. The show of mustard was poor, and so was that of barley. The tobacco leaves carrying the first prize were of a tolerably large size. The cultivation of this article, however, is not thought of much by the people of this district.

22. In the evening there was a race of about 25 country ponies. The start was about a mile, lying over unbroken, hard, half-cultivated land.

23. During the night the amateur dramatists performed the farces "Ekaikibala Sobhyata" and "Oobhay Sankut" in good style.

24. *6th January, Wednesday.*—On this day ghee, butter, sugar, arrowroot, collection of millets, cotton, safflower, &c., were exhibited. The show of ghee, though not encouraging as regards the number of competitors, was as good as usual as regards quality. The show of butter was a great improvement upon that of last year. The district is celebrated for the manufacture of goor and sugar, but the show of cane sugar was very poor; that of date goor and date sugar was good. The best patali goor, or goor in cakes, were of almost milk-white color, which is not to be seen in any other district. Arrowroot has not yet been taken up as an article of cultivation in the villages, but the specimens exhibited by the station gardeners were of a superior kind.

25. The two classes of jute, mastha and kostha, shown were not good. This is accounted for by the fact that the article is grown in the south of the district, whence, as stated elsewhere in this report, very few people had come to see the mêla.

26. The games for the evening were sack race and cricket match, the latter being competed for by the English and Vernacular schools. In the night there was the usual jatra.

27. *7th January, Thursday*—This was the day for the exhibition of live stock and articles of husbandry. The show was poorer than that of previous years as regards cows and bullocks, but as regards that of poultry, was better. The implements of husbandry were of the ordinary description. In the evening the amateurs performed a piece named "Ekaikibala Bangali Saheb." The performance was very creditable.

28. In the afternoon of Friday the ploughing match came on. The competition was keen, and seven prizes were awarded among competitors.

29. On Saturday, the 10th, prizes to the amount of Rs. 677-15-9 were distributed amongst the successful competitors, with which the proceedings of the exhibition ended; but the mêla was continued till Sunday, when, after sunset, the usual fireworks took place. On Saturday night there was another performance of "Ekaikibala Bangali Saheb" by the amateurs.

30. Before concluding their report, the Committee beg to bring to your notice that the beneficial effects of the exhibition and mêla are year by year becoming more manifest. Though there has not been any visible improvement in the character of some of the principal articles of produce, the attention of both cultivators and proprietors have been greatly excited, and they seem to have taken to the cultivation of several articles of produce which they had hitherto been averse to. The annual intercourse of the proprietors and their tenants on the mêla ground serves also to promote amicable feelings between them, and the interest felt by Government, as has already been noticed, is duly appreciated. The moral effects of the mêla are of as great importance as its material effects. The promotion of a friendly feeling between the ryots and their landlords has now become a matter of paramount importance. Their contact with people better clad, better fed, and, withal, better educated, however short the duration may be, have, the Committee hope, gradually been teaching them to improve their own condition. With increased and improved roads and canals, the people would find better opportunities and means of selling their produce with advantage. The mêla shows them the great demand for their produce, both raw and manufactured; here they find a ready market, and they will here learn to value their produce properly; they will learn also to respect themselves. The ultimate consequence will be the spread of intelligence and the increase of trade within the district.

31. In conclusion, we beg leave to request that you will be good enough to recommend to the Government to sanction for the next year its usual donation of Rs. 250 for the exhibition and mêla.

No. 162, dated the 20th May 1875.

Memo. by—F. Wyer, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore.

Forwarded in original to the Commissioner of Dacca. The Joint-Secretaries deserve praise for the trouble they have taken. I think the Government grant might be renewed.

Account of receipts and disbursements of the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mêla of 1875.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand of last year brought forward	438	3	1½
Amount of Government grant ...	250	0	0
Received by local subscriptions ...	1,800	9	1½
Proceeds from sale of the bungalow materials	125	15	0
Total ...	2,614	11	3

Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended on prizes for agricultural products	601	4	0
Amount expended on other accounts, including pony race, foot race, cricket match, &c.	76	11	9
Cost of durbar bungalow, sanitary arrangements, &c.	332	2	6
Lighting charges, &c.	102	7	9
Native jatra, theatrical performances, and Dacca band, &c.	711	7	0
Fire-works	80	12	3
Contingencies	177	12	6
	2,082	9	9
Balance in hand ...	532	1	6
Total ...	2,614	11	3

List of Members of the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mêla Committee.

Name	Office
W. S. Wells, Esq., C.S. ...	*President.*
J. Walton, Esq., C.S. ...	*Members.*
J. Nugent, Esq., C.S. ...	*Members.*
W. R. Davies, Esq. ...	*Members.*
W. L. Owen, Esq. ...	*Members.*
Dr. B. N. Bose, M.D. ...	*Members.*
Baboo Bhuban Chandra Mukherji ...	*Members.*
Moulvi Jojummul Ali ...	*Members.*
A. C. Makertich, Esq. ...	*Members.*
Moulvi Mahomed ...	*Members.*
Baboo Prem Chand Pál ...	*Members.*
Baboo Kali Das Mukherji...	*Members.*
" Chand Mohan Moitrea ...	*Members.*
" Bango Chandra Basu ...	*Members.*
" Bhim Kumar Choudhuri ...	*Members.*
" Rajendra Guha ...	*Members.*
" Ananda Chandra Das ...	*Members.*
" Ganga Naryan Choudhuri ...	*Members.*
" Mohim Chandra Ray ...	*Members.*
" Khetra Chandra Ghosh ...	*Members.*
" Bhuban Mohan Raha ...	*Joint-Secretaries.*
" Jadub Chandra Goswami ...	*Joint-Secretaries.*

Names of Principal Subscribers to the Méla Fund.

No.	Names.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Government	250	0	0
2	W. S. Wells, Esq., C.S.	100	0	0
3	F. Walton, Esq., C.S.	100	0	0
4	Moharani Sarnamoyi	100	0	0
5	Paikparah Estate	50	0	0
6	Reily, Esq.	50	0	0
7	W. L. Owen, Esq.	50	0	0
8	Moonshee Najibaddin Ahamed	50	0	0
9	Mia Golamali, of Hatooria	50	0	0
10	Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor	25	0	0
11	Baboo Baikuntho Nath Chowdhuri	25	0	0
12	„ Bipin Behary Rai, of Manikdah	25	0	0
13	„ Syama Sunker Chowdhuri, of Saitghar	25	0	0
14	Dr. B. N. Bose	25	0	0
15	Baboo Rajcoomar Datta, of Choocha	25	0	0
16	Narail Baboos	30	0	0
17	Baboo Rajendro Chandra Roy	25	0	0
18	„ Kali Krishna Tagore	25	0	0
19	Rajah Promotho Bhusan Rai, of Naldanga...	25	0	0
20	J. Nugent, Esq.	20	0	0
21	Baboos Someshar and Tara Prosanno Sikdar, of Kanaipore ...	20	0	0
22	Baboo Prosanna Koomar Sikdar, of Kanaipore	20	0	0
23	Guru Gobinda Saha	20	0	0
24	Rainey, Esq.	15	0	0
25	Ujani Rajahs	15	0	0
26	Ganga Narain Chowdhuri	15	0	0
27	Golam Ahad Chowdhuri, of Hobigunge	15	0	0
	Total ...	1,195	0	0
	Small subscriptions varying from Rs. 14 to 1	855	9	1½
	Grand total ..	2,050	9	1½

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th June 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 7th* June 1875	1·11	Weather very hot. Rainfall at Jehanabad ·39, and at Cutwa ·60. Sowing of *aous* paddy nearly completed; *teel* oil-seed being cut. Sugarcane and paddy crops doing well.
	2	Bankoora, 5th „ „	·41	Weather very hot; a little rain has fallen. *Boro dhan*, or spring rice, almost all reaped. Cotton being plucked. Rain wanted for the *aous* and *hymuntee* early and late rice seedlings.
	3	Beerbhoom, 5th „ „	·22	Weather hot; slight rain. The ground is being broken up in all directions. Early rice and sugarcane are looking well.
	4	Midnapore, 5th „ „	Nil.	Weather very hot and sultry. The weather, though very unpleasant, is precisely what was needed for the sowings; these are now progressing well everywhere, and if a week's more dry weather is followed by the rains, they will be so far excellent.
	5	Hooghly, 5th „ „	·75	Extremely hot weather, with occasional storms; average rainfall of district ·91 inch. State and prospects of crops very good.
		Howrah, 5th „ „	·23	Weather hot; sky cloudy; a little rain has fallen. Ploughing for the late rice continues. Sowing of the *aous dhan* has commenced. Sowing of jute completed.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 7th† June 1875.	·50	Weather intensely hot and close. *Aous*, or early rice, and jute sowings completed. Rain wanted for their general growth, but crops are good. Cholera and fever decreasing.
	7	Nuddea, 5th June 1875	1·67	Weather generally very hot and close. There has been heavy rain on the morning of the 5th instant, which seems very like the beginning of the rains. As a rule, crops of all kinds are getting on very well, but complaints of want of sufficient rain in Meherpore and Chooadangah reaching the District Officers. Prices are generally high; common rice in most places sells at from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-11 per maund.
	8	Jessore, 5th „ „	1·39	For the most part of the week the weather was bright and clear and very hot. Sowing continues. Rain is wanted in some places, but the prospects generally remain good.
	9	Moorshedabad, 5th June 1875.	Nil.	Weather very hot and oppressive; a slight shower at head-quarters, and deficient rain at sub divisions. Rice and other crops are suffering in parts from deficiency of rain. Sowing of *bhadoi*, or early rice, nearly completed, and that of *hymunto*, or late rice, progressing; Ground being weeded and harrowed. Cholera still in Goas station circle. Small-pox appears to have died out for the present.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, 4th June 1875.	1·51	One or two heavy showers, with intervals of great heat. The crops are doing well; *bhadoi*, or early rice, and jute are much benefited by the rain. The *boro*, or spring rice, has turned out a fair average crop; in Gungarampore rather above the average. The acreage under this has been much less than last year, when it was much greater than usual.
	11	Maldah, 5th June 1875	·42	Weather very hot, with little breeze. The rainfall has done good, but more is wanted. A fair spring rice crop has been reaped, and the sowing of autumn rice is progressing. Indigo plants doing well. Some loss in silk-worms. Mangoes scarce.
	12	Rajshahye, 5th „ „	·38	There has been no rain during the week, except a little at head-quarters, and the heat has been extreme. The general cessation of storms with rain is bad for the crops. Moisture is much wanted to help the young plants through the present parching heat. Jute and indigo are growing well. No sickness reported.
	13	Rungpore, 4th „ „	2·15	Weather hot and steamy. Rain on four days of the week. Prospects of crops favorable.
	14	Bogra, 5th „ „	1·34	Weather very hot. Some rain has fallen. State and prospects of crops good. In some places lands are being prepared for the late rice crops.
	15	Pubna, 5th „ „	1·10	There was a storm at head-quarters on the 1st instant; weather very hot, but threatening rain. State and prospects of crops good, but more rain is now wanted. A few cases of sporadic cholera are still reported.

* Telegram of the 7th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 7th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.— (*Contd.*)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling	......	Return not received.
	17	Julpigoree, 5th May 1875.	·58	During the last day or two the weather has been very close and hot. Rice crop promising well. Jute is not all round as good as it should be; early heavy rains having done damage. Cholera is still generally prevalent, but there are more recoveries than there were at first.
		Cooch Behar, 3rd June 1875.	1·91	Weather cloudy and hot; there were some showers of rain during the week, heaviest at nights. There has been no change in the prospects of the crops since last week. Cholera decreasing gradually.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 7th* June 1875	5·53	Heavy rain all Saturday and Sunday; rains set in. Crops favourable. Rivers rising.
	19	Fureedpore, 5th June 1875.	2·04	Weather continues unsettled; has been very hot for the past three days. Rain has fallen. The crops are generally in a promising condition, though rain is still wanted in the Madareepore sub-division. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 3rd June 1875.	Nil.	There is no cause for serious complaint. The heat is very great, but the weather is such as is usual at this time of the year. The great food staples however are abundant. A kind of disease has attacked the fish in the river, which has become so serious that the people are ceasing to use this article of food at present. Worms are found in the intestines of the fish, and a kind of eruptions, like small-pox, is visible upon their skins. The Collector could not know how far this disorder has spread, but he is making enquiries.
	21	Mymensingh, 4th June 1875.	4·09	Weather extremely hot, with occasional showers; the weather is very favorable for the early rice crop.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 3rd June 1875.	·36	Weather very hot; a few showers at night. No change in the prospects of crops.
	23	Noakholly, 3rd June 1875.	·9	Weather tolerably fair; often cloudy and very close. A good shower of rain fell on the night of the 28th May; wind generally south and south-east. The early rice crops are progressing favourably. In high lands sowing is still going on. There has been an unusual deficiency of rain during the latter part of May, which has delayed the opening of the inland water routes.
	24	Tipperah, 4th June 1875	·25	Very hot and oppressive; one or two slight showers of rain. All rice crops are getting on well, except in one thana, viz. Barkampta, where the *amun*, or late rice is said to have been in some places damaged by insects.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 1st June 1875.	1·52	Weather excessively hot during the last six days; a shower of rain on the morning of the 1st June has lowered the temperature. Sowing still going on in *jooms*. The fall of rain has done much good to the young rice. Cholera is prevalent in different parts of the district.
		Hill Tipperah, 2nd June 1875.	4·24	The weather has been sultry and oppressive; there have been occasional storms, accompanied by high wind, but bringing little rain. Sowings of early rice springing up, and sowings of late rice progressing. More rain wanted.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 7th* June 1875	1·77	Weather hot and close, notwithstanding tremendous storm and heavy rain on the night of the 5th instant. *Marwa* millet and *makay* Indian-corn flourishing. Paddy commenced to be sown in some places. Cholera still continues throughout the district; bad in the town of Barh sub-division; measures taken.
	27	Gya, 5th " "	Nil.	Excessively hot weather, with west winds. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer during the week was 112 degrees. The few kinds of millet and sugarcane doing well. Cholera still in Aurungabad sub-division, and prevalent in Nowadah sub-division; rest of the district healthy.
	28	Shahabad, 5th " "	Nil.	Weather slighly cloudy; excessive heat and east wind prevailing. Land being ploughed for crops. *Cheena* millet gathered. Sugarcane promising. Health improving.
	29	Durbhunga, 5th " "	·72	Weather intensely hot, with some rain. Prospects of all crops continue to be favorable. Indigo nearly ready for cutting in some places.
	30	Mozufferpore, 5th " "	Nil.	Weather hot. The prospects of *cheena* millet and indigo continue favorable. Cholera still continues.
	31	Sarun, 5th " "	Nil.	Weather generally fine, but extremely hot and close; east wind prevailing. The prospect of indigo is excellent. *Cheena* millet is being harvested; sugarcane and early rice doing well. *Shama* grass seed, *kawnee*, *kodo*, &c., millets are being sown; fields are being prepared for the *bhadoi* sowings. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 4th June 1875.	1·13	The weather during the last few days has been very hot and close, and threatenings of rain have almost entirely disappeared. The crops are exceedingly promising.

* Telegrams of the 7th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.*	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 5th June 1875	Nil.	Weather set fair. Prospects of crops fair. Rain is wanted.
	34	Bhagulpore, 7th* June 1875.	·03	Rainfall at Muddehpoora ·10. The prospects of the crops have been satisfactory up to the present, but rain is now wanted everywhere, especially for the *bhadoi* crop in Muddehpoora. General health good.
	35	Purneah, 5th June 1875	Nil.	Weather very hot, with east wind. The dry weather this week in the north has been favourable. In the south there has been less rain; more is wanted.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 5th June 1875.	·03	Rain has come in Godda; 1·53 reported. The first half of the week was oppressively hot: it has got cooler now. Clouds appear to be gathering. Rains will probably begin early. Ploughing going on everywhere. *Janera* sowing will begin immediately.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division.	37	Cuttack, 29th May 1875	·58	Weather somewhat less sultry than last week; storms occasionally occur, and the weather is cloudy and unsettled; a little rainfall. Ploughing and sowing are in full progress. A little cholera and cattle-disease in places. Public health on the whole good.
	38	Pooree, 3rd June 1875	·04	There was slight rainfall in the interior on the 31st May and 1st June. At present the weather is occasionally cloudy and unusually hot. Tillage and sowing have commenced, but require more rain. The harvesting of the *dalwa* or spring rice crop is very nearly completed and the outturn is good. Sugarcane is being manured; cotton is beginning to be gathered. Mangoes are nearly over. Jack fruits are ripening.
	39	Balasore, 4th „ „	·47	The prevailing extreme heat and closeness are diversified by thunderstorms and heavy though partial rain. Ploughing and sowing are in full progress. Some of the early rice is four inches high. Cholera has nearly ceased.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 4th June 1875.	·10	Weather seasonable, but very warm. State and prospects of crops satisfactory; the earlier sowings promising well.
	41	Loharduugga, 5th June 1875.	2·10	Weather hot; sharp storm on the evening of the 29th May; rain has fallen. Ploughing continues. *Dhan* and *goondli* millet being sown. Cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
	42	Singbhoom, 4th June 1875.	·02	Weather seasonable, but more rain is wanted. Prospects of crops favourable. District healthy.
	43	Manbhoom, 5th June 1875.	·29	Weather hot and steamy; slight rain. *Challi dhan*, cotton, and sugarcane doing well. Paddy being sown.

* Telegram of the 7th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th June 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	17 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 19 0	19 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	17 0	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 21 0	21 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly*															
	Howrah	16 4	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 8	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	11 4	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 16 12 to 19 8	14 12 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	D 26 8 to 35 8	26 8 to 32 0	16 0	E 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	..	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	13 5	...	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 0	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	18 4	18 4	13 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 21 0	22 0 to 23 0	13 0	D 37 8	36 0 to 40 0	17 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	17 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	25 0	25 0	13 8	50 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 4	21 0	22 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	14 0
12	Rajshahye	20 0 to 24 6	20 0 to 24 6	10 0 to 10 8	37 8	37 8	18 12	19 12	18 0	7 8 to 8 0	20 4 to 21 12	19 4 to 21 0	9 12 to 11 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	20 0	25 10½	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	19 2	10 15	7 7	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	8 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	21 12	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	H 13 3	12 0	6 6	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 8 to 11 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	I 18 0	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	J ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	K 13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	9 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 13 to 18-4 seers, common rice 15 to 19-2 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-12 to 25-6 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram 17-12 to 20 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 23-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12-8 to 32 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st May 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	14 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom.
.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	17 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore.
																		Hooghly.*
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	20 0	20 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0 to 29 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 4	7 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	.	...	..	28 0	28 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 0	..	15 0 to 16 4	26 4	13 8 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15¼	7 15¼	6 12	Rajshahye.
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	24 0	24 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
..	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 3	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore.
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 12	Mymensingh.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 23-4 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22-12 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	L 12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...
23	Noakholly		...	...	.	...	M ...	16 0	15 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	13 0	.	...	.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 0	...	..	.	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 6	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	..	..
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	25 0	24 0	16 0	37 0	33 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	...	.
27	Gya	N 24 8	24 8	11 8	38 8	36 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	9 0	...	...	..
28	Shahabad	19 0	18 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	13 8	15 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	..	.	..
29	Mozufferpore	O 22 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	8 8	...	..	...
30	Sarun	23 0	20 0	14 8	33 0	31 8	10 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	..
31	Chumparun	P 21 0	26 0	12 8	38 0	40 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	22 0	21 0	16 2	31 5	31 5	19 9	13 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	16 8	10 5	...	..	..
33	Bhagulpore	Q 21 7	21 7	13 14	40 7	37 14	18 15	19 15	17 11	9 7	21 7	20 3	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	9 0	..	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	R 17 8	17 8	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 8	17 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	D 40 0 to 45 0	40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 40 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	..	17 1	17 1	19 11	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	..	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	22 5	23 11	28 14	...	...	...
38	Balasore	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	21 0	20 8	11 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	11 12	...	...	..
40	Lohardugga	19 0	19 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	..	...	...
42	Manbhoom	S 17 0	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	D 16 0	16 0	40 0

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 28 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 26 seers, and common rice 20 to 30 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 26-8 seers, barley 36 to 42 seers, best rice 18-12 to 19-4 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 38-12 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-23 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 18 to 27 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 30 seers, barley 31 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1875.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st May 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 9	7 9	6 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	106 0	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	9 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
28 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	39 0	30 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna.
...	...	...	D 35 0	35 0	15 0	D 28 0	28 0	13 8	26 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya.
29 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 21 0	...	16 0	D 27 0 to 30 0	27 0 to 28 0	128 0 to 16 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Mozufferpore.
36 0	...	17 4	26 0	26 0	15 0	32 0	33 0	15 8	28 0	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	D 15 0 to 40 0	15 0 to 40 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	14 8	26 8	25 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	26 2	15 7	27 8	27 3	17 6	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	6 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	25 4	23 5	15 12	157 13	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Purneah.
...	...	...	.	...	...	40 0	40 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Southal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	.	26 4	22 5	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	0 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 9	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	...	22 0	21 12	12 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 40 0	40 0	50 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 26 seers, barley 38 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 35 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 23rd to 29th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.							
	Western Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·77	1·24	16·11	29th May	
		Cutwa	0·71	1·80	14·80	ditto	
		Culna	0·40	2·20	12·67	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1·[illegible]0	1·27	9·09	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·62	2·88	9·53	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·02	3·79	11·06	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2·66	1·72	9·11	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·03	0·43	7·00	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·33	0·75	8·77	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·26	1·64	11·80	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	2·10	12·40	ditto	
		Gurbeta	1·07	1·74	11·90	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0·11	6·38	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	7·72	22nd May	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·17	0·63	10·45	29th May	
		Serampore	0·67	1·48	11·47	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·54	2·23	11·12	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·30	2·60	8·81	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·58	2·45	10·69	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0·57	1·68	11·08	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	0·46	1·85	10·65	ditto	
		Busseerhat	2·22	0·86	12·14	ditto	
		Baraset	2·41	2·01	15·68	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·29	1·94	8·35	ditto	
		Barripore	0·24	0·98	6·18	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·21	0·42	15·91	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·00	1·22	11·55	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·38	2·00	11·67	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·46	0·06	11·91	ditto	
		Bongong	2·23	1·25	14·49	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·07	1·33	14·82	ditto	
		Choosdangah	2·55	0·95	11·56	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·33	0·83	14·21	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·00	1·22	13·05	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·32	0·51	10·68	ditto	
		Narail	0·83	0·75	10·05	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·80	0·95	9·95	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·35	1·76	9·98	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·64	1·06	12·27	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·54	0·69	13·25	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·00	0·17	8·87	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·97	0·24	9·08	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·79	0·88	8·86	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·90	0·84	7·44	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·80	0·32	7·44	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·14	0·90	10·18	ditto	
		Kandee	0·80	1·65	8·01	ditto ...	From 14th March.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	3·22	2·23	13·20	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	1·14	0·09	3·68	ditto	
		Chanchal	2·15	0·68	5·82	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·00	0·24	6·62	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th May.
		Nattore	2·78	Nil	14·13	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	4·76	2·70	15·72	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	4·65	1·22	12·98	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	4·24	0·19	12·15	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·85	0·67	10·56	ditto	
		Serajgunj	4·44	Nil	12·15	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·20	30th Apl.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	1·69	1·54	14·62	29th May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·86	3·91	21·74	ditto	
		Boda	2·75	1·25	15·48	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·59	2·76	28·79	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	2·76	3·23	34·37	ditto	
		Titalya	0·91	4·74	13·95	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ..	Cooch Behar	Not rec.	1·70	16·14	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd May.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 23rd to 29th May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·59	0·12	10·48	29th May	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	0·65	0·12	9·59	ditto ...	
		Moonsheegunge	2·80	1·00	11·85	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·14	Not rec.	13·37	22nd May	
	Fureedpore .	Fureedpore	1·09	0·84	11·83	29th May	
		Goalundo	0·86	Nil	12·42	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·35	0·70	13·03	ditto	
	Backergunge ..	Burrisal	0·29	Not rec.	10·01	22nd May	
		Perozepore	0·11	ditto	7·06	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th May.
		Patooakhally	1·06	ditto	8·70	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	0·14	ditto	9·16	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	5·99	1·69	22·68	29th May	
		Jamalpore	2·04	0·73	18·27	ditto	
		Atia	2·00	0·40	10·22	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·02	0·61	22·64	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·10	3·80	18·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·09	3·39	19·77	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·84	1·00	16·17	ditto	
	Noakholly.. ...	Noakholly	0·82	1·92	15·93	ditto	
	Tipperah . ..	Comillah	0·47	2·06	16·79	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1·21	0·81	20·07	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill ..	0·60	0·62	12·88	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ..	Hill Tipperah	2·40	3·82	28·73	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna .. .	Patna	1·15	0·52	4·18	ditto	
		Behar	0·83	0·77	4·57	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·07	3·37	ditto	
		Dinapore . Jail ...	1·00	0·30	3·50	ditto	
		Dinapore . Cantonment .	0·85	0·60	3·67	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·46	0·55	2·82	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·60	1·05	3·07	ditto	
		Arungabad	0·33	Nil	2·45	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·59	0·86	2·84	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·16	0·54	3·64	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	1·04	1·77	ditto	
		Bhuboonah	0·97	Nil	2·04	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	0·28	4·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 16th to 22nd May
		Hajeepore	ditto	0·14	3·67	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	1·20	5·44	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·68	2·04	4·64	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·48	1·89	9·27	ditto	
		Tajpore	0·39	0·79	3·62	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·74	0·74	3·34	ditto	
		Sewan	1·99	0·30	4·46	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	2·77	1·13	6·68	ditto	
		Bettiah	2·83	0·57	11·46	ditto	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	1·39	0·05	5·66	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·74	0·12	4·98	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·32	0·60	2·02	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	1·39	0·56	4·57	ditto	
		Soopool	0·50	0·98	5·11	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·80	1·00	6·96	ditto	
		Banka	0·58	0·97	4·12	ditto	
		Sonbursa	0·94	0·75	5·67	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	1·23	0·61	5·90	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·86	7·57	17·39	ditto	
		Arrareah	1·21	2·45	12·28	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	0·71	2·45	9·05	ditto	
		Rajmehal	1·10	2·20	2·70	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th April to 8th May.
		Deoghur	0·97	Not rec.	2·68	22nd May	Not rec. 18th to 24th April and 9th to 15th May.
		Jamtara	4·90	ditto ...	8·09	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Godda	1·02	0·60	3·16	29th May	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 9th to 15th May 1875.	Rain from 16th to 22nd May 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·80	0·50	6·70	29th May	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	0·65	0·57	6·84	ditto	
		Jajpore	1·10	1·20	8·90	ditto	
		Kendraparah	0·10	0·20	5·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0·50	Nil	3·40	ditto	
		False Point	0·20	0·25	6·70	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	1·23	1·45	6·83	ditto	
		Khoordah	1·25	0·98	4·61	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	1·82	Not rec.	9·18	22nd May	
		Bhuddruck	0·35	ditto	2·60	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	5·91	ditto	
		Soroh	1·00	ditto	7·31	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	4·01	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·13	0·03	1·64	29th May	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh Jail	0·41	0·33	4·51	ditto	
		Hazareebagh Dispensary	0·91	0·64	5·30	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·73	0·94	4·27	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	1·43	0·14	6·82	ditto	
		Palamow	0·40	0·27	2·38	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	1·10	0·78	9·33	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Puruliа	1·11	1·14	6·80	ditto	
		Govindpore	1·02	0·81	5·77	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2·94	2·04	51·57	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	2·13	Not rec.	33·60	22nd May	
		Golaghât	0·25	ditto	17·23	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·24	ditto	25·42	ditto	
		Nazeerah	2·10	ditto	31·55	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·91	ditto	28·13	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	1·80	ditto	28·29	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·84	ditto	26·35	ditto	
		Suntock	1·35	ditto	28·27	ditto	
		Cherideo	1·70	ditto	36·31	ditto	
		Benares	0·04	Nil	1·50	29th May	
		Akyab	0·90	Nil	18·36	ditto	

CALCUTTA.
The 5th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th May to 5th June 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. *Velocity.	Rain	Clouds	Weather initials
Calcutta.	May 30th	10	29·702	29·720	90·0	82·0	69	S by W	..	...	... ..	Scuds
		16	29·564	29·582	95·2	82·0	55	S by W	.	..	K	
	31st	10	29·676	29·694	90 4	82·0	64	S S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29·530	29·548	95·7	83 4	58	S by W	...	..	K C	
	June 1st	10	29·631	29·649	91·5	83·2	69	S by W		..	C	
		16	29 469	29·487	97·5	86·0	61	S by W		...	K	
	2nd	10	29·564	29 582	91·3	82·5	66	S	...	0 09	C	
		16	29 452	29·470	96·6	85·2	60	S S W	.	...	S	
	3rd	10	29·550	29·568	91·7	84 7	73	S by E	...	...	S, CS	
		16	29·451	29·469	90·5	79·5	59	S	...	...	S	
	4th	10	29 534	29·552	92 5	82·5	63	E by S	...	...	S	
		16	29·387	29·405	98·3	82·9	49	S E			CK	
	5th	10	29·485	29·503	85·7	83·5	91	S S E	...	0·02	S	
		16	29·410	29·428	80·0	77·0	86	W S W	...	0·14	....	o
Saugor Island.	May 30th	10	29·725	29·731	88	82	76	S S W	10·0	...	N	b, v, scuds
		16	29·602	29·608	89	81	69	S	9 9	...	KS	b
	31st	10	29·690	29·705	89	82	73	S	18 3	.	KS	b
		16	29·573	29 579	89	83	76	S S E	14·2	.	N	b, u
	June 1st	10	29·617	29 653	89	84	80	S S W	10 1	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29 509	29·515	89	84	80	S	15·1	..	N	b, m, scuds
	2nd	10	29·574	29·580	90	82	69	S W	12·4	...	C	b, v
		16	29 477	29·483	91	83	70	S	11·7	..	C	v
	3rd	10	29 556	29 562	90	85	80	S	8·0	...	C	b, v
		16	29 478	29·484	93	86	74	S E	10·0	...	N	b, u
	4th	10	29·529	29 535	91	85	77	S S E	6·3	...	KS	b, v
		16	29·411	29·417	90	84	76	S S E	11·8	...	N	o, u
	5th	10	29·493	29·499	83	80	87	S E	5·7	0·10	K, N	o
		16	29 441	29·447	76	75	95	N W	9·8	0·60	N	o r, u
Chittagong	May 30th	10	29·652	29·743	89	82	73	W S W	2·8	0·30	K	b, v
		16	29·528	29·619	90	83	73	W S W	8 4	. .	... ..	b, v
	31st	10	29 645	29·737	87	81	76	S E	3·8	.	K	b, v
		16	29·521	29 612	90	83	73	S W	8·3	...	C, CS	b, c
	June 1st	10	29·628	29·720	87	80	72	E S E	4 8	...	C	b, v
		16	29 478	29 569	91	83	70	S W	7·4	...	C	b, v
	2nd	10	29·563	29·654	90	84	76	S S E	3·4	...	CK, KS	v
		16	29 436	29·527	90	82	69	S W	7·8	...	KS	v
	3rd	10	29 521	29 612	90	84	76	W	2 7	...	K	b, v
		16	29·413	29·504	93	85	70	S W	6·6	...	.. .	b, v
	4th	10	29 484	29 575	88	79	65	N E	4·4	...	KS	m
		16	29·351	29·443	87	81	76	W	6 8	..	KS	v
	5th	10	29·422	29 514	84	79	79	E by S	25·2	0·20	N	d, g
		16	29·377	29·470	81	78	86	E S E	9·6	0·10	N	d, g
Madras.	May 20th	10	29·623	29·653	91	79	50	S E by E	10	...	.....	c
		16	29·604	29 634	89	79	62	S E by S	8	..	......	cloudy.
	30th	10	29 743	29·773	95	77	41	W by S	9	..	. ...	c
		16	29 616	29·646	93	76	43	S E	6	...	. . ..	c
	31st	10	29 741	29·771	96	78	42	W	8	..	....	b, c
		16	29·632	29·662	91	79	56	S E	13	...	.....	b, c
	June 1st	10	29·740	29·770	96	76	36	W by N	13	...	... ..	c
		16	29·609	29·639	92	80	57	S E	14	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	29 718	29·748	94	78	46	W	7	0·12	... .	cloudy
		16	29·580	29·610	90	79	59	S E	11	.	......	c
	3rd	10	29·703	20·733	94	78	40	W S W	14	.	.....	c
		16	29 568	29·598	91	79	56	S E by S	14	...	......	c
	4th	10	29 659	29·689	96	77	39	W by S	13	...	......	c
		16	29·550	29·580	91	78	53	S E by S	13	..	... .	c
Cuttack.	May 30th	10	29·626	29·707	91	78	63	S S W	3 2	...	. . .	b, c
		16	29·478	29·559	99	80	41	S	5·5	...	C, K, N	b
	31st	10	29·600	29·681	94	81	55	S S W	4·6	...	CK	b
		16	29·495	29·577	84	74	60	S	6·3	...	.....	u, p
	June 1st	10	29·553	29·634	94	83	61	S	2·3	.	C	b
		16	29·422	29 504	85	78	71	S S E	4·0	0·10	N	p, q
	2nd	10	29·519	29·601	89	80	66	W	4·3	1·10	C, N	c
		16	29·386	29·467	96	81	50	S W	3·5	...	C, K, N	c
	3rd	10	29·481	29·562	94	81	55	W	1·9	..	C	m
		16	29 334	29 415	100	82	44	N N W	3 3	.	K, N, C	
	4th	10	29·447	29·528	91	80	60	S S W	1·0	...	C	m
		16	29·301	29·382	99	84	51	W S W	2 0	...	K, N	
Akyab	May 30th	10	29·729	29·750	89	82	73	S E	2·7	...	... ..	b
		16	29·645	29·666	88	81	72	W S W	5·1	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·745	29·760	83	80	87	E N E	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·615	29·636	88	82	76	W S W	4 6	...	. .	b
	June 1st	10	29·709	29·730	86	82	83	E	2·0	..	....	b
		16	29·540	29·561	88	82	76	W N W	7·5	...	.	g
	2nd	10	29 637	29·658	87	82	79	E	0·3	...	..	b
		16	29·544	29·566	76	74	90	S E	12·8	0 30	.. ..	g
	3rd	10	29·600	29·621	86	82	83	N E	2·9	1·00	. ...	b
		16	29·488	29·509	87	80	72	N E	3·1	...	.....	g
	4th	10	29·538	29·559	89	81	69	E	8·9	0·10	. ...	g, c
		16	29 419	29·441	82	80	91	S E	9·3	0 20	... ..	g
	5th	10	29·559	29·581	82	79	87	S S W	9·2	0·80	......	b, g
		16	29·526	29·547	84	80	83	S	7·0	0·20	......	b, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 5th June 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st May 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	22nd	29·794	94·0	80·2	144·0	84·8	78·9	74·8	0·73	S	4·2	59·7	0·05	...	Cirri and cumuli. High wind from 3 to 4 P.M. Thunder from 2½ to 4 P.M. Lightning at 3½ and 8 P.M. Light rain at 3½ and 4½ P.M.
	23rd	·770	94·0	79·0	114·0	85·5	79·1	74·6	·71	S S W & S	...	80·5	...	...	Cirri, cumuli, and clear. Thunder at 3½ P.M.
	24th	·704	95·0	77·7	145·0	85·9	70·1	74·3	·69	S	34·0	120·0	0·13	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. Strong wind between 6 and 7 P.M. Thunder at 3½ and 4, and from 6½ to 9 P.M. Lightning from 6½ to 11 P.M. Slight rain from 6¼ to 8 P.M.
	25th	·658	93·6	77·0	147·0	84·3	78·6	74·6	·74	S S W & S	6·0	162·9	0·37	...	Stratoni & cirri. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Brisk wind, thunder, and rain, between 10 and 11 P.M.
	26th	·634	94·7	76·0	...	84·0	77·9	73·6	·72	S & variable	13·5	128·3	1·12	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. High wind from 8½ to 9 P.M. Thunder and lightning at midnight, and from 7 to 9 P.M. Rain from 8½ to 10 P.M.
	27th	·651	93·7	73·0	...	81·9	76·6	72·9	·75	S	12·0	219·1	0·83	...	Cumuloni, overcast, and cirrocumuli. High wind from 3¾ to 4¼ A.M. Thunder from 3½ to 6½ A.M., and at 5 P.M. Lightning from 3¾ to 5 A.M. Rain from 3¼ to 7 A.M., and at 6 and 8 P.M.
	28th	·674	93·5	77·8	134·0	85·4	79·4	75·2	·72	S	...	97·7	...	☾	Cumuli and clear. Sheet lightning on west at 8 and 9 P.M.
	29th	·653	94·0	80·0	146·5	86·4	80·5	76·4	·73	S & S S W	0·8	133·5	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning at 8 and 9 P.M.
	30th	·638	95·2	80·5	145·8	86·9	80·3	76·3	·72	S by W, S S W & S	...	125·1	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Sheet lightning on west at 8 P.M.
	31st	·608	96·0	83·0	142·5	88·1	82·0	78·3	·73	S S W & S	0·8	148·1	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri. Sheet lightning on east at 8 and 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	23·0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	96·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	2·50
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·03
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·16
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st May	...	10·69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	10·72

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 4th June 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1875, on 158¼ miles open

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	38,728½	23,114 14 10	2,118 17 4	88,611 35	18,491 12 9	1,695 1 7	3,813 18 11
Or per mile of railway	245	146 1 1	13 7 9	559 4	116 13 7	10 14 3	24 2 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	687,768	4,89,727 7 11	44,891 13 9	26,72,570 22	6,02,683 2 9	55,246 8 8	100,138 2 5
Total for 21 weeks ...	726,496½	5,12,842 6 9	47,010 11 1	27,61,191 17	6,21,174 15 6	56,941 10 3	103,952 1 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	33,289	22,329 8 8	2,046 17 6	1,72,611 24	34,462 15 7	3,159 2 1	5,205 10 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	210	141 1 8	12 18 8	1,099 30	217 12 5	19 19 3	32 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	673,198	4,64,771 1 5	42,604 0 1	51,20,903 24	10,51,767 10 7	96,412 0 8	139,016 0 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	116,393½	1,39,745 14 6	12,810 0 9	*9,12,443 20	*3,63,235 10 6	33,296 12 1	46,106 12 10
Or per mile of railway	...	109 3 2	10 0 3	..	283 13 4	26 0 4	36 0 7
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	2,536,071	37,83,231 8 3	346,796 4 5	1,90,53,931 10	78,19,012 11 9	7,16,742 16 8	1,063,539 1 1
Total for 21 weeks	2,652,464½	39,22,977 5 9	359,606 5 2	1,99,96,374 30	81,82,248 6 3	750,039 8 9	1,109,645 13 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	122,958	1,38,674 12 0	12,711 17 1	14,33,206 2	5,84,186 11 3	53,550 8 11	66,262 6 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	108 5 9	9 18 8	......	456 7 9	41 16 11	51 15 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,429,587	34,81,234 12 0	319,113 3 8	3,27,64,524 30	1,41,02,318 2 9	1,292,712 10 0	1,611,825 13 8

* Added Mds. 86,283 and Rs. 18,320-15-9 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1875, on 223¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,418½	10,828 3 6	992 11 9	76,851 20	21,327 10 0	1,955 0 8	2,947 12 5
Or per mile of railway	..	48 6 4	4 8 9	.	95 5 1	8 14 9	13 3 6
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	110,255½	3,88,387 12 6	35,602 4 3	18,32,653 10	5,34,436 10 0	48,990 0 6	84,592 4 9
Total for 21 weeks ..	115,674	3,99,216 0 0	36,594 16 0	19,09,504 30	5,55,764 4 0	50,945 1 2	87,539 17 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,634	11,176 7 3	1,024 10 2	2,06,021 30	49,691 3 3	4,555 0 7	5,579 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	49 15 3	4 11 7	.....	222 1 4	20 7 2	24 18 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	108,070	3,54,820 7 9	32,525 4 3	29,02,996 0	8,23,477 11 6	75,485 9 1	108,010 13 4

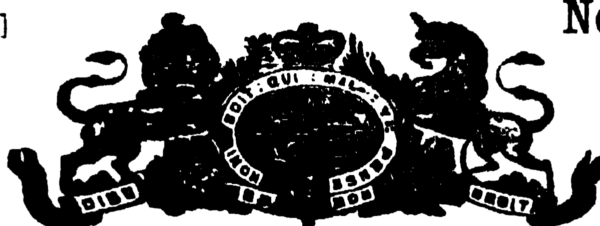
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1875, on 27¼ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,572	1,137 0 0	113 14 0	5,199 0	449 0 0	44 18 0	158 12 0
Or per mile of railway	58	41 0 0	4 2 0	191 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 16 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	33,789	24,497 0 0	2,449 14 0	1,30,896 0	10,665 0 0	1,066 10 0	3,516 4 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	35,361	25,634 0 0	2,563 8 0	1,36,095 0	11,114 0 0	1,111 8 0	3,674 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,944	1,742 4 8	174 4 7	8,244 30	655 13 0	65 11 7	239 16 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	71	63 15 0	6 7 10	302 22	24 1 1	2 8 2	8 16 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,986	25,826 0 3	2,582 12 0	1,86,171 30	13,059 4 3	1,305 18 6	3,888 10 6

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.] No. 24 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

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CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT OF GRADING THE DEPUTY AND SUB-INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION—No. 1853.

Calcutta, the 14*th June* 1875.

READ—

The orders by the Government of Bengal in the General (Education) Department, No. 73, dated the 7th January 1873, forwarding to all Commissioners a distribution list of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools attached to each district.

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2769, dated the 3rd June 1874, proposing a scheme for grading Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Bengal, and increasing the present number of such officers.

A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 4th May 1875, on the appointment of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

BY the orders of the 7th January 1873, it was contemplated that the duty of inspecting the Government schools and aided schools in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should be performed by a staff of 38 Deputy Inspectors, 3 additional Deputy Inspectors (who were subsequently to be replaced by Sub-Inspectors), and 65 Sub-Inspectors, or 106 inspecting officers in all. An establishment of this strength was manifestly

insufficient for the due inspection even of the schools then existing; but the funds at the disposal of Government did not at the time allow of a larger outlay for this purpose. Since then, however, the number of schools coming under inspection has been very largely increased by the operation of the orders of September 1872, under which numerous primary schools in every district of the Lower Provinces have been subsidized by Government, and have consequently come under the supervision of the Department of Education. Some additions to the inspecting establishment have been made from time to time to supply the urgent wants of districts in which a large number of schools are supported or aided by Government, and the Director's letter of the 3rd June 1874 shows that on that date the total number of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors had been raised to 177. But since there are now about 10,000 schools and patshalas under inspection in the Lower Provinces, it has become necessary to add considerably to this number, as an inspecting officer cannot be expected efficiently to supervise more than about 50 schools.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under his careful consideration the number of inspecting officers whom it may now be possible to appoint, the grades in which they can most conveniently be arranged, and the salaries which ought to be allotted to the several grades. It may be thought that Sub-Inspectors, whose principal duty will be the inspection of primary schools, need not be very highly educated or very well-paid officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor bears in mind that it is necessary that even the lowest grade of Sub-Inspectors should hold a position which will ensure their advice being treated with respect by the schoolmasters and managing committees with whom their duties will bring them into contact. It is also to be observed that liberal grants of public money are disbursed upon the recommendations of these officers, and that in some cases the officers themselves are charged with the direct payment of Government funds, as in many districts the grants-in-aid to village schoolmasters are paid them by the Sub-Inspector. For these reasons it is essential that the appointments should be filled by men of respectability, education and integrity, and that adequate salaries should be assigned for the performance of these important and responsible duties.

3. At present some Sub-Inspectors draw salaries of only Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per month. This pay, even when supplemented by travelling allowances, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be insufficient to secure the services of duly qualified men. His Honor considers that no Sub-Inspector should draw less than Rs. 30 in addition to travelling allowances, and it may be hoped that it will not be necessary for any one who shows himself qualified for his post to remain long in receipt of a lower salary than Rs. 50. For a young man on his first entrance into the department, a salary of Rs. 30, with travelling allowances which will amount to about as much more, should be sufficient, but it will be arranged that about two-thirds of the Sub-Inspectors shall draw salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.

4. The maximum salary of a Deputy Inspector of Schools should, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be fixed at Rs. 200. It has been represented to Sir Richard Temple that some head masters of schools are in receipt of higher pay than this, and that the salaries of the teaching and the inspecting branches of the service should be placed, as far as possible, on a level. But it would not be His Honor's wish to recognize any absolute line of distinction between these two branches of the Department of Education. An efficient Deputy Inspector of Schools should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be qualified to fill the appointment of head master in a normal or zillah school, and such a post might very properly be bestowed on an officer who had done good service, but whose health might no longer be equal to sustaining the fatigue and exposure involved in the duty of inspection.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is conscious that any orders which may be passed for fixing the strength of the inspecting establishment can be only provisional and temporary. The number of schools under inspection is steadily increasing, and will probably increase for some time to come, and this increase must be met by additions to the staff of officers engaged upon this duty. But

for the present, and with regard to the funds which the Government of Bengal is able to devote to this department of the educational administration, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined that the establishment shall be fixed at the following strength:—

				Rs.
10	Deputy Inspectors of the	1st grade on	... ...	200
15	" "	" 2nd "	... ...	150
20	" "	" 3rd "	... ...	100
25	Sub-Inspectors	" 1st "	... ...	75
75	"	" 2nd "	... ...	50
55	"	" 3rd "	... ...	30

This will give a total force of 45 Deputy Inspectors and 155 Sub-Inspectors, or 200 officers in all; and in the present state of the provincial funds, a larger establishment than this cannot be maintained without an undue reduction of the salaries allotted to the different grades.

6. Deputy Inspectors will further be entitled to draw travelling allowance at 4 annas a mile, and Sub-Inspectors at 3 annas a mile. It is estimated that these allowances will amount to about Rs. 50 in the case of a Deputy Inspector, and to about Rs. 35 in the case of a Sub-Inspector. But the allowances for peons and contingencies, which are at present drawn by Deputy Inspectors, will henceforth be discontinued.

7. The present cost of the inspecting establishment, consisting of 177 officers, is stated in the Director's letter of the 3rd June 1874 to be Rs. 2,30,100. The cost of the establishment now sanctioned will be as follows:—

		Rs.
Salaries of Deputy Inspectors	... ...	75,000
Travelling allowances of Deputy Inspectors	... ...	27,000
Salaries of Sub-Inspectors	... ...	87,300
Travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors	... ...	65,100
Total	...	2,54,400

8. One Deputy Inspector, and no more, will be posted to each of the districts under the Government of Bengal and to the town of Calcutta. Sub-Inspectors will be allotted by the Director of Public Instruction to the several divisions, in consultation with the Commissioners and Inspectors of Schools, and in accordance with the educational requirements of each district. Ordinarily there will be a Sub-Inspector at the head-quarters of each district and in each sub-division, and it is contemplated that the area assigned to a Sub-Inspector shall lie, as far as possible, within the limits of a single sub-division. But many sub-divisions, in which schools are numerous, will require the services of several Sub-Inspectors, and in some cases it may be desirable to assign more than a single sub-division to one Sub-Inspector. Where there are two or more Sub-Inspectors in one sub-division, it may be convenient sometimes to divide the area among them, and sometimes to assign to each of them the duty of inspecting a different class of schools throughout the whole sub-division. These are matters upon which no fixed rule can be laid down, and which must be regulated by the circumstances of each locality, and by the qualifications of the several officers who may be employed. The Commissioners therefore will have a full discretion, in concurrence with the Director of Public Instruction, to determine the duties to be assigned to the Sub-Inspectors, and the areas within which their functions shall be exercised. But it would be the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that Sub-Inspectors of the 3rd grade should ordinarily be posted to the sudder sub-divisions of districts, where their work will come immediately under the eye of the Deputy Inspector and of the District Magistrate.

9. The appointment and promotion of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will be regulated by the orders embodied in the Minute of the 4th May 1875. Leave of absence to these officers will be granted, as at present, under the rules issued by the Director of Public Instruction on the 10th February 1873, with the sanction of Government.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, under the working of the present scheme, it may be possible to carry out a more complete and efficient system of inspection than has hitherto been attained. And he desires to impress upon all officers of Government the duty of co-operating, so far as they may be able to do so, in this useful and important work. It is understood that district and sub-divisional officers, in the course of their periodical tours, take every opportunity of inspecting different classes of schools. But the Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is sent into the interior of the district on settlement duty: the Police Inspector, who has to visit his thanas, or to conduct an enquiry in some distant village: the Excise Darogah, the Sub-Registrar of Assurances: in short, all officers whose duties may give them the opportunity of doing so, should not fail to visit and examine the neighbouring schools, and especially those primary schools the efficiency of which can only be maintained by frequent and vigilant supervision.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, to all Commissioners of Divisions, District Officers and Inspectors of Schools, for information and guidance. The Director is requested to report, at his early convenience, the arrangements which he may make, in communication with Commissioners of Divisions, for allotting Sub-Inspectors of Schools to the several districts.

Ordered also that a copy be sent to the Accountant-General and to the Financial Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVIEW OF REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—SURVEY.

Darjeeling, the 12th June 1875.

READ—

A letter No. 292A., dated 11th May 1875, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the report on the revenue survey operations in the Lower Provinces during the year ending with the 30th September 1874.

THE previous year's report showed the work done by three professional survey parties, but during the year under review the new administration of Assam was formed, under which two of the parties were engaged. There only remained, therefore, under the Government of Bengal, one full survey party, employed in the district of Midnapore in charge of Major Sconce. Work was not commenced till the 15th December, which appears to be somewhat late in the season. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that this delay in beginning operations is attributable to the nature of the country, but some explanation should have been offered.

2. Of the tract taken up, containing 1,122 square miles, nearly 942 have been fully completed. Of the remaining 180 square miles, only the village boundaries have been surveyed. The area accomplished is greater than the two previous seasons (749 and 882 square miles), but is still considered to be small. The large number of villages (2,293) in the tract greatly increased the amount and cost of work both in field and office. The cost amounted to Rs. 63,241, which gives an average of Rs. 67-2-3 per square mile and Rs. 27-9-3 per village circuit.

3. It is satisfactory to observe that the thakbust or village boundary maps furnished by the demarcation party were found very accurate to scale, either of sixteen or thirty-two inches to the mile. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the opinion expressed that it is impossible to have too many points of reference, and is glad to see that many conspicuous objects have been connected with the theodolite work. No permanent boundary marks were erected, but 74 prism-shaped stones were placed at trijunction points of villages.

4. The area remaining for survey in Midnapore is estimated at 2,885 square miles; and four pergunnahs of the Balasore district, calculated to contain 141 square miles, which were transferred from Midnapore subsequent to the first survey, have also to be surveyed. Including overlaps on the boundary, there are 3,202 square miles, which, it is estimated, will take three years to complete.

5. The Ganges Dearah Survey was sanctioned in the year under review. The party deputed to this work are to survey the villages on the banks of the Ganges from Kooshtea to Dukhin Shabazpore at the mouth of the river. The object is to relay the boundaries on the tracts of country which have been subjected to the action of the river since the last survey, and thereby render possible proceedings under Act IX of 1847 (regarding assessment of lands gained by alluvion or dereliction). The preliminary arrangements are to be effected by the revenue officers, who are erecting boundary marks about three miles on each side of the river. The professional survey party will take this line as their base, and lay down the village boundaries between it and the Ganges in accordance with the former survey. New lands found to have formed will be surveyed, and subsequently assessed and settled by the revenue authorities. In future, boundary marks are to be erected at the cost of zemindars. These subjects have been already noticed at greater length in the last Administration report.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report which has been called for regarding the work done by the party on special duty in Darjeeling.

7. Mr. F. Jones, C.S., the Senior Superintendent of Survey, held charge of the non-professional survey party for nearly the whole year. About 486 square miles were demarcated, containing 1,222 villages—apparently a smaller outturn

of work than in the previous year; but one of the deputy collectors was engaged for a considerable time in completing unfinished work, viz. the measurement of 8,536 mehalwar plots, and in local enquiries. The statements appended to the Board's report exhibit a satisfactory quantity of work accomplished.

8. The difficulties experienced by Mr. Price, noticed in the report for 1872-73, in inducing the zemindars and landholders in his district to assist the survey work, are again illustrated by the refusal of the proprietor of one of the jungle mehals to allow the demarcation to proceed. Owing to the lateness of the season, the field parties had to be withdrawn. His Honor will be glad to have it noticed in the next report whether this opposition was overcome. The question of a demarcation by mouzahs, or by pergunnahs, for the jungle mehals has formed the subject of a separate communication.

9. It was remarked in the Government resolution of last year that the work done in connection with the preparation of registers of the Hooghly district was again unsatisfactory, and that the money spent on the work seemed to be wasted. The expenditure in the Hooghly Survey Office has increased from Rs. 10,215 to Rs. 13,104. The confusion in the registers appears to have arisen from the numerous omissions made both in the Hooghly and Burdwan measurements, the boundaries of which districts are much interlaced. Measures have been proposed for the correction of the defects in that survey. Advantage should be taken of this experience to prevent the recurrence of similar confusion in the Midnapore work.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanations given to account for the apparently enormous increase of the cost per square mile of the non-professional survey work in Midnapore. The increase of expense in the Hooghly registry work is not explained, and should be carefully watched.

11. Sir Richard Temple observes with satisfaction that the Officiating Superintendent of Revenue Surveys has reported favorably of his subordinates, and that Mr. Schalch has recorded a similar opinion with regard to the proceedings of the officers of the non-professional survey party.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE FREE TRANSIT AND SALE OF SALT IN THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF ORISSA.

No. 70, dated Camp Pooree, the 22nd May 1875.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Superintendent, Tributary Mehals,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department.

REFERRING to your No. 272 of 3rd February 1875, I have the honor to report that I have succeeded in inducing all the Rajahs of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals to abandon all monopoly of salt, and all restriction on the passage of licit salt through, or for sale in, their territories, and they have agreed to allow all traders free access without reservation.

2. Each Rajah has been separately addressed, and all have agreed to abandon the practices referred to in my letter No. 333 of 2nd January 1875. The results are very satisfactory and creditable to all the Rajahs. I therefore propose, with permission of Government, to issue a notice in the enclosed form.

Notice to Salt Traders and all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Rajahs of Orissa Tributary Mehals have agreed to abandon all restriction on the free passage and sale of either Ganjam or Orissa licit salt in their territories. Any trader is now at liberty to take licit salt anywhere without restriction through any of the Tributary Estates, and to sell licit salt freely, when and where he pleases, without payment of any dues to the Rajahs, and without restriction as to price.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

No. 1361, dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 70, dated 22nd May, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor learns with much pleasure that you have succeeded in inducing the Rajahs of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals to abandon the practice under which they have hitherto exercised monopolies of the sale of salt in their respective territories, and to agree to all traders being allowed henceforward free access without reservation.

2. His Honor approves of your proposal to issue a notice in the form enclosed in your letter, for the information of salt traders and others concerned.

No. 1364, dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

IN continuation of my letter No. 1033, dated 26th April, I am directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack has succeeded in inducing all the Rajahs of those Mehals to abandon all monopoly of salt, and all restriction on the passage of licit salt through, or for sale in, their territories, and to agree to all traders being allowed free access without interference of any kind.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this result of Mr. Ravenshaw's personal influence and persuasion to be very satisfactory, and creditable both to Mr. Ravenshaw and to all the Rajahs concerned.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 6, dated 7th April 1875, from the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, being their Annual Report on the business of the Court for 1874-75.

Read again—

Their Report for the previous year, and the Government Resolution thereon.

THE Lieutenant-Governor remarks with pleasure the punctuality with which, on the present occasion, the Annual Administration Report of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta has been submitted. Its brevity would seem to indicate that, in the year under review, few matters of general public importance came under the consideration of the Judges. Sir Richard Temple would, however, have been glad had they reviewed more minutely the figured statements submitted by them, and had they brought into prominent relief those results which would seem to point to anything defective in the working of the Court, or to amendments which might be made with advantage in the existing Small Cause Court Acts. These have now been in force for a lengthened period, and have fairly met, His Honor believes, the objects with which they were passed. Much might, however, be done to adapt them to the modern form which the Statute Book has now assumed, and, without admitting the necessity for all the amendments which have at various times been proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the time has now arrived when advantage might be taken of the experience which has been gained of the working of the several provisions of the existing Acts to recast them entirely, with such alterations as may, on mature deliberation, appear to be advisable. In a late communication the Government of India have held out some hope of this task being undertaken by the Legislative Council.

2. By Act I of 1875, the law relating to distresses for rent, as administered in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, has been consolidated and amended. The power of seizing and selling tiled huts, which the Judges in their report for 1873-74 pointed out that they had ceased to exercise, has not been expressly restored to them, and the number of cases in which recourse has been had to the law continue to decline slightly, the total number of distresses issued having been 335 against 386 in the previous year. The total amount of rent involved in these cases was Rs. 22,266 as against Rs. 26,228.

3. There was, on the other hand, looking to the number of suits instituted, a slight increase in the general business of the Court, as compared with the two previous years. The value of the property in dispute has, however, fallen off somewhat, as shewn by the following figures:—

	No. of cases instituted.	Value of property in litigation.
		Rs.
1872-73	34,843	16,23,110
1873-74	34,583	16,11,535
1874-75	34,983	15,70,143

From the information afforded by the tabular statements, the Lieutenant-Governor is not able to draw any inferences as to the character of the prevailing litigation. According to the classification adopted in the returns, the ratio borne by the different classes of cases to the whole would seem to be nearly constant. In suits for goods sold and delivered, and in actions on bills of exchange and promissory notes, some increase is observable. While there has been a considerable decrease in cases of ejectment and for money paid, there has been an increase in the number of suits for the recovery of small tenements,—a class of cases which it is not altogether certain that the legislature intended that the Court should have jurisdiction to try.

4. Classed according to the value of the claim made, the number of suits instituted during the past two years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Under Rs. 50	28,584	29,063
" " 100	5,492	5,411
" " 1,000	480	473
Above " 1,000	27	36

These figures would seem to shew that advantage is taken by the public, but to a very limited extent, of the increased jurisdiction accorded to the Court by Act XXVI of 1864. As a mark of confidence in the Judges, however, it is satisfactory to find that there has been an increase in the number of cases exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, which can be entertained by them only by consent of the parties. How far advantage has been taken of the provisions of the law allowing a reference to the High Court in cases of doubt or difficulty is not stated. In future the number of cases thus referred should be stated in the returns.

5. Of 35,117 cases set down for hearing and disposed of during the year, 12,219 were compromised, 13,582 were non-suited, struck off, or decided *ex parte*, and 9,316 were tried out. Including 7,333 *ex parte* cases, decrees were given in favour of the plaintiff in 12,705 cases in whole, and in 2,622 cases in part. Of cases decided on trial, the decision was in favour of the defendant in 1,322 cases only.

6. As regards process after judgment, it appears that 9,269 writs of execution and 50 attachments were issued by the Court. In 3,025 cases the process was executed against the person of the debtor, and in 2,533 cases against his property. Compared with the previous year, a slight decrease is observable in the resort had to the former process. A decrease is also observable in the number of cases in which copies of judgments and certificates issued for execution out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the number having been 402 against 486 in the previous year.

7. In reviewing the report for 1873-74, the Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to the necessity for caution in the issue of bench warrants for the arrest of defendants before judgment. He observes that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the number issued during the year under review, but he trusts that care was taken in each case to ascertain that the issue of such process was fully justifiable. He would again beg the attention of the Judges to this point. In 1,417 cases the issue of second summons was allowed. Considering the amount of business before the Court this number does not appear excessive.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the present report, like that for 1873-74, is defective in not shewing, in a complete manner, how the work of the Court was distributed among the several Judges. He requests that this omission may be supplied on future occasions.

9. The number of days on which the Court was closed was 105, against 99 in the previous year. The increase is in part due to the interval necessary for the removal of the Court from the old to the new buildings. Sir Richard Temple has recently sanctioned a redistribution of the authorized holidays of the Court with a view to meet the wishes of the Mahomedan community, whereby, in future, seven days will be deducted from the 30 days allowed for the Doorga Poojah vacation, in return for the eight Mahomedan holidays on which the Court will now be closed.

10. Another question which has engaged the attention of Government during the year was the exclusion of unauthorized law agents from the Court. The necessity of excluding a numerous class of law brokers had long pressed itself on the attention of the Court, and decisive steps were taken, on removing to the new buildings, to effect the end desired. Complaints were, however, made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the inconvenience caused by the absence of some agency, inferior to vakeels, for conducting the business of suitors, and the Judges of the Court, who were addressed on the subject, have accordingly intimated their willingness to admit, as "an approved agent," any mookhtear authorized to act in the High Court or any Court subordinate to it.

11. The financial result of the year has been that, against a net amount credited to Government in the cash account of Rs. 2,04,575, there was a total expenditure of Rs. 1,71,254, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,321 to be credited to the general revenues. In future years there will be a further annual saving of nearly Rs. 15,000, representing the rent paid for the old Court house. In the aggregate amount paid into, and paid out of Court on account of decrees, there has been a slight diminution, the figure having been Rs. 6,74,158, against Rs. 6,78,884 in the previous year.

12. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Judges in thinking that the report for the year is satisfactory.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for their information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE CANTONMENT LOCK HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR 1874.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1875.

READ—

The Reports by the Commissioners of the Patna, Presidency, Cooch Behar, and Chota Nagpore Divisions on the working of the Cantonment Lock Hospitals in their respective divisions for the year 1874.

Read again—

Their Reports for the previous year, with the Government Resolution thereon.

Dinapore.—The report from this cantonment for 1873 was not very satisfactory, it being open to doubt whether the rules were enforced with sufficient strictness. During 1874 there appears to have been some improvement in this respect, the average number of persons on the register having been 95·75, against 79·8 in 1873. It is satisfactory to learn that a more suitable class of persons have been brought on the register. Still, however, much remains to be done in this direction, and there can be but little doubt, looking to the large number of cases of disease which occurred among the soldiery, viz. 202, with an average strength of 1,000 men only, that there are many persons who ought to be brought on the register, whom the rules, as at present administered, do not touch. It would seem, moreover, that the limits, which have been brought under the operation of the rules, are too small, and that the soldiers have facilities for wandering beyond these limits. The Magistrate should report, after communication with the military authorities, whether it will be advisable to introduce any special measures with a view of diminishing the existing evils, and if an extension of the limits within which the operation of the rules is at present confined is deemed desirable, proposals to that effect should be submitted. The immediate attention of the Commissioner will be separately directed to this point. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Magistrate in thinking that sufficient reason has not been shewn for the removal of the hospital from its present site. Steps should, however, be taken to carry out the improvements in the examination ward, which the medical officer reports can be effected at little expense.

Barrackpore.—In 1873 the average number of persons on the register in this cantonment was 76·36. In 1874 it declined to 69·5. At the same time the number of cases of disease among the troops increased to 82, with an average strength of 499 men, against 15 cases in the previous year, when the average strength was 396 men. These results are unfavorable. There is no doubt much difficulty presented by the fact that the soldiers are free to ramble

over a large area of unprotected country; still there is reason to fear that the Cantonment Magistrate, who is now absent on leave, can hardly have exercised sufficient strictness in enforcing the rules within the limits prescribed for their operation. The Lieutenant-Governor will refrain from judging absolutely of this, as that officer is not present to offer explanation, but will now be content with saying that the matter is one which calls for the strictest attention on the part of his successor. As regards Serampore and the tracts west of the Hooghly, there is much in what is said of the hardship of forcing registered persons to cross the river at all seasons for the purpose of examination; still it is not satisfactory to find that the rules have been allowed to remain a dead letter in that town. The proposal to appropriate a part of the charitable dispensary at Serampore for the purposes of a lock hospital does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, as being open to grave objection. But he will be prepared to entertain a proposition for the establishment of a separate hospital in a secluded part of the town, if, after a consideration of the question, the Commissioner of Burdwan recommends that this should be done. The Commissioner, with reference to the unsatisfactory results of the past year, questions the efficiency of the present means under Act XXII of 1864, and suggests the advisability of extending the "far more effective provisions" of Act XIV of 1868 to the whole tract of country covered by the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum sub-divisions, the north suburban town, and the town of Serampore. The tract of country referred to is large, and probably the expense of controlling so great an area would present some difficulties. The question, however, of extending the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 to the cantonments of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and their environs, in order to afford better protection to the soldiery than exists at present, has already engaged the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a separate communication has been made to the Commissioner on the subject.

Dum-Dum.—The working of the rules within this cantonment has been satisfactory. With a slightly increased number of persons on the register, the admissions to hospital have diminished in number. This may in part be attributed to the increased regularity with which the periodical examinations have been attended. Increased vigilance on the part of the medical officer has resulted in an apparent increase in the number of one form of disease detected at these examinations. The same class of disease has slightly decreased among the troops, while the diminution in the number of cases of a less serious type has been very marked. Including cases of all kinds, the ratio to strength per thousand of admissions to hospital among the troops was only 101, against 120 in the previous year: that is, with an average strength of 641 men, there were 65 cases of disease; and it is stated that in no less than 42 cases out of the above, the disease was contracted in other places.

Hazareebagh.—The withdrawal of the 22nd Regiment from this station was followed by a rapid decline in the number of persons borne on the register, the number remaining at the close of the year being 29 only, against 50 at its commencement. In the wish to avoid mischief to the troops, the Civil Surgeon would seem to have exceeded what was necessary in the matter of enforcing detention in hospital. Making every allowance for this, however, the amount of disease detected at the periodical examination was lamentably high. Among the troops, the ratio to strength of admissions to hospital was 157 per thousand while the 22nd Regiment remained, and 18 per thousand subsequently. All this disease, it is said, could not have been contracted from registered persons. Complaint is made that it may have originated in places beyond the limits fixed for the operation of the rules, but the Lieutenant-Governor is by no means satisfied that these are properly enforced within the area meant to be protected. The Commissioner must draw the serious attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the matter, and must insist on his carrying out the segregation of the registered persons residing within the bazaar, as already ordered by Government.

Darjeeling.—The question of the administration of the lock hospital in this cantonment has formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the

Government of India. It appears that the rules were not properly enforced, and that but little supervision was exercised by the Deputy Commissioner, whose explanation in the matter is awaited. The average number of persons on the register was 11·4 only. The attendance at the periodical examinations was fair, and in 23 cases only was disease detected. The report submitted is defective, as no particulars have been given regarding the health of the troops. It is, however, understood that a good deal of disease prevailed amongst them owing to the laxity with which the rules were enforced. The hospital has now been made over to the control of the military authorities, and the civil officers have been instructed to render them every assistance in the matter of carrying out and enforcing the rules. The Lieutenant-Governor must beg the local authorities to understand that they will be held responsible for doing all in their power for the mitigation of the evil at this station.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 260.

The 14th June 1875.

Notification.—The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the first quarter of the cess year 1874-75, is published for general information :—

No. 2839.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 3rd June 1875.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 7075, of 21st May 1875, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 31st December 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the first quarter of the current cess year (1874-75), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 31st

Names of Districts.	Balance on 30th September 1874.	Revenue under Road Cess Act of 1871. Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.	Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECE[IPTS] Receipts from Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.									
Burdwan	31,063 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	25 13 4	1,249 14 6	2,278 6 0
Bankoora	17,170 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	744 0 0	...
Beerbhoom	Cr. 4,161 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 3	1,331 9 0	2 0 0
Midnapore	Cr. 1,648 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	67 12 10	39 1 0	1,694 10 0
Hooghly	Cr 7,163 10 6	7,978 11 3	...	...	...	7,978 11 3	89 1 2	2,363 7 10	601 4 1
24-Pergunnahs	33,581 10 11	3,548 11 6	987 0 0	...	...	4,535 11 6	...	2,796 0 0	3,530 2 9
Nuddea	Cr. 34,865 10 5	6,001 11 0	2,134 12 0	...	...	8,136 7 0	5 1 0	1,288 14 0	1,719 10 0
Jessore	16,937 4 4	12,179 15 1	432 4 0	...	...	12,612 3 1	18 3 4	...	1,578 14 2
Moorshedabad	143 6 7	3,225 4 5	104 12 0	...	...	3,330 0 5	68 7 2	...	2,395 6 9
Dinagepore	Cr. 25,246 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 10 8	1,370 0 0
Maldah	7,041 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	2,192 10 3
Rajshahye	1,09,117 6 0	4,772 3 6	102 11 9	...	...	4,874 15 3	7 14 0	314 5 0	1,703 3 9
Rungpore	Cr. 1,52,629 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	1 1 0	3,137 11 0
Bogra	Cr. 1,41,205 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	...	171 9 9
Pubna	8,846 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	29 3 10	...	1 8 0
Julpigoree	Cr. 3,001 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 3
Dacca	15,698 15 7	2,667 8 10	924 0 0	...	...	3,591 8 10	19 12 3	...	3,054 4 0
Fureedpore	15,566 9 6	1,240 5 6	4 2 0		126 9 9	1,371 1 3	9 13 0	...	213 6 3
Backergunge	4,379 1 7	...	...		...	...	406 13 6	...	711 0 0
Chittagong	31,080 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	32 12 1	...	1,069 5 3
Noakholly	5,375 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	211 2 9	20 1 0	1,310 13 0
Tipperah	3,855 15 2	6,478 10 2	...		80 1 0	6,558 11 2	25 0 0	...	428 0 0
Patna	8,010 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	18 15 0	1,215 0 0	7,429 14 10
Gya	69,165 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 5 0	2,063 2 0	204 13 [illegible]
Shahabad	Cr 22,180 1 7	...		...		...	595 5 7		2,333 9 8
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Sarun	Cr. 9,30,748 0 11	...	...		...		5 8 8	...	10,528 2 2
Chumparun	2,01,392 7 1	...	...		...		...	40 0 0	7,051 14 1
Monghyr	16,505 0 6	7,277 6 9	...	...	...	7,277 6 9	...	365 0 0	2,464 9 6
Bhagulpore	Cr. 69,079 7 6	4,360 5 5	...	...	...	4,360 5 5	9 4 0	...	1,941 0 0
Purneah	Cr. 41,911 3 10	3,275 7 9	...	...	...	3,275 7 9	5 9 0	...	328 4 0
Cuttack	23,005 6 8	13,755 8 0	22 8 0	...	10 0 0	13,788 0 0	...	...	703 11 3
Pooree	16,324 3 0	2,412 1 0	...	...	...	2,412 1 0	...	...	...
Balasore	1,002 3 1	42.09 3 11	18 8 0	...	...	1,227 11 11	...	...	342 0 0
Hazareebagh	Cr. 22,591 12 7	5,348 12 4	139 10 0	...	9 1 0	5,197 7 4	...	...	...
Lohardugga	23,275 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	118 11 8	...	...
Manbhoom	Cr. 6,385 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 4 0
Total	Cr. 8,03,872 15 6	88,731 14 5	4,870 3 9	...	225 14 9	93,828 0 11	1,806 15 5	13,903 5 9	63,043 8 2
Non-cess Districts.									
Darjeeling	8,246 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	56 13 10	...	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	13 13 6	...	972 14 6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,568 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	52,238 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	6,190 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82,301 9 11	...	...		145 0 0	145 0 0	13 13 6	...	972 14 6
Grand total	Cr. 7,21,571 5 7 *	88,731 14 5	4,870 3 9	...	370 14 9	93,973 0 11	1,910 12 11	13,903 5 9	64,016 6 8

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 9,27,894 the portion

* This excludes the balance of the Tirhoot District Road Fund, the

ROAD FUND.

District Road Committees of the 1*st Quarter of the Cess Year* 1874-75.

December 1874.

IPTS.

Tolls.									
River or Canal Tolls.	Total.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balances.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th September 1874.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
......	3,628 4 0	......	243 13 9	....	.....	3,797 15 7	34,861 13 11	28,386 8 6	6,476 5 5
	744 0 0	......	23 1 6	.....	200 0 0	972 12 6	18,151 13 8	67,748 12 7	Cr. 49,596 14 11
.	1,333 9 0	......	50 4 0	35 0 0	24 8 0	1,147 14 3	Cr. 2,717 1 0	6,633 7 7	Cr. 9,350 8 7
	1,733 11 9	......	301 10 9	......	5,120 2 11	7,223 6 3	5,574 10 10	3,358 4 3	2,216 6 7
1,250 0 0	4,214 11 10	45,271 0 0	144 15 9	379 4 3	... ..	58,097 12 3	50,934 1 9	42,632 13 6	8,311 4 3
......	6,326 2 9	.. ..	142 14 3	.....	.....	11,004 12 6	44,586 7 5	3,383 10 7	41,202 12 10
......	3,008 8 0	......	......	. ...	39 8 0	11,189 8 0	Cr. 23,616 2 5	21,125 10 9	Cr. 44,741 13 2
..	1,578 14 2	..	0 3 0	428 12 0	97 13 3	14,736 0 10	31,673 5 2	11,444 11 4	20,228 9 10
... .	2,395 6 9	......	115 10 0	4 0 0	66 6 0	5,979 14 4	6,123 4 11	5,680 9 6	442 11 5
....	1,411 10 8	...	55 5 0	1,251 10 9	7,593 4 0	10,297 14 5	Cr. 14,918 4 2	78,734 1 0	Cr. 93,682 5 2
... ..	2,192 10 3	.....	....	..	151 5 11	2,345 0 2	9,386 6 9	1,029 4 1	7,767 2 8
.. ..	2,017 8 9	...	60 0 0	6 10 0	15 11 6	6,982 11 6	1,10,430 2 3	8,716 15 1	1,07,713 3 2
... ...	3,138 15 0	.	...	..		3,139 8 0	Cr. 1,49,480 15 5	874 12 5	Cr. 1,50,355 11 10
. ....	171 9 9	...	..	16,759 13 6	. . .	17,234 0 3	Cr. 1,23,971 1 11	1,245 2 1	Cr. 1,25,216 4 0
... ...	1 8 0	.....	.	249 2 6	25 0 0	301 14 4	9,151 10 4	1,076 9 0	8,075 1 4
....	42 8 8	. ....		25 0 0	55 9 0	123 1 3	Cr. 2,878 0 4	6,584 1 5	9,162 1 9
.... .	3,051 4 0		10 0 0	. .	1,669 4 9	8,344 13 10	24,013 13 5	7,252 12 6	16,791 0 11
. .	218 6 3	. .	......	.	67 1 2	1,661 5 8	17,227 15 2	7,838 11 10	9,389 1 4
.. ...	711 0 0	..	. ....	......	... ..	1,177 13 6	5,556 15 1	2,211 3 4	3,345 11 9
1,350 8 0	2,119 13 3	. ..	. .	. ..	.	2,452 9 4	33,523 4 3	5,887 2 0	27,646 2 3
......	1,330 14 0	...	......	..	14 6 2	1,556 6 11	6,932 4 4	2,231 5 0	4,700 15 4
..	128 0 0		......	2 0 0	......	7,013 11 2	10,869 13 4	2,480 11 3	8,380 2 1
.	8,674 14 10	..	10 15 0	....	247 4 0	8,952 0 10	16,962 13 8	5,212 7 3	11,750 6 5
... .	2,267 15 6	....	2 1 0	20 0 0	. ...	2,322 5 6	71,487 13 0	6,470 10 7	65,017 2 5
..	2,333 9 8	.....		100 0 0	271 8 6	3,300 7 9	Cr. 18,879 9 10	12,776 14 3	Cr. 31,656 8 1
... ..		. .	......	.. ...	.....	.....	...	...	..
...	10,528 2 2	......	.....	.. .	3,566 7 10	14,100 2 8	Cr. 9,16,647 14 3	5,97,496 9 8	Cr. 15,14,144 7 11
.	7,091 14 1	......	.	. . .	... .	7,091 14 1	2,08,484 5 2	10,959 1 8	1,97,525 3 6
.....	2,829 9 6	.. ..	39 14 0	. .	....	10,146 14 3	26,651 14 9	9,858 2 1	16,793 12 8
.	1,941 0 0	.. ..	.. ...	. .	131 7 0	6,442 0 5	Cr. 62,637 7 1	2,731 7 1	Cr. 65,368 14 2
....	328 4 0	....	2 0 0	369 15 10		3,981 4 7	Cr. 37,929 15 3	2,041 13 9	Cr. 39,971 13 0
......	703 11 3	......	25 3 0	.. ..	15 8 0	14,532 6 3	37,537 12 11	6,626 8 0	30,911 4 11
.. ...	..	. ..		..	...	2,412 1 0	18,736 4 0	3,539 0 7	15,196 10 5
. ...	342 0 0	... ..	15 13 0	3 4 0	25 0 0	4,613 12 11	5,616 0 0	5,224 13 1	391 2 11
......	..	.	. .	.. ...	.....	5,437 7 4	Cr. 17,094 5 3	3,200 12 10	Cr. 20,385 2 1
......	.	..	.. ..	. ..	.. ..	118 11 8	23,393 15 11	2,155 6 6	21,238 9 5
..	209 4 0	......	. ...	. ...	146 0 3	355 4 3	Cr. 6,030 1 3	13,061 15 8	Cr. 19,092 0 11
2,600 8 0	79,547 5 11	45,271 0 0	1,243 12 0	19,634 8 10	19,529 4 3	2,60,950 15 4	Cr. 5,42,922 0 2	9,98,601 9 7	Cr. 15,41,623 9 9
......	.. .	.. .	10 12 3	.	542 0 0	561 12 3	8,808 6 9	5,848 6 10	2,959 15 11
......	972 14 6	......	......	2 2 9	......	1,133 14 9	1,190 12 7	7,929 9 3	Cr. 6,738 12 8
..	......	......	......	. ....	...	.. ...	15,568 15 3	1,073 15 4	14,494 15 11
. ...	......	.. ...	25 5 0	... .	208 0 0	233 5 0	52,172 3 4	4,124 11 10	48,347 7 6
......	... ..	.. ...	.....	0 15 0	. .	0 15 0	6,191 3 0	3,114 13 7	3,076 5 5
......	972 14 6	.... .	45 1 3	3 1 9	750 0 0	1,029 15 0	84,231 8 11	22,091 8 10	62,140 0 1
2,600 8 0	80,520 4 5	45,271 0 0	1,288 13 3	19,637 10 7	20,279 4 3	2,62,880 14 4	Cr. 4,58,690 7 3	10,20,693 2 5	Cr. 14,79,383 9 8

expended by Public Works Officers, was Rs. 7,56,492.
return of which for the quarter has not yet been received.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 31st

EXPEN

	Names of Districts.	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control. — Establishment.	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control. — Contingencies	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control. — Total.	Original Works. — Roads and Bridges.	Original Works. — River and Canal Works.	Original Works. — Ferries.	Original Works. — Total.	Repairs — Roads and Bridges.	Repairs — River and Canal Works.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	Burdwan ...	1,191 6 6	100 1 3	1,291 7 0	218 6 9	......	... ..	218 6 9	26,170 2 6	... ..
	Bankoora ...	1,396 1 4	62 6 6	1,458 7 10	65,622 14 9	.. ..	.....	65,622 14 9	67 6 0	. ...
	Beerbhoom ...	1,532 15 1	20 8 6	1,553 7 7	3,356 8 9	...	... ..	3,356 8 9	631 0 3	......
	Midnapore ...	323 1 11	266 0 0	589 1 11	904 11 3	.. ...	... ..	904 11 3	1,733 10 4	......
	Hooghly ..	941 9 7	51 2 3	992 11 10	20,900 3 2	......	.... .	20,900 3 2	20,087 14 6	......
	24-Pergunnahs	2,277 15 5	121 6 5	2,399 5 10	617 2 0	...	... .	617 2 0	387 2 9	. ...
	Nuddea ...	3,029 4 4	530 0 5	3,559 4 9	2,321 3 9	321 6 9	. .	2,642 10 6	10,945 9 5	307 13 10
	Jessore ..	1,365 2 10	133 10 9	1,498 13 7	..	.	......	......	9,801 9 9	....
	Moorshedabad	573 10 8	58 15 11	632 10 7	1,870 13 4	. .	.. ..	1,870 13 4	2,436 7 9	...
	Dinagepore ..	228 6 9	3 14 0	232 4 9	75,169 15 4	... .	. ...	75,169 15 4	279 14 9	.
	Maldah ..	324 10 4	143 11 3	468 5 7	. ..	..	. ...	... ..	1,044 14 6	...
	Rajshahye .	1,132 1 9	154 3 3	1,286 5 0	2,732 8 9	12 8 0	. .	2,745 0 9	3,705 13 4	8 0 0
	Rungpore ..	30 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	204 4 3	.. ..	.	204 4 3	548 0 2	......
	Bogra	.. ..	...	.. ...	115 0 0		. ..	115 0 0	. ..	. ..
	Pubna ...	45 0 0	30 10 6	75 10 6	224 3 9	.. ..	. ..	224 3 9	114 15 9	.
	Julpigoree .	.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2,482 14 8	74 10 9	.	2,557 9 5	2,656 14 9	
	Dacca .	1,437 5 10	365 13 9	1,803 3 7	1,895 4 2	218 14 0	.	2,114 2 2	2,099 10 4	. ..
	Fureedpore	1,827 2 9	974 1 3	2,801 4 0	1,887 9 10		....	1,887 9 10	3,143 6 0	. .
	Backergunge	90 5 4	1 4 0	91 9 4	335 3 9	500 0 0	...	835 3 9	1,284 6 3	..
	Chittagong ..	105 0 0	0 4 0	105 4 0	4,134 14 0	.....	1,350 0 0	5,484 14 0	177 0 0	..
	Noakholly ...	90 0 0	0 1 0	90 1 0	76 8 0	.	......	76 8 0	2,064 12 0	... ..
	Tipperah ...	1,228 2 1	99 3 2	1,327 5 3	420 7 3	29 8 0	.....	449 15 3	636 6 9	.
	Patna ...	....	...	....	..	.	......	......	4,805 10 3	
	Gya ...	53 2 2	4 12 0	57 14 2	2,413 3 5	. ..	... ..	2,113 3 5	3,098 11 0	.
	Shahabad ...	.. .	. .	... .	4,408 0 7	. . .	. ...	4,408 0 7	7,748 2 7	.....
	Tirhoot ...	..	.....	......	...	. .	. . .	... .		.. .
	Sarun	225 0 0	85 6 9	310 6 9	87,681 11 0	..	......	87,681 11 0	4,76,198 0 3	
	Chumparun ..	55 6 8	5 0 0	60 6 8	1,880 1 0	... .	......	1,880 1 0	[illegible],230 9 6	... ..
	Monghyr ...	902 15 4	71 8 4	974 7 8	3,129 1 3	...	.. ...	3,129 1 3	4,714 8 7	.. ..
	Bhagulpore ..	1,107 15 11	37 3 6	1,145 3 5	22 10 3	......	... ..	22 10 3	1,37[illegible] 12 5	....
	Purneah ...	648 9 0	33 2 0	681 11 0	....	......	... .	.. ...	1,358 7 9	... ..
	Cuttack ...	727 0 0	1,000 10 11	1,727 10 11	3,619 3 4	. ...	.. ...	3,619 3 4	452 7 0	.
	Pooree .	363 0 0	178 10 9	541 10 9	2,067 7 4	.....	..	2,067 7 4	930 7 6	......
	Balasore ...	856 5 8	290 15 2	1,147 4 10	1,206 14 2	... ..	. ..	1,206 14 2	2,077 10 1	.
	Hazareebagh	466 14 1	23 14 0	490 12 1	1,887 14 9	..	. ....	1,887 14 9	695 3 0	..
	Lohardugga	60 0 0	.. ..	60 0 0	.	. ....	. ..	. ...	2,095 6 6	... ..
	Manbhoom ..	290 4 3	28 3 0	318 7 3	10,182 10 11	. .	......	10,182 10 11	.. ...	...
	Total .	24,925 15 7	4,881 4 7	29,807 4 2	3,04,159 11 6	1,156 15 6	1,350 0 0	3,06,666 11 0	6,05,040 2 3	315 13 10
Non-cess Districts.	Darjeeling ...	196 0 0	5 0 0	201* 0 8	3,904 11 6	....	......	3,904 11 6	1,619 14 4	..
	Mymensing ..	2,099 2 6	1,148 10 0	3,247 12 6	2,128 2 3	....	......	2,128 2 3	2,454 12 0	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts .	.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	833 13 4	......	......	833 13 4	47 0 0	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	.	86 6 0	86 6 0	117 0 1	......	.....	117 0 1	397 5 0	. ..
	Singbhoom ...	...	.. ..	....	2,525 14 1	..	......	2,525 14 1	252 8 10	......
	Total	2,295 2 6	1,240 2 0	3,535 4 6	9,509 9 3	.....	... ..	9,509 9 3	4,771 8 11	......
	Grand Total ..	27,221 2 1	6,121 6 7	33,342 8 8	3,13,669 4 9	1,156 15 6	1,350 0 0	3,16,176 4 3	6,09,[illegible]11 11 2	315 13 10

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 9,27,891. the portion

* This excludes the balance of the Tirhoot District Road Fund, the

Fort William,
The 20th May 1875.

ROAD FUND.—(*Continued.*)

District Road Committees of the 1*st Quarter of the Cess Year* 1874-75.

December 1874.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establishment. Public Works Establishment.	Establishment. Other Establishments.	Establishment. Total.	Tools and plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 0 0	26,175 2 6	26,393 9 3	40 0 0	595 0 9	635 0 9	5 6 0	60 0 9	28,385 8 6	
...	67 6 0	65,590 4 9	622 0 0	.....	622 0 0	78 0 0	.....	67,748 12 7	
...	681 0 3	3,987 9 0	868 3 9	213 4 6	1,081 8 3	......	10 14 9	6,633 7 7	
20 12 9	1,774 7 1	2,769 2 4	......	......	......	......	......	3,358 4 3	
...	20,687 14 6	41,588 1 8	......	......	......	42 0 0	......	42,622 13 6	
...	367 2 9	984 4 9	......	......	......	......	......	3,383 10 7	
84 1 0	11,337 8 3	13,980 2 9	......	3,586 3 3	3,586 3 3	......	......	21,125 10 9	
...	9,801 9 9	9,801 9 9	......	......	......	56 4 0	88 0 0	11,444 11 4	
16 2 0	2,452 9 9	4,323 7 1	303 15 7	.....	303 15 7	271 4 0	149 4 3	5,680 9 6	
...	279 14 9	75,449 14 1	......	1,919 0 1	1,919 0 1	1,132 14 1	......	78,734 1 0	
...	1,044 14 6	1,044 14 6	80 0 0	24 0 0	104 0 0	12 0 0	......	1,029 4 1	
...	3,713 13 4	6,458 14 1	938 0 0	18 0 0	956 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	8,710 15 1	
...	548 0 2	842 4 5	......	......	......	0 8 0	......	874 12 5	
...	...	115 0 0	......	1,113 0 4	1,113 0 4	6 2 0	10 15 9	1,245 2 1	
...	144 15 9	309 3 6	......	395 1 9	395 1 9	236 9 3	......	1,078 9 0	
947 15 3	3,604 14 0	6,162 7 5	.....	414 0 0	414 0 0	5 2 0	......	6,584 1 5	
18 3 6	2,117 13 10	4,232 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	13 4 0	1,174 4 11	7,252 12 6	
...	3,143 6 0	5,030 15 10	......	......	......	......	6 10 0	7,838 13 10	
...	1,284 6 3	2,119 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	2,211 3 4	
120 0 0	297 0 0	5,781 14 0	......	......	......	......	......	5,887 2 0	
...	2,064 12 0	2,141 4 0	......	......	......	......	......	2,231 5 0	
...	636 6 9	1,086 6 0	......	......	......	76 0 0	......	2,489 11 3	
...	4,805 10 3	4,805 10 3	80 0 0	326 13 0	406 13 0	......	......	5,212 7 3	
...	3,698 11 0	6,111 14 5	......	297 5 3	297 5 3	3 8 0	......	6,470 10 7	
35 15 1	7,784 1 8	12,282 2 3	......	494 12 0	494 12 0	......	......	12,776 14 3	
...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	Account for the quarter not yet received.
...	4,76,198 0 3	5,63,879 11 3	33,100 8 5	......	33,100 8 5	205 15 3	......	5,97,496 9 8	
58 0 0	8,297 9 6	10,177 10 6	255 12 8	327 15 10	583 12 6	70 4 0	67 0 0	10,959 1 8	
...	4,714 8 7	7,843 9 10	922 0 4	......	922 0 4	118 0 3	......	9,858 2 1	
...	1,378 12 5	1,401 6 8	180 13 0	......	180 13 0	4 0 0	......	2,731 7 1	
...	1,358 7 9	1,358 7 9	......	1 11 0	1 11 0	......	......	2,041 13 9	
18 2 9	470 9 9	4,080 13 1	......	809 0 0	809 0 0	......	......	6,626 8 0	
...	930 7 6	2,997 14 10	......	......	......	......	......	3,539 9 7	
93 0 0	2,170 10 1	3,377 8 3	......	700 0 0	700 0 0	......	......	5,224 13 1	
...	695 3 0	2,583 1 9	......	173 8 0	173 8 0	43 7 0	......	3,290 12 10	
...	2,095 6 6	2,095 6 6	......	......	......	......	......	2,155 6 6	
...	...	10,182 10 11	775 8 3	1,774 14 3	2,550 6 6	10 7 0	......	13,061 15 8	
1,417 4 4	6,06,773 4 5	9,13,439 15 5	38,196 14 0	13,183 10 0	51,380 8 0	2,391 11 7	1,582 2 5	9,98,601 9 7	
122 13 0	1,742 11 4	5,647 6 10	......	......	......	......	......	5,848 6 10	
49 13 9	2,504 10 6	4,632 12 9	......	......	......	......	49 0 0	7,929 9 3	
...	47 0 0	880 13 4	......	190 0 0	190 0 0	3 0 0	......	1,073 15 4	
...	307 5 0	514 5 1	2,407 8 1	1,001 1 8	3,408 9 9	115 7 0	......	4,124 11 10	
...	252 8 10	2,778 6 11	......	336 6 8	336 6 8	......	......	3,114 13 7	
172 10 9	4,944 3 8	14,453 12 11	2,407 8 1	1,527 8 4	3,935 0 5	118 7 0	49 0 0	22,091 8 10	
1,589 15 1	6,11,717 8 1	9,27,893 12 4	40,604 6 1	14,711 2 5	55,315 8 5	2,510 2 7	1,631 2 5	10,20,693 2 5	

expended by Public Works Officers was Rs. 7,56,422.
return of which for the quarter has not yet been received.

F. R. BOYCE,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th June 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 14th* June 1875	4·17	Rainfall at Culna ·51, Cutwa 2·20, Bood-Bood ·31, Raneegunge ·76, Jehanabad 2·04 inches. Sowing of *amun*, or late rice, progressing. Prospects of crops favorable.
	2	Bankoora, 12th June 1875.	·97	Weather very hot. Rain fell on the 5th, 11th, and 12th instant, and it was raining at the time of report. The crops have suffered a little for want of rain. It is, however, hoped that the rain that has fallen will improve their condition.
	3	Beerbhoom, 12th „ „	3·44	Weather, overcast and cool. Monsoon broke on the night of the 11th instant, and it has been raining continuously since 2 A.M. up to the time of forwarding this report. Ploughing is going on in all directions. Early rice and sugarcane doing well.
	4	Midnapore, 12th „ „	·05	Sky generally cloudy, but rain only fell on one day. It was, however, raining hard at the time of despatching this report. Rain is now needed, otherwise the crops which were sown rather early will suffer from want of it.
	5	Hooghly, 12th „ „	2·61	The rains began about the 5th instant. Average rainfall of the district 2·08. Weather cooler. State of crops good all round. Present prospects are very good. Health good.
		Howrah, 12th „ „	·67	Weather close and rainy. Ploughing for the late rice crop and sowing of the early rice continue. Jute and sugarcane progressing favorably.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 14th† June 1875.	1·90	Weather hot and cloudy, with rain at intervals. The rain has done much good to the crops. Prospects of early rice and jute are favorable. Fever decreasing at Barripore, but increasing in sub-division Busserhat. Three cases of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
	7	Nuddea, 12th June 1875	7·37	Weather damp, and not very hot. The crops, both rice and indigo, are promising. Till the last few days, rain had been rather scanty, but latterly there has been enough. The price of rice has slightly fallen.
	8	Jessore, 12th „ „	3·95	Several showers during the week, terminating in a heavy downpour on the night of the 11th instant. State and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	9	Moorshedabad, 12th June 1875.	3·76	Weather in the commencement of the week was hot and oppressive. Heavy rains on Friday and Sunday. General rainfall on the 11th instant, which is sufficient to remove all apprehension on account of the young rice crops. *Aous* crops progressing favorably. Ploughing actively conducted. Mulberry, sugarcane, and indigo in good condition. Mango crop indifferent. Small-pox still in Soojagunge. General health good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 11th June 1875.	1·96	Occasional showers. Heat in the intervals very great. 1·44 inches of rain between sunset and sunrise of the 10th instant, and was raining hard at the time of report. Much weed in crops. Crops thrive. Jute very good. *Bhadoi* or early rice middling, not so good as in richer land.
	11	Maldah, 12th June 1875	3·44	The rainy season commenced on the 8th instant, and the weather has been cloudy since then. Prospects of the autumn rice crop are generally good; but for it, and for the sowing of the winter rice, rain is still wanted in some parts.
	12	Rajshahye, 12th „ „	3·30	On the 9th and 10th all parts of the district had good rain. The rain has been most beneficial to the crops, which are all doing well. There is every appearance of the setting in of the rainy season, and the Ganges is rising a good deal. There is no sickness.
	13	Rungpore, 11th „ „	3·72	Rain has fallen on six days out of seven, and has been general all over the district. Crops getting on well.
	14	Bogra, 12th „ „	3·75	Rains set in. The downfall of rain has done the rice good. Jute is, however, a little backward. Prospects on the whole promising.
	15	Pubna, 12th „ „	·86	Weather cool and cloudy; more rain has fallen in the interior than at head-quarters. 6·22 inches of rain fell at Serajgunge. The young paddy, both early and late, is looking very well. General health good.

* Telegram of the 14th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 14th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.— (*Con. d*)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 11th June 1875.	7·48	Several heavy falls of rain. Seasonable weather for this time of the year. State and prospects of the crops throughout the district are very good. Tea returns excellent.
	17	Julpigoree, 12th June 1875.	6·97	There has been heavy rain, which promises well for the crops in general. Cholera is reported as severe in the Buxa sub-division, especially in the neighbourhood of Fallacotta. No bad accounts from the Sudder sub-division.
		Cooch Behar, 10th June 1875.	3·58	The weather was cloudy and hot; there were some showers of rain. The prospects of the crops continue favorable. Cholera disappearing gradually.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 14th* June 1875	10·16	No sunshine, and steady rain. Crops very good. The crops were strong enough to stand the heavy rainfall.
	19	Fureedpore, 12th June 1875.	7·01	Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week, and continuous rain during the past two days. The rain appears to be general all over the district, and the crops appear to be promising. The health of the district is good on the whole
	20	Backergunge, 10th June 1875.	1·61	The rains have to all appearance begun. The *aous*, or early rice, and other crops at present in the ground are flourishing. Food supply sufficient. Health of the people is generally satisfactory. The disease among the cattle abating. The disorder among the fish still continues.
	21	Mymensingh, 11th June 1875.	6·14	The rains have been general; and on the 6th instant the fall at Tengail was 6¼ inches. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 10th June 1875.	3·59	Very wet weather. The rains have regularly set in. The state of the crops and the progress of cultivation are good.
	23	Noakholly, 10th June 1875.	12·74	Weather hot and close from the 3rd to the 5th, and generally cloudy. On the night of the 5th a storm set in, with heavy continuous rain. The rainfall on the 6th was 10·17 inches. There has not been so large a rainfall here in one day during the last six years. The early rice crops are progressing well. The sowing in the high lands is reported to be completed.
	24	Tipperah, 11th June 1875	4·11	The rainy season appears to have set in; the rain has been persistent and heavy for the last two or three days. The rice crops are in excellent condition. The last of the *amun* crops is being sown.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 8th June 1875.	2·33	Occasional falls of rain during the week have lowered the temperature. Sowing still going on in the *jooms*. The falls of rain during the week have improved the prospects of the crops.
		Hill Tipperah, 9th June 1875.	3·11	Heavy rain on Sunday, the 6th instant, which ushered in the regular rains. Since then more rain than sunshine. The young early rice seedlings were suffering from the want of rain towards the close of last week, but this timely rain will now save everything. The condition of the *jooms* in the hills is satisfactory.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 14th* June 1875	·41	Weather hot and close, with occasional rain. Millets and sugarcane doing well. Sowing of paddy in progress. Cholera prevalent throughout the district; bad still in three villages of the Behar sub-division.
	27	Gya, 12th „ „	1·2	Weather cooler during the week, owing to cloudy and rainy days. The rains may be said to have set in. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer 109·5 degrees. The crops that are in the ground are good. Rice sowing commenced. Cholera spread in Aurungabad, Nowadah, and part of Jehanabad. Bad in parts.
	28	Shahabad, 12th „ „	·07	Weather cloudy and oppressive. Rains are apparently going to set in at once. Cultivation commenced in several places. In Bhubooa early rice and *murwa* millet sown in some villages. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still remain.
	29	Durbhunga, 12th „ „	1·42	Heavy rain commenced, falling since the 11th instant. The rainy season appears to have set in. The prospects of all crops, including indigo, are good.
	30	Mozufferpore, 12th „ „	1·20	Weather hot. The rainy season appears to be setting in. The prospects of *cheena* millet and indigo continue favourable. Cholera still continues.
	31	Sarun, 12th „ „	·10	Weather extremely hot and close; east wind prevailing: cloudy, cool, and threatening since the 11th instant. There has been no rain during the week, except a little at head-quarters. *Cheena* millet has been harvested and has yielded fairly. The prospects of indigo are excellent; sugarcane doing well. The *bhadoi* sowings are in progress; the early sowings are coming up well, here and there, in low lands. *Aghanee* paddy is being sown; the ground is being broken up in all directions. State and prospects of crops have been very favorable up to the present time. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 11th June 1875.	·17	There has been little or no rain during the past week, and the crops show signs of wanting it. The weather has been cloudy during the past few days, and rain threatening, but it still keeps off. Rain is wanted for the crops, but little or no damage has been as yet done by the drought.

* Telegrams of the 14th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, 12th June 1875	2·20	The rains have apparently set in. *Bhadoi* prospects good.
34	Bhagulpore, 14th* June 1875.	·88	Some rain has fallen at the head-quarters, and there is prospect of more. Rain much needed throughout the district, especially in Mudehpoora, where the *bhadoi* crop is being burnt up, no rain having fallen this month. Prospects in other parts of the district are still good. Health good.
35	Purneah, 12th June 1875	·84	The rains appear to have set in; on the evening of the 11th instant there was a good fall of rain. Indigo manufacture has generally commenced. The crops generally are promising exceedingly well.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 12th June 1875.	3·91	Clouds were seen to be piling up on the 9th and 10th instant. Heavy rain began on the 11th, and has discontinued. The sky is covered with thick clouds. The rivers are filling, and the low lands are under water. The rain was expected in Deoghur, and has fallen heavily in Godda. Sugarcane good in Deoghur. Sowing began in Rajmehal. *Bhadoi* rice all sown.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 5th June 1875	·62	Weather very close and steamy, with cloudy sky and rain from time to time. Ploughing nearly over. Sowing going on briskly. Early rice crop appearing above ground. Cholera still hanging about, chiefly in Kendrapara and around it.
38	Pooree, 10th June 1875	1·45	There have been good showers of rain of late; weather is cloudy, and more rain is expected and required. Tillage and sowing are going on, but require more rain. The harvesting of the *dalwa*, or spring rice crop, has been completed with a good outturn. Sugarcane is being manured. Cotton is being gathered.
39	Balasore, 11th „ „	1·36	The temperature is much lower. Rainfall at Bhaddruck 1·82 inches. Moderate, though constant, rains have set in, and the weather is extremely favorable to the newly sown crops. The remaining sowings are being pushed on. Cholera in the north has ceased.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 11th June 1875.	1·76	Seasonable weather. Monsoon commenced on the 9th instant, with heavy rain Ploughing general all over the district. *Murwah* and *goondli* millets, &c., all promising well. The young paddy also coming up freely.
41	Lohardugga, 12th June 1875.	2·49	Sharp storm on the 9th instant; since cloudy, and the rains appear now to have set in. Ploughing continues. Paddy and *goondli* millet have germinated well in some parts. Cholera and small-pox are still reported.
42	Singbhoom, 11th June 1875.	2·39	Seasonable weather. Sowing progressing. District healthy.
43	Maunbhoom, 12th June 1875.	1·78	Heavy showers towards close of week. From the appearance of the weather it is evident that the rains had fairly commenced. Cotton and sugarcane promising; little rice sown as yet; but if it rains now, sowing will be general in a few days more.

* Telegram of the 14th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15*th June* 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District	Station.	Rain from 23rd to 29th May 1875.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1875	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·24	0·95	17·06	5th June	
		Cutwa	1·80	0·52	15·32	ditto	
		Culna	2·20	0·51	13·18	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1·27	Nil	9·09	ditto	
		Raneegunge	2·88	0·76	10·29	ditto	
		Jehanabad	3·72	0·95	12·01	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·72	0·81	9·02	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·43	0·03	7·03	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·75	Nil	8·77	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·64	Nil	11·80	ditto	
		Tumlook	2·10	0·32	12·72	ditto	
		Gurbeta	1·74	Nil	11·99	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0·11	Nil	6·38	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	7·72	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·63	0·75	11·20	ditto	
		Serampore	1·48	0·13	11·10	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2·23	0·23	11·35	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Not rec.	2·39	2·39	ditto	From 31st May.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2·60	0·70	9·51	ditto	
		Calcutta	2·45	0·25	10·94	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	1·68	0·48	11·51	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	1·85	0·41	11·06	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·86	0·75	12·89	ditto	
		Baraset	2·01	0·39	16·07	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	1·94	1·41	9·70	ditto	
		Barripore	0·98	2·33	8·51	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·42	Nil	15·94	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1·22	0·24	11·79	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	2·09	0·02	11·69	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·06	2·13	14·04	ditto	
		Bongong	1·25	2·53	17·02	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·33	0·50	15·32	ditto	
		Choondangah	0·95	1·20	12·76		
		Kooshtea	0·83	0·91	15·12	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·22	0·27	13·32	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·51	1·39	12·07	ditto	
		Narail	0·75	2·15	12·20	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·05	0·20	10·15	ditto	
		Jhenida	1·76	2·14	12·12	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·06	0·45	12·72	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·69	0·67	13·92	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·17	0·30	9·17	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·24	1·13	10·21	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·88	0·07	8·93	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·84	Nil	7·44	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·32	Not rec.	7·44	29th May	
		Lalgolla	0·90	Nil	10·14	5th June	
		Kandee	1·65	Nil	8·01	ditto	From 14th March.
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	2·23	0·10	13·30	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·09	0·42	4·10	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·08	0·11	5·93	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·24	0·38	7·01	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th May.
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	14·13	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	2·70	0·91	16·63	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	1·22	1·94	14·92	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·19	1·34	13·49	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·67	1·21	11·77	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·72	12·87	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·29	30th Apl.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	1·54	0·43	15·06	5th June	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3·81	0·58	22·32	ditto	
		Boda	1·25	1·18	16·66	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·76	4·91	33·70	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	3·28	4·00	38·37	ditto	
		Titalya	4·74	0·07	11·02	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	1·70	1·23	17·37	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd May.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 23rd to 29th May 1875.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·12	5·07	15·55	5th June	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	0·12	3·18	12·77	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	1·00	0·77	12·12	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Not rec.	1·22	14·50	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th May.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·84	2·04	13·87	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	2·47	14·89	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·70	2·56	16·19	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	10·01	22nd May	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	7·06	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th May.
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	8·70	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	9·16	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	1·69	4·64	27·32	5th June	
		Jamalpore	0·73	1·40	19·67	ditto	
		Atia	0·40	1·08	11·30	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·61	3·13	25·77	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	3·80	0·60	19·30	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	3·39	Not rec.	19·77	29th May	
		Cox's Bazar	1·60	3·08	19·25	5th June	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	1·92	0·22	16·15	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	2·06	1·33	18·12	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·81	0·57	20·64	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·62	2·01	14·89	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	3·82	1·34	30·07	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·52	Nil	4·18	ditto	
		Behar	0·77	Nil	4·57	ditto	
		Barh	0·07	Nil	3·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·30	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	0·60	Nil	3·67	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·55	Nil	2·82	ditto	
		Nowadah	1·05	Nil	3·07	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	2·45	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·86	0·30	3·14	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·54	Nil	3·64	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Buxar	1·04	0·01	1·78	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	2·04	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	0·28	Nil	4·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 16th to 22nd May.
		Hajeepore	0·14	Nil	3·67	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	1·20	1·00	6·44	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	2·04	0·72	5·36	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·80	1·47	10·74	ditto	
		Tajpore	0·78	Nil	3·62	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·74	Nil	3·34	ditto	
		Sewan	0·30	0·47	4·93	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	1·13	0·17	6·85	ditto	
		Bettiah	0·57	Nil	11·46	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·05	Nil	5·66	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·12	Nil	4·98	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·60	Nil	2·02	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·56	Nil	4·57	ditto	
		Soopool	0·98	Nil	5·11	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	1·00	Nil	6·96	ditto	
		Banka	0·97	Nil	4·12	ditto	
		Sonnursa	0·75	Nil	5·67	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	[illegible]	Nil	5·90	ditto	
		Kissengunge	7·57	0·26	17·65	ditto	
		Arrareah	2·45	Nil	12·28	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	2·45	Nil	9·05	ditto	
		Rajmehal	0·20	Nil	2·70	ditto ..	Not rec. 10th April to 8th May.
		Deoghur	Not rec	Nil	2·68	ditto ..	Not rec. 18th to 24th April and 9th to 15th May, and 23rd to 29th May.
		Jamtara	ditto ...	Not. rec.	8·09	22nd May	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Godda	0·60	1·53	4·69	5th June	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 23rd to 29th May 1875.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	0·50	1·20	6·90	5th June	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	0·57	0·07	7·51	ditto	
		Jajpore	1·20	Not rec	8·90	29th May	
		Kendraparah .. .	0·20	ditto	5·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	3·40	ditto	
		False Point	0·25	Nil	6·70	5th June	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	1·45	0·08	6·91	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·98	1·21	5·82	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore . Exe Engr.'s Office	Nil	0·55	2·30	6th May	From 16th May.
		Balasore . Collector Office...	Not rec.	0·47	9·65	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th May.
		Bhuddruck	ditto	0·76	3·36	ditto .	Ditto
		Jellasore	ditto	0·25	6·16	ditto ...	Ditto
		Soroh	ditto	0·70	8·01	ditto ..	Ditto
		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	4·01	ditto ...	Ditto
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·03	0·05	1·69	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh .. Jail ...	0·33	2·14	6·68	5th June	
		Hazareebagh .. Dispensary...	0·64	2·10	7·40	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·94	0·10	4·37	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·44	2·10	8·02	ditto	
		Palamow	0·27	0·20	2·58	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·78	0·10	9·13	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·14	0·27	7·07	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·81	0·64	6·41	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2·64	5·84	60·41	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·61	Not rec.	35·21	29th May	
		Golaghât	0·79	ditto	18·02	ditto	
		Jorehaut	1·48	ditto	26·90	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·67	ditto	32·22	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·34	ditto	29·47	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	3·21	ditto	31·50	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·88	ditto	28·23	ditto	
		Suntock	1·14	ditto	29·41	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·68	ditto	36·99	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·50	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	2·60	18·36	5th June	

CALCUTTA.
The 12th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th June 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta	June 6th	10	29·542	29·560	85·0	80·1	70	W	..	0·02	K, K	
		16	29·461	29·479	92·5	82·8	64	S S W	...	...	C, K	
	7th	10	29·626	29·644	90·8	83·8	73	S S W	...	0·01	K	
		16	29·535	29·553	93·3	85·5	70	S S W	...	..	K	
	8th	1	29·713	29·731	89·0	83·3	77	S by W	...	0·04	C, K	
		16	29·653	29·671	82·0	80·0	91	S	...	0·10	......	o
	9th	1	29·756	29·774	83·5	80·4	87	S E	...	0·05	......	o
		16	29·640	29·658	84·5	81·5	87	S S E	...	...	......	o
	10th	10	29·656	29·674	86·5	81·3	83	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·555	29·573	85·2	83·0	91	S	...	...	......	o
	11th	10	29·598	29·616	83·0	79·0	83	S W	...	...	......	o
		16	29·533	29·551	81·6	77·0	80	S S W	..		......	o
	12th	10	29·664	29·682	81·5	78·8	87	W N W	...	0·20	......	o, r, t
		16	29·577	29·577	79·5	77·8	92	S by W	...	0·88	......	o
Saugor Island.	6th	10	29·548	29·548	86	81	70	W	6·2	...	N	o, m
		16	29·490	29·496	88	81	72	S S W	9·4	...	N	c, v, scuds.
	7th	1	29·633	29·639	90	84	76	S W	14·6	...	N	o, m, scuds.
		16	29·564	29·570	89	84	80	S	16·9	...	N	o, m, scuds.
	8th	10	29·723	29·729	89	84	80	S	14·2	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·655	29·661	88	83	80	S S W	12·9	...	N	m, o
	9th	10	29·738	29·744	86	82	83	S S W	11·4	...	N	o, l, r, u scuds.
		16	29·647	29·653	87	82	79	S	12·8	...	N	o, u scuds.
	10th	1	29·668	29·674	85	82	87	S W	19·5	1·40	N	o, u scuds.
		16	29·579	29·585	87	84	87	S S W	20·1	...	N	m, c, scuds.
	11th	10	29·627	29·633	82	78	82	W S W	14·4	0·40	N	m, o, u scuds.
		16	29·518	29·554	83	78	78	S W	25·0	0·10	N	o, m
	12th	10	29·659	29·665	85	81	83	W S W	17·8	0·10	N	o, scuds.
		16	29·601	29·607	83	81	89	S W	4·6	2·30	N	o, u, l, r, t, scuds.
Chittagong	6th	10	29·527	29·619	83	78	78	E	6·3	0·10	KS	q, u
		16	29·472	29·565	78	76	90	E S E	12·7	0·30	N	q, d
	7th	10	29·631	29·723	85	79	75	S S E	5·1	.	KS	g
		16	29·561	29·653	85	80	79	S S E	7·1	0·20	K, CK	v
	8th	10	29·727	29·819	87	80	72	S E	2·2	.	K	v
		16	29·635	29·727	86	81	79	N N E	6·6	0·10	CK, KS	v
	9th	10	29·731	29·824	79	73	95	S E	4·1	1·30	N	r, q
		16	29·651	29·744	80	79	95	E	3·3	1·60	KS	p, q
	10th	10	29·675	29·769	78	77	93	S S E	4·4	3·20	N	r, g
		16	29·578	29·671	80	78	91	S	8·6	0·10	KS	p, q
	11th	10	29·634	29·727	79	77	90	S S E	7·1	0·50	N	d, g
		16	29·547	29·640	78	76	90	S S W	12·6	0·50	KS	p, g
	12th	10	29·594	29·687	79	78	96	S	6·9	2·10	N	r, o
		16	29·563	29·657	75	75	100	S E	8·7	3·20	......	r, o
Madras	5th	10	29·641	29·671	94	76	40	W S W	14	..	......	c
		16	29·557	29·587	89	79	62	S S E	13	...	......	cloudy.
	6th	10	29·663	29·693	95	78	41	S W by W	8	...	......	c
		16	29·569	29·599	88	79	65	S E	16	...	......	c
	7th	10	29·662	29·692	94	79	49	S W	8	.	......	c
		16	29·561	29·591		81	72	S E	18	...	......	c
	8th	10	29·700	29·730		78	46	W S W	9	...	...	b
		16	29·628	29·658	90	79	69	S E	12	...	......	b, c
	9th	10	29·757	29·787	96	77	39	N W by W	9	...	......	c
		16	29·647	29·677	92	78	51	E S E	12	...	......	o
	10th	10	29·737	29·767	92	79	54	N E	8	...	......	c
		16	29·650	29·680	91	79	56	E by N	13	...	...	b, q
	11th	10	29·748	29·778	91	76	47	S W by W	8	...	......	c
		16	29·657	29·687	91	81	63	S S E	8	...	......	c
Cuttack	5th	10	29·419	29·501	89	83	78	S	2·2	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29·324	29·405	90	81	66	S S W	2·7	...	N, C	
	6th	10	29·480	29·562	84	79	79	S W	4·3	0·10	KS, N, C	
		16	29·397	29·478	90	82	69	S S W	8·6	...	CK, N, C	
	7th	10	29·537	29·618	92	83	67	S S W	6·3	...	CK	b
		16	29·436	29·517	95	83	58	S	6·8	..	C	b
	8th	10	29·616	29·698	86	81	79	E	5·1	2·20	N, C	
		16	29·553	29·634	90	82	69	S	6·0	..	N, C	
	9th	10	29·670	29·752	88	81	72	S S W	5·3	.	KS, N, C	
		16	29·521	29·602	92	83	67	S	8·3	0·40	N	r, u
	10th	10	29·606	29·688	85	81	83	S S W	5·6	.	N, C	
		16	29·518	29·601	78	75	86	S S W	8·0	0·20	N	r
	11th	10	29·615	29·698	76	74	90	S	4·0	1·40	N	r
		16	29·510	29·593	85	81	83	S S W	8·6	...	N, KS, C	
	12th	10	29·584	29·666	88	82	76	S	8·2	0·20	KS, N	a
		16	29·528	29·611	79	76	86	S S W	6·0	...	N	d
Akyab	6th	10	29·662	29·683	84	81	87	S S W	4·6	0·50	......	g
		16	29·593	29·614	84	80	83	S S E	7·1		......	g
	7th	10	29·747	29·769	81	79	91	S	6·1	0·30	......	d
		16	29·679	29·700	86	80	75	S	6·6	0·10	......	b
	8th	10	29·802	29·824	79	78	95	S E	4·7	.	......	r
		16	29·733	29·753	83	80	87	S	5·1	0·30	......	q, d
	9th	10	29·826	29·847	86	81	79	S	4·1	0·40	......	b
		16	29·732	29·753	85	82	87	S W	4·3	0·10	......	b
	10th	10	29·782	29·804	79	78	95	E N E	2·6	2·00	......	d
		16	29·687	29·709	82	79	87	E	3·8	0·20	......	g
	11th	10	29·753	29·775	80	79	95	S E	3·5	2·30	......	r
		16	29·679	29·701	80	78	91	S S W	5·5	0·80	......	q
	12th	10	29·750	29·780	85	81	83	S	5·3	0·30	......	g
		16	29·697	29·718	83	80	87	S S W	8·5	0·60	......	r, q

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA, The 12th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th June 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
June	1st	29·566	97·7	79·[illegible]	142·0	87·4	81·7	78·3	0·75	S S W & S S E	10·2	217·3	0·09	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. High wind from 6¼ to 6¾ P.M. Thunder and lightning from 6¼ to 8 P.M. Slight rain at 6½, 7 and 8 P.M.
	2nd	·525	96·6	79·9	139·2	88·4	82·6	79·1	·75	S by W S	...	...	...	...	Cirri and clear.
	3rd	·454	98·0	83·7	147·2	88·1	81·8	78·0	·73	S & S S E	...	...	...	...	Clear, cirri, cirrocumuli and stratoni.
	4th	·470	98·7	83·3	142·7	90·1	82·4	77·8	·68	S E & S	...	...	...	●	Cirri and stratoni.
	5th	·453	88·5	80·0	128·8	84·1	81·2	79·2	·86	Variable	...	...	0·16	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder from 1 to 3 A.M. Lightning at 9 P.M. Light rain after intervals.
	6th	·504	92·5	80·0	141·0	84·6	79·6	76·1	·76	S S W & variable	2·0	124·2	0·03	...	Overcast and cumuli Sheet lightning from 6¾ to 10 P.M. Light rain at midnight, 1 A.M. and 7 P.M.
	7th	·580	95·0	80·2	145·0	87·3	81·9	78·7	·76	E S E, S S W & S	1·2	109·8	...	...	Cumuli and overcast. Sheet lightning on west from 8 to 11 P.M. Drizzled between 10 and 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	98·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·76
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·28
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·18
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·38
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th June	...	10 97
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	13·10

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 11*th June* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 261.—*The 14th June 1875.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of May 1875.

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge ... 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah ... 120.			From Berhampore ... 70.			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	0'11"	168·41	0'5"	140·42	2'7"	99·27	1'5"	66·58	0'3"	42·25	8'2"	17·10	1'6"	33·90	0'1"	8·87	8'6"	157·26
2nd	...	...	0'11"	168·41	0'7"	140·59	2'7"	99·27	1'4"	66·66	0'2"	42·16	8'1"	17·02	1'5"	33·81	0'2"	9·95	9'1"	157·85
3rd	...	...	1'0"	168·32	0'8½"	140·68	2'7"	99·27	1'3"	66·75	0'2"	42·16	7'11"	16·85	1'5"	33·81	0'3"	9·04	13'1"	161·65
4th	...	...	1'0"	168·32	0'10"	140·84	2'6"	99·35	0'11"	67·08	0'2"	42·16	8'0"	16·94	1'5"	33·81	0'5"	9·20	17'0"	165·76
5th	...	...	1'0"	168·32	0'10"	140·84	2'4"	99·52	0'10"	67·16	0'3"	42·25	8'4"	17·27	1'5"	33·81	0'7"	9·37	17'8"	166·26
6th	...	...	1'0"	168·32	0'10"	140·84	2'3"	99·60	0'10"	67·16	0'4½"	42·37	8'10"	17·77	1'5"	33·81	0'8"	9·45	15'7½"	164·36
7th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	0'10"	140·84	2'2½"	99·65	0'10"	67·16	0'6"	42·50	9'8"	18·60	1'6"	33·90	0'11"	9·70	13'11"	162·66
8th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	0'10¼"	140·89	2'2½"	99·65	0'10½"	67·12	0'7"	42·58	10'4"	19·27	1'7"	33·98	0'11"	9·70	13'1"	164·85
9th	...	...	1'2"	168·16	0'10¼"	140·89	2'2"	99·69	0'10"	67·16	0'7"	42·58	10'8"	19·60	1'8"	34·06	0'10"	9·62	11'2½"	159·96
10th	...	...	1'2"	168·16	0'11¼"	140·93	2'1½"	99·75	1'0"	67·00	0'7"	42·58	10'6"	19·44	1'8½"	34·08	0'6"	9·29	10'3½"	159·06
11th	...	...	1'2"	168·16	0'11¼"	140·93	2'1"	99·77	0'9"	67·25	0'6½"	42·54	10'2"	19·10	1'8½"	34·08	0'4"	9·12	9'3"	148·16
12th	...	...	1'3"	168·07	0'11¼"	140·93	2'1½"	99·73	0'6"	67·50	0'7"	42·58	9'7"	18·52	1'9½"	34·21	0'0½"	8·13	8'11"	157·66
13th	...	...	1'3"	168·07	0'10¼"	140·89	2'1¼"	99·75	0'3"	67·75	0'7"	42·58	9'2"	18·10	1'9½"	34·19	0'0½"	8·33	9'1½"	157·86
14th	...	...	1'3"	168·07	1'1"	141·09	2'2¾"	99·63	0'0"	68·00	0'10"	42·83	8'9"	17·69	1'8½"	34·12	0'1"	8·87	9'7½"	158·36
15th	...	...	1'3"	168·07	1'3"	141·24	2'1½"	99·73	0'1"	67·91	1'0"	43·00	8'6"	17·44	1'9½"	34·21	0'1"	8·87	8'11"	157·66
16th	...	...	1'3"	168·07	1'3¼"	141·30	2'0½"	99·80	0'1"	67·91	1'3"	43·25	8'3"	17·19	1'11"	34·31	0'1"	8·87	10'5"	159·16
17th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'4½"	141·39	1'6"	100·35	0'1"	67·91	1'6"	43·50	8'5"	17·35	2'0"	34·40	0'3"	8·35	11'5"	160·16
18th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'4½"	141·39	1'7"	100·27	0'2"	67·83	1'4"	43·33	8'5"	17·35	2'1"	34·48	0'2"	9·04	11'7½"	160·36
19th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'4½"	141·33	1'5"	100·44	0'2"	67·83	1'3"	43·25	8'6"	17·44	2'0"	34·40	0'2"	8·95	11'6"	160·26
20th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'4½"	141·39	1'5"	100·44	0'1"	67·91	1'3"	43·25	8'8"	17·60	2'0"	34·40	0'2"	8·95	11'5"	160·16
21st	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'3½"	141·29	1'6"	100·35	0'2"	67·83	1'3"	43·25	9'0"	17·94	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	12'0"	160·76
22nd	...	...	1'1"	168·24	1'2½"	141·19	1'6"	100·35	0'3"	67·75	1'2"	43·16	9'0"	17·94	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	12'0"	160·76
23rd	...	...	1'2"	168·16	1'1"	141·09	1'5"	100·44	0'3"	67·75	1'1"	43·08	9'0"	17·94	2'2"	34·56	0'1"	8·87	11'0"	159·76
24th	...	...	1'2"	168·16	0'11½"	140·99	1'6"	100·35	0'2"	67·83	1'0"	43·00	9'0"	17·94	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	10'0"	158·76
25th	...	...	1'2"	168·16	0'11½"	140·99	1'7"	100·27	0'3"	67·75	1'0"	43·00	9'0"	17·94	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	9'2½"	157·96
26th	...	...	1'3"	168·08	0'10½"	140·89	1'7"	100·27	0'4"	67·66	0'11"	42·91	9'0"	17·94	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	8'8½"	157·46
27th	...	...	1'1"	168·24	0'10½"	140·89	1'9"	100·10	0'4"	67·66	0'9"	42·75	8'10"	17·77	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	8'2½"	156·96
28th	...	...	0'11"	168·41	0'10½"	140·89	1'10"	100·02	0'5"	67·58	0'8"	42·66	8'6"	17·44	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	8'0"	156·76
29th	...	...	0'10"	168·49	1'1"	141·09	1'10"	100·02	0'6"	67·50	0'7"	42·58	8'2"	17·10	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	8'2½"	156·96
30th	...	...	0'10"	168·49	1'2½"	141·19	1'11"	99·94	0'5"	67·58	0'7"	42·58	7'11"	16·85	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	8'8½"	157·46
31st	...	...	0'10"	168·49	1'4½"	141·39	1'10"	100·02	0'5"	67·58	0'6"	42·50	7'7"	16·52	2'1"	34·48	0'1"	8·87	9'0"	157·76

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M.S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	41,706½	25,471 11 9	2,334 18 2	1,15,164 19	24,065 14 5	2,288 10 9	4,023 8 11
Or per mile of railway	264	160 15 4	14 15 1	727 26	157 12 2	14 9 3	29 4 4
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	726,496½	5,12,842 6 9	47,010 11 1	27,61,191 17	6,21,174 15 6	56,941 10 3	103,952 1 4
Total for 22 weeks ...	768,203	5,38,314 2 6	49,345 9 3	28,7[illegible],345 30	6,4[illegible]3,140 13 11	59,230, 1 0	108,575 10 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	45,310	23,748 11 5	2,176 9 8	2,19,580 25	48,230 0 4	4,421 2 0	6,598 2 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	286	150 1 2	13 15 3	1,397 23	304 12 5	27 18 9	41 13 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	718,508	4,88,519 12 10	44,[illegible]50 19 4	53,40,184 0	10,90,098 3 11	1,0[illegible],533 3 5	145,614 2 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY - MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,466½	1,34,080 8 6	12,290 14 4	8,87,985 10	3,54,455 15 0	32,491 15 10	44,782 10 2
Or per mile of railway	.....	104 12 4	9 12 1	..	276 15 7	25 7 9	34 19 10
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	2,652,464½	39,22,977 5 9	359,606 5 2	1,99,96,374 30	81,82,218 6 3	750,039 8 9	1,109,645 13 11
Total for 21 weeks	2,766,931	40,57,057 14 3	371,896 19 6	2,08,84,360 0	85,36,704 5 3	782,531 4 7	1,1[illegible],428 4 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	123,447	1,46,613 2 3	13,439 10 10	14,33,060 20	6,26,920 11 0	* 57,467 14 7	70,907 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	114 9 0	10 10 1	......	489 14 1	44 18 1	55 8 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,558,034	36,27,847 14 3	332,552 14 6	3,41,97,585 20	1,47,29,238 13 9	1,350,180 4 7	1,682,732 19 1

* Added Mds. 86,283 and Rs. 18,320-15-9 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,357	10,628 14 0	974 6 3	93,010 20	22,286 9 3	2,042 18 8	3,017 4 11
Or per mile of railway	......	47 8 1	4 7 1	......	99 9 8	9 2 7	13 9 8
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	115,674	3,90,216 0 0	36,594 16 0	19,09,504 30	5,55,764 4 0	50,945 1 2	87,539 17 8
Total for 22 weeks ...	123,031	4,00,844 14 0	37,569 2 3	20,02,515 10	5,78,050 13 3	52,987 19 10	90,557 2 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,333	11,022 8 8	1,010 7 11	1,89,786 10	50,082 13 0	4,590 18 6	5,601 6 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	49 4 3	4 10 4	......	223 13 4	29 10 4	25 0 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	112,403	3,65,843 0 0	33,535 12 2	30,92,782 10	8,73,560 8 6	80,070 7 7	113,611 19 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,534	943 0 0	94 6 0	7,096 0	* 508 0 0	50 16 0	145 2 0
Or per mile of railway	56	34 8 0	3 9 0	260 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	5 6 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	35,361	25,634 0 0	2,563 8 0	1,36,095 0	11,114 0 0	1,111 8 0	3,674 16 0
Total for 23 weeks ...	36,895	26,577 0 0	2,657 14 0	1,43,191 0	11,622 0 0	1,162 4 0	3,819 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,310	995 3 4	99 10 5	14,747 30	672 1 3	67 4 3	166 14 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	48	36 8 4	3 13 0	541	24 10 7	2 9 4	6 2 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,296	26,821 3 7	2,682 2 5	2,00,91 20	13,731 5 6	1,373 2 8	4,055 5 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

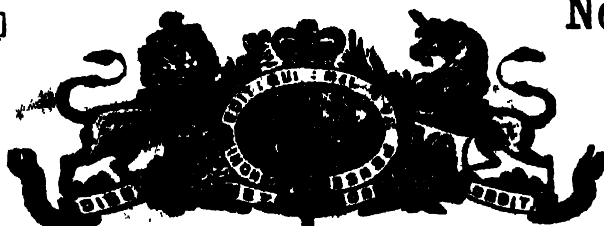
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 5th June 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,698	1,165 0 0	116 10 0	15,349 0	554 0 0	55 8 0	171 18 0
Or per mile of railway	311	41 8 0	4 3 0	548 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	193,614	26,746 0 0	2,674 12 0	3,93,117 0	13,333 0 0	1,333 6 0	4,007 18 0
Total for 23 weeks ...	202,312	27,911 0 0	2,791 2 0	4,08,466 0	13,887 0 0	1,388 14 0	4,179 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,559	1,040 5 0	104 0 7	17,045 0	586 10 0	58 13 3	162 13 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	270	37 2 6	3 14 4	609 0	20 15 3	2 1 11	5 16 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	190,430	28,943 14 0	2,694 7 9	4,17,607 10	14,615 12 9	1,461 11 6	4,155 19 3

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CONTENTS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BACKERGUNGE.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated June 19th, 1875.

IN my minute of the 12th January last, my general views on primary education in Bengal were stated, and general principles were laid down for advancing in the direction indicated by Sir G. Campbell's measures. The wisdom of placing these primary schools under the district civil authorities was insisted on, while at the same time the co-operation of the educational officers was re-affirmed to be a very essential feature of the scheme. Instructions were also given for the submission of inspection reports regarding the grants-in-aid to the village schoolmasters, and payment by results regarding the training in the normal schools, and the determination of the curriculum. In my Minute of the 27th April, with a view to ensure an improved curriculum in some at least of the primary schools, I accepted the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to prescribe for them a somewhat higher scholarship standard. It is too soon yet to look for any results of this change.

2. An interesting and suggestive report has lately been received from Dr. Robson, the Circle Inspector, on primary schools in Backergunge, on which I desire to record my opinion, as the points comprised therein are applicable to other districts. The same district had been visited by Mr. Croft in December last, and it is doubtless owing greatly to his remarks and suggestions that these schools appear in so short a time as three or four months to have taken a fresh start in many places.

3. The district of Backergunge (which I had the advantage of visiting during the rainy season of 1874, accompanied by the Commissioner and Collector) is peculiar in some respects. It is characterised by the existence in a large degree of tenant right and occupancy status, and the lower classes are said to be prosperous and comfortable. The great rice-crops, the network of inland creeks, the ramification of navigable streams, and the canal communication with Calcutta, tend to add annually to the material wealth of the inhabitants. On the whole the district is one of the most flourishing of all the districts of Bengal. On the other hand, agricultural labour engages the energies of nearly all the able-bodied for some months in the year, and interferes considerably with the attendance at school.

4. Primary education in Backergunge under the new system was at the outset not watched nor directed in the manner intended by the Government. It is to be feared that the connection of Government was too often allowed to terminate with the grant of pecuniary aid, and that adequate results could not be shown for the money spent. It is very satisfactory to see that Dr. Robson considers the prospects for the future to be full of hope. When the objects and views of Government are better appreciated, and we have more experience of the local requirements, I expect the Backergunge patshalas to take a prominent place in the education returns of these provinces. It will be observed that in the sub-division of Perozepore, where 60 patshalas are now aided, there are above 100 applications for aid from schools, many of which are as much in need of, and as deserving of aid as those now receiving it. My views regarding the standard of education to be encouraged have been given at sufficient length in the Minute of 27th April. While desiring to gradually raise it in those schools which can properly bear the process, I desire to keep it at the lowest and simplest degree for those many schools which cannot bear anything higher.

[illegible] The plan sugge[illegible]n for carrying out the principle of [illegible] by results appears to be well calculated to succeed if the inspecting officers do their duty. I underst[illegible]average grant-in-aid to each "guru" (or village schoolmaster) [illegible]rgunge is Rs. 2-8 per mensem, the maximum limit allowed is Rs. 5 per mensem. Within these figures there is ample margin for the inspecting officer, after some test and examination, to signify practically his approval or dissatisfaction. I quite agree that perfunctory inspections are of no use, and that some *action* on the part of that officer is more certain to do good than repeated admonitions in the Visitors' Book, leading to nothing for a time, and eventually to a withdrawal of the whole grant. I concur in disapproving of any proposal to give increased stipends to the present "gurus" without any condition of improvement in their own efficiency or increase in the number of their scholars.

6. It has been more than once the subject of remark that the villagers diminish their contributions to the "gurus" by an amount equal to the Government grant-in-aid. This was stated by Mr. Croft to be especially the case in Backergunge. Dr. Robson considers that efficient "gurus" will be able to make their constituents pay what is the village teacher's right by old custom, and that the villagers will be anxious to retain the services of good teachers. He says also that he only met with one instance in which a *competent* "guru" had any great difficulty in getting both his fees and his food. The purposes for which a grant-in-aid is given at all were fully set forth in the Resolution of 30th September 1872, to all which conditions I desire to adhere. But as previously stated, the assistance of Government is supplementary only. It is

to be hoped that with the improvement of the "gurus," there will be no more difficulty in this respect. I would not grant an increase of stipend to "gurus" directly they leave the normal schools, until they have proved their efficiency to the inspecting officer, either by showing an increase in the number of their pupils, or by improvement in the standard of instruction.

7. The section of this report on "the remarks of inspectors in the Visitors' Books" is worthy of the best attention of the District Committee. It has my unqualified approval. One good inspection, with careful record kept, may be very beneficial. Any inspection short of this not only fails to do good, but also is demoralizing to all parties concerned. A scheme for increasing the inspecting staff throughout Bengal at no small cost has been very recently sanctioned, and I trust that an acknowledged weak point has been strengthened, if not completely, still to the limits allowed by our present means. A due proportion of officers will be placed at the disposal of the Backergunge Committee, on whom it will devolve to make the best use of their services.

8. I am especially glad to find it stated in this report that the difficult problem of female education, which has so long engaged and baffled the efforts of Government, is being solved by the new system of primary education. Without being too sanguine, it is evident that some success has been already attained, and that a great opportunity offers for doing more good. This action is said to be almost entirely spontaneous on the part of the people. I approve of the principle of holding out encouragement to the "gurus" to induce girls to come to their "patshalas" or rustic school-houses; the manner in which such encouragement should be given can best be settled by the local committees, whether by an addition to the stipend of the guru proportioned to the number of girls taught by him, or by rewards to such gurus as can show the largest number of girls who have attained a certain degree of proficiency. I have much pleasure in observing the prizes offered by liberal and public spirited native gentlemen of the district, viz., Baboos Bilash Chandra and Barada Prasanna Chuckerbutty of Rahamatpore, Baboo Chandra Kanta Sen of Basanda, and Baboo Kali Nath Biswas of Jalabari. The action taken by Dr. Robson in the matter of the aided girls' school at Boakati was proper.

9. The payment of the gurus' stipends by the agency of the police was introduced with the object of ensuring punctual payment, and for the convenience of the gurus themselves. It appears not to work satisfactorily; in fact it is said to retard rather than to expedite payment. The gurus have often to travel long distances to the thanas; illegal exactions are said to be very general; the police have other duties to perform; the gurus are kept waiting, and the patshalas must suffer from their absence. Moreover, this system removes the necessity for frequent visits by the inspecting officers. Also it has been found impossible for the District Committee to know how much of the primary grant had actually been spent up to any given time, the result of which may be to allow a large sum to lapse at the end of the year. Dr. Robson has recommended the District Committee to revert to the plan of paying the gurus through the inspecting officers, and has suggested an arrangement for the purpose of securing both regularity of payment and frequency of inspection. To carry out this change satisfactorily, a large increase in the number of sub-inspectors may be requisite. Some improvement will be effected in this direction as above indicated. It is to be remembered that the practical result may be that the sub-inspector will require the gurus to come to him to be paid, which will be even more inconvenient to them than going to the thana. There will at least be a tendency to drift into this system, which will have to be carefully watched. On the whole I am inclined to favour the recommendation of the Circle Inspector, and would here again request the Committee to make the most of their inspecting staff. The roundabout procedure adopted to convey the gurus' receipts to the Deputy Inspector surely admits of simplification.

10. With regard to the travelling allowances of the inspecting officers, I recognise the old question—whether mileage rates or consolidated allowances are preferable. In the first case, there is an alleged difficulty in ascertaining

the correct distances, but there is the strong incentive to travel; in the second there is no inducement to undertake inspections; there is a possibility of economy, and it gives no trouble of calculation. With the excellent maps available, the difficulty of measuring the distances is insignificant, and in other districts of the Dacca Division it presents no obstacle. There should be on record a table of distances for the whole district, if there is not one already in the Collector's office. As it is my desire to infuse as much vitality and reality as possible into the inspection system, I think the arguments preponderate in favour of the mileage plan, and measures should be taken to re-establish it on a satisfactory basis in Backergunge.

11. The Burrisal Normal School evidently requires reform. Arrangements should be made for the members of the District Committee to visit it in turn, and the Collector should direct his attention to its deficiencies. I am unable to assent to Dr. Robson's views that it is in any way the duty of the Magistrate or of the District Committee to provide with patshalas those gurus who may qualify at the normal school. The less the Magistrate interferes in the appointment of gurus the better. It is for him to exercise his influence by a judicious distribution of the grant through his subordinates, by diminishing or withdrawing it for inefficiency, and increasing it for merit. If gurus abscond from the normal school, or fail to pass their examination, these are fair reasons for withdrawing their grants-in-aid. Again, if clever young gurus set up patshalas in the neighbourhood of "incorrigible old dunces," the people will soon decide whom they prefer. Government money should not be spent to bolster up patshalas which, under the test of competition, languish and become empty.

12. It has been suggested to me that it is time to look into the question of normal schools generally by the light of the experience which has been gained of the working of the orders contained in the Resolution of 31st July 1873. Before entering upon this enquiry, I shall be glad to have the opinion of Mr. Sutcliffe as to whether the system of normal training is satisfactory, or if he would recommend a call for reports on the subject.

13. In conclusion, I would request the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, and Mr. Barton, the Officiating Collector of Backergunge, to take into their best consideration the suggestions offered in their report on primary schools, on which my views are herein expressed. The Director of Public Instruction will be desired to convey to Dr. Robson my acknowledgments for his interesting report.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Report on the Condition of the Primary Schools of Backergunge, with suggestions for their improvement.

INTRODUCTION.

I.—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BACKERGUNGE PATHSALAS.

1. At the suggestion of the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, I recently made a tour of inspection in Backergunge, with the special purpose of inquiring into the working of the primary schools in that district. Between the 17th of March and the 3rd of April I visited 50 schools, of which 40 were pathsalas; of these 23 were in the sudder sub-division and 17 in Perozepore.

2. The majority of these I found to be numerously attended and well taught; and altogether such, as tried by almost any standard, need not fear comparison with those of any district in Bengal. In these two sub-divisions the education given by the better class of primary schools is highly esteemed and eagerly sought after both by Hindus and Muhammadans. In Perozepore, where 60 pathsalas are now aided, there are upwards of a hundred applications for aid from schools, many of which are as much in need of, and as deserving of aid as those now receiving it.

3. In a considerable proportion of the pathsalas Muhammadan boys preponderate. At Tejdaskati pathsala, out of 68 pupils who were present at the time of my visit, only 16 were Hindus; at Chalesha, where 49 were present, I counted only 11 Hindus; at the Norkati unaided pathsala I found 46 present, all of them Muhammadans. In this case the villagers were clamorous for aid, and they offered to guarantee fees, to the amount of Rs. 3 a month, to any qualified teacher who might be sent, besides providing him with board and lodging, equivalent to at least Rs. 2-8 more.

I recommended the Deputy Inspector who accompanied me on my visit to transfer to this school the grant from the unsuccessful Dabdabiya pathsala, where I found, as the result of a grant for the last two years, that only 11 boys could write their names on plantain leaves.

4. From all that I have seen in Backergunge, I regard the prospects of primary education as full of hope It is characteristically a district of peasant proprietors, and nearly every ryot has some personal interest in the land. The lower classes for the most part live in comfortable houses, in a style of rough abundance, such as one sees in scarcely any other part of Bengal. This widely diffused material prosperity affords an advantageous starting point for the spread of education.

It must be allowed that even the litigation in which the Backergunge ryot is said to delight is an intellectual sort of amusement, and is closely connected with reading, writing, and arithmetic.

5. Although I am of opinion that the present state of primary education in Backergunge is full of hope for the future, I must allow that the alarm recently felt with regard to it has not been altogether groundless. In the sudder sub-division owing to the multifarious duties of the Deputy Inspector and the large area over which the numerous schools under his charge are scattered, no efficient supervision has been exercised The gurus have been almost like sheep without a shepherd.

6 In a considerable proportion of the schools this want of supervision has been probably no great disadvantage, for I found that the inspecting officers were under the impression that it was the wish of Government to *keep down* the standard of education in the pathsalas, even in cases where teachers, pupils, and parents were eager to have something higher and better than they had before. With such mistaken views as to the wishes of Government, a more thorough supervision and active control would have been more detrimental to the interests of education than the system of non-interference which circumstances have rendered almost unavoidable in the sudder sub-division.

II.—RATES OF PRIMARY GRANTS AND MODIFIED PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

My predecessor was of opinion that the rates of the primary grants in the Backergunge district are too low, and, with the explanations and qualifications to be afterwards stated, I agree with him. But I entirely disapprove of the proposal which has, I believe, been recently under the consideration of the District Committee to give increased stipends to the present gurus without any conditions of improvement in efficiency, or increase in numbers, with the vague idea that larger allowances will somehow or other improve them. Such a course would be a sheer waste of Government money.

2. It would, moreover, be a measure entirely opposed to the instructions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his minute No. 261 of 12th January 1875, lays down the important principle that the amount of the grant to every village school should be regulated as nearly as possible *according to results*

3. Further, an increase of the Government allowance given in this way will not in the majority of cases increase the income of the gurus, for the villagers will diminish their contributions by an equal amount. This result will not follow if an increase of grant is given on the ground of efficiency; for in every case of that sort the guru will be a man of some ability and energy, who will be able to prevail upon the villagers to give him what is the village teacher's right by immemorial custom. The villagers also are sufficiently intelligent to know the value of a good teacher, and in such a case they will be anxious to retain his services.

4. I shall mention one instance to show how the villagers can appreciate and reward a good teacher. At Kachoorakati in Perozepore, nearly all the boys attending the pathsala are of the Kumar or blacksmith caste. The guru gets nearly Rs. 10 a month in fees from his pupils, and in addition the villagers subscribe Rs. 4-6 a month, besides providing him with board and lodging. This is no doubt an extreme case, both as respects the qualifications of the guru and the liberality of the villagers; but I have met with many other instances in my recent tour which might be adduced to support my assertion that the villagers know the value of a good teacher.

5. Mr. Croft says in his note that "in Backergunge more than in any other district of this circle, the common complaint is true that the villagers no longer pay their usual fees to a guru receiving Government aid." So far as this is the case, the explanation of it is to be found in the fact that in this more than in any other district incompetent old gurus have been salaried; and the villagers have not been able to understand the propriety of giving the old men double pay for the very same work they were doing before. A good deal may be said in favour of the village view of the question. The same notions of equity which lead them to think that an old guru doing the same work as before should continue to have the same pay, lead them to the conclusion that a superior guru doing better work should have higher pay.

In the course of my recent tour I visited 40 pathsalas without meeting with more than a single instance (and I made special inquiries on the point) in which a *competent* guru had any great difficulty in getting both his fees and his food.

6. To raise the rate of the gurus' stipends all round, as has been proposed, would give much less trouble to the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors than to give an increase to deserving teachers only; for the latter course involves visitation and particular inquiry in every case recommended for a higher rate of grant. This, however, is a matter which lies within the duties which an inspecting officer may fairly be called upon to perform, and I would recommend that, as a general rule, no increase of the present allowance should be given without the inspecting officer stating from recent and thorough examination the grounds on which the increase is proposed to be given. In the words of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor—"In every case some tests should be exacted, some examination enforced."

7. I have just said that, as a general rule, no stipends should be increased except as rewards for the efficiency of the school. I think it advisable, however, to make an exception in the case of those gurus who, after being trained in the normal school, pass the examination creditably. To all such gurus I would give an increase on their former stipend of eight annas a month on their return to their pathsalas, leaving it open to them to get a further increase when their improved teaching power has resulted in an improved school.

8. In this district, so far as I can learn, no attempt whatever has been made to carry out the system of modified payment by results approved by the late Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 9 of his Resolution of 12th November 1872, and re-affirmed by His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor in his minute of 12th January last. The only thing that has been done in Backergunge which could by any possibility be described as a payment by results, has been the entire withdrawal of the grant when a pathsala has become very bad; and if I may judge from the few bad pathsalas which I have myself visited and the many described by Mr. Croft as "deplorably low," they must have been so bad as to be almost non-existent before the measure was resorted to.

9. As the primary system has been hitherto worked in Backergunge, it has contained no provision for offering inducements to a guru to exert himself to increase the number of his pupils or to push them on in their education.

Indeed, it might be plausibly argued that the fixed allowances which have been hitherto assigned to pathsalas, without any regard to numbers or efficiency, have made it the interest of a guru to have the smallest number of pupils compatible with the existence of his school; for the Government allowance continues the same whether he has fifty or fifteen, and it gives him much less trouble to teach the smaller number.

10. In order that the intentions of Government may be carried out in this matter, an inspecting officer should proceed in the following way:—When he visits a pathsala which has had a grant for some time, and which on examination is found not to be getting on well, he should say to the guru—"Your school has not improved as it ought to have done in the time you have been drawing Government money. I therefore reduce your grant by eight annas. If, however, by the time of my next visit you have pushed on the boys and made satisfactory progress, your grant will be restored to its original amount. But if no improvement is perceptible it will then be withdrawn altogether." When, on the other hand, the inspecting officer comes to a well-managed pathsala which has made creditable progress in numbers and efficiency, he might give the guru a small increase, not exceeding eight annas a month, liable to be withdrawn if the standard be not kept up.

11. Perhaps the best and most convenient mode of working that part of the system of modified payment by results which comtemplates an increase of stipend to deserving gurus, will be to give quarterly rewards of one, two, or three rupees, the amount in each case being regulated by the result of the examination made by the inspecting officer at his visit. This plan has been recently adopted in Noakhali.

12. The practice has hitherto been that the inspecting officer expresses his dissatisfaction (generally in English) in the Visitors' Book; he repeats the same at subsequent visits, and if matters become very bad indeed the grant may be withdrawn. Though the remarks made in the Visitors' Books are for the most part in English, their purport is of course explained orally to the guru. When he sees, however, that his allowance is continued at the same rate month after month notwithstanding the expressed dissatisfaction of the Inspector, he persuades himself that the Government has little care for the efficiency of his school, till at last he may find to his cost that he has lost the grant altogether, when it will be too late for him to exert himself to retain it. Had the grant been reduced by eight, or even four annas on the second occasion on which the Inspector expressed his dissatisfaction, with the promise of restoration to its former amount in the event of improvement, the guru would have seen that the Inspector was in earnest and that Government was not to be trifled with.

13. At Asoa, in Perozepore, I found a well qualified guru who had allowed his school to dwindle from 53 to 19. He has a grant of Rs. 2-8 from the primary fund, and a few of the well-to-do villagers whose sons are at school, guarantee him Rs. 2 in fees, besides providing him with board. When I asked for an explanation of the falling off in the attendance, he said—"Why should I trouble myself to get more boys? I shall not thereby get any increase of grant; and the sons of the poor villagers who might come to school would not give me any fees." Of the 19 pupils in the pathsala, five were girls, two of whom could read fairly. I told the guru that he should try to get more girls to come to school. To this he replied in the same sham—"I could easily get more girls, but what advantage would

that be to me? They would not pay fees." This guru has apparently very decided objections to free pupils, and indeed to anything for which he is not paid. He is a man of some ability, but indolent and indifferent, and our system hitherto has furnished him with no motive to exertion. I considered this a proper case for giving a start to the system of payment by results in Backergunge, especially as I found from the Visitors' Book that he had disregarded repeated admonitions from the Sub-Inspector. Accordingly I ordered his stipend to be reduced by eight annas a month till the time of the Sub-Inspector's next visit. The prospect of the loss of eight annas and possibly also the disgrace of the thing (for it was announced in the presence of the assembled villagers) appeared to touch him to the quick. He was like a man awakened from a profound slumber. He entreated to have the matter overlooked this time, promising to double the number of his pupils, male and female, within a month. To convince the guru that the system of payment by results was a stern reality, and to make a beginning of it in Backergunge, I finally fixed the deduction to be made at four annas, explaining to him that by exerting himself he might in a few months get more than he had before.

14. It is admitted on all hands that the great want of primary education in the sudder sub-division is an increase in the inspecting agency; but an increase in the number of Inspectors will not be attended with a corresponding increase of efficiency unless some control, such as I have indicated above, be exercised over the schools. The remarks made by the inspecting officer will be little regarded by the guru unless he finds that inattention to them affects his allowances.

15. In concluding this section of my report, I may say that in my opinion if things are properly managed there will not be a single bad pathsala in the Sudder and Perozepore sub-divisions in three months from the present time. In the Perozepore sub-division alone (as I have noticed above) there are 100 applications for aid from pathsalas, many of which can show upwards of 40 pupils in attendance. I fail to see the necessity or propriety in these circumstances of continuing grants to those of the existing schools that are poor in numbers or bad in quality, simply because they happened to get grants assigned to them at a time when the demand for education was less general than it is now. Let the grants of all pathsalas which have an attendance of less than 20 (except under very special circumstances) be transferred to the most promising of these new applicants (if the gurus are fairly competent), and let them be well looked after, and nothing more will ever be heard of the "*deplorably low*" primary schools of these sub-divisions.

III.—THE REMARKS OF INSPECTORS IN THE VISITORS' BOOKS OF PATHSALAS.

1. In order to facilitate the working of the system of modified payment by results, as well as to increase the efficiency and practical value of inspection in the primary schools, I would recommend that the remarks of the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors in the Visitors' Books should in all cases be in Bengali, that the guru and villagers may understand and profit by the observations made.

2. These remarks should enter into particulars regarding each class, stating the number of boys who can read, write from dictation, do sums in arithmetic, &c. When a particular book, such as "Bodhoday," is used, the number of pages read up to the date of the visit should be noted. In arithmetic the number of boys who can work division, multiplication, or addition, as the case may be, should be stated. In mental arithmetic and mahajani hishab, the most difficult questions the boys were able to answer in their heads might occasionally be specified. In this way the progress of the school can be accurately ascertained at the time of the next visit. Remarks merely stating that the inspecting officer is satisfied or otherwise are of very little use, for, after an interval of three or four months, the grounds and degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction will in most cases have passed away from his mind.

3. An abstract of this detailed report should be kept by the inspecting officer in his note-book, so that, if called upon, he will have no difficulty at any time in giving an accurate statement of the past and present state of any school in his sub-division.

4. In cases in which the inspecting officer deems it advisable to diminish or to increase the stipend of a guru, in accordance with the results of his examination, the fact and the grounds of it should be distinctly stated in the Visitors' Book.

IV.—THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

1. Previous to the establishment of the primary schools in the year 1872, female education in Bengal was an unsolved and, apparently, an insoluble problem. The female infant schools which were established in various parts of the district maintained a sickly existence, and were carried on at a cost altogether disproportionate to the poor results attained. Neither parents nor teachers appeared to take any real interest in the progress of the girls, and in consequence very little progress was made.

2. The solution of this difficult problem is one of the unforeseen results of the great system of primary education which is proving such a blessing to the people of Bengal. The boys and girls of the villages at an early age play about together, and it is difficult to see why they should not be taught together in school. And, in fact, it has been found that Hindoo parents do not object to their daughters being taught by the village school-masters in the village schools. In the Backergunge District Education Report for last year, it is noticed that 233 girls were reading in pathsalas; and I believe that the forthcoming report

will show a larger number. In 18 out of 40 pathsalas which I recently visited I found girls, in most cases two or three, but in a few a larger number. Timirkati and Kachorakati pathsalas have each eleven girls in attendance; Khapura ten and Hossenpore eight. This action is almost entirely spontaneous on the part of the people, for the girls as yet pay no fees, and the gurus have not hitherto received any increase of stipend for teaching them.

3. The girls must be allowed to have as great a claim to the benefits of the beneficent scheme of primary education as the boys; and the time has now come to do something for their encouragement. By taking advantage of the opening now presented, we may inaugurate a widely-extended and efficient system of female education at very little expense. It has recently been proposed to increase the rates of the primary grants in Backergunge, and I have stated my opinion above that the stipends should be increased as rewards of merit; I now propose a second means by which a guru may add to his allowances.

4. I beg to recommend that the stipend of a guru be increased by eight annas a month for every five girls he can induce to read in his pathsala, allowing one rupee for ten girls, and so on, up to the maximum grant of Rs. 5. If this proposal be sanctioned, and printed notices of it in Bengali be distributed to every guru in the district, the number of girls receiving education will be quadrupled in a few months. To prevent all possibility of imposition, and secure regularity and diligence on the part of the girls, the inspecting officers will at their visits examine all the girls, and only those who have made fair progress during the time they have been at school will be allowed to count for the guru's girls' allowance. This condition should be embodied in the notices circulated to the gurus.

5. The above plan will secure a large increase on the number of girls, and a fair amount of attention to their education. I beg further to suggest a plan by which the teachers will be stimulated to push on their female pupils. Let rewards be offered to those gurus who at the end of next year (December 1876) can show the largest number of girls in their pathsalas who have attained a certain degree of proficiency. I would suggest that ability to read with fluency an easy Bengali book (say "Seshu Sikhya," Part 3rd), to write from dictation a passage from the same easy book with tolerable correctness, and to work sums in multiplication, be appointed as the standard. Rewards of Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, and 5, may be offered to the five gurus in the sudder sub-division who can show the largest number of girls qualified as above. The Rs. 60 required for the prizes suggested above have been already contributed by enlightened and public-spirited gentlemen belonging to the district. Baboos Bilash Chandra and Barada Prasanna Chuckerbutty of Rahamatpore have given a donation of Rs. 30 for this purpose, and Baboo Chandra Kanta Sen of Basanda has also given a donation of Rs. 30.

For the Perozepore sub-division I would suggest four prizes of Rs. 20, 10, 5, and 5. The Rs. 40 required for these prizes have been already contributed by Baboo Kali Nath Biswas, the liberal-minded young zemindar of Jalabari, who seems resolved to tread in the footsteps of his excellent father, the late Dwarka Nath Biswas, the earliest patron of female education in Backergunge.

6. I think it would be advisable to offer special prizes, with a lower standard, to the gurus of Dakhin Shabazpore and Patuakhali, where they will have greater difficulties to contend with among a Muhammadan population. Perhaps some of the zemindars of these sub-divisions will offer prizes for this purpose if the scheme be made known to them.

7. If these proposals are sanctioned by the District Committee and properly advertised, a powerful stimulus will be given to female education throughout the whole district, and it will advance in future with accelerated speed. Girls in pathsalas cost little, and they are really taught; for in such mixed schools a spirit of emulation springs up which has a powerful effect on progress. In some of the pathsalas which I lately examined, particularly in Perozepore, the girls were as far advanced as the boys. In one pathsala I found two Muhammadan girls, apparently eleven years of age, who were as expert at mental arithmetic and bazaar accounts, and as able to write out pottahs and kubulyats as the best boys in the school.

8. As a contrast to the progress which girls make in the pathsalas, I shall conclude this section of my report by describing the state of things in an aided girls' school that I fell in with in my tour. This aided girls' school was at Boakati, where there is also a pathsala. The latter I found to be in a very unsatisfactory state, teaching a very low standard. While examining the pathsala I thought it a very extraordinary circumstance that a village where the education of the boys was at so low an ebb should be so advanced as to have an aided female school of its own. That Bengali villagers should care more for the education of girls than for that of boys appeared something like a reversal of the fixed course of nature. As I expected the girls' school turned out to be a mere sham. There were nine girls present, seven of them mere infants, who were amusing themselves with smearing ink on palm leaves, the other two had learned the alphabet. This is the despicable result to attain which Government gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 a year, and the managers profess to give another Rs. 60

A grant-in-aid to such a school is money thrown away. I have my doubts as to whether the sum professedly raised by the managers to meet the grant ever existed except to figure in the monthly accounts. Seeing the state of matters, I told the Secretary that the grant-in aid would be withdrawn from the end of the month; and I recommended the teacher, a smart young man who passed the vernacular scholarship examination four years ago, to seek employment as a guru.

V.—THE PAYMENT OF GURUS' STIPENDS BY THE POLICE.

1. In Backergunge, as in most other districts, the gurus were at first paid by the inspecting officers, but about fifteen months ago the charge of their payment was transferred to the police, in order to secure that they should receive their allowances punctually and conveniently.

2. In the sudder sub-division, however, where the Deputy Inspector, in addition to his other multifarious duties, had the charge of the allowances of 96 aided pathsalas, scattered over six thanas, and where accordingly there might be supposed to be difficulties about regularity of payment, from the large number of schools and the wide area over which they were spread, the previous arrangement was continued, but in the other sub-divisions, where the Sub-Inspectors have no difficulty in visiting their schools at short intervals, the change was introduced.

3. The agency of the police in paying the gurus was at first employed in the Dacca district, but this method of payment having been found to cause great inconvenience to the payees it was abandoned as early as August 1873. In Backergunge the experiment has not met with better success. It not only causes great inconvenience to many of the gurus, but, as I shall show, acts prejudicially in other ways upon the working of the primary system.

4. The form of procedure is as follows:—The bills for the gurus' stipends are drawn by the Sub-Inspectors and sent to the Deputy Inspector to be passed. They are then forwarded to the Sub-Inspectors, who cash them at the sub-divisional treasuries, and who then, instead of paying the gurus directly, hand over the stipends to the Court Sub-Inspectors. The Court Sub-Inspectors send the money to the different thanas, where the gurus have to go to be paid. When payment is made, the police Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables take receipts from the gurus, which they send to the Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who in their turn send them to the Deputy Inspector to be filed in his office.

5. It is not to be wondered at that the receipts, passing by this circuitous route through so many hands, are generally not received by the Deputy Inspector for many months after the bills have been drawn. The Sub-Inspector of Perozepore got the receipts of the gurus in thana Sarupkati for the month of June 1874 in March 1875, notwithstanding several reminders sent by him to the Sub-Inspector of Police. Indeed it was only after the Deputy Magistrate had been applied to that the receipts were forthcoming even then.

In this way it is impossible for the District Committee to know how much of the primary grant has actually been spent up to any given time.

6. I had opportunity of consulting the late Officiating Sub-Inspectors of Dakhin Shabazpore and Patuakhali and the Sub-Inspector of Perozepore on the working of this arrangement, and I find that so far from expediting payment, as was intended, the plan has had the contrary effect. Mr. Croft, on his visit to Patuakhali in December last, found that the stipends of many of the gurus had not been paid for three or four months.

7. In many places the guru has to hire a boat and travel a long distance to reach the thana, and then he often finds that the police officer is absent on duty, or, as not unfrequently happens, he is told to come again after a few days as the police officer is too busy to attend to him.

In Dakhin Shabazpore some of the gurus have to travel sixteen miles to reach the thana. In Patuakhali the guru of Rangabali Mandari has to travel 24 miles to reach the police station of Golachepa, and he has to cross two large rivers, the Agnimukha and the Darchira, in going and returning. The guru of Alta in Perozepore, has till lately had to travel 20 miles to the Kewari thana.

8. Some time ago there was an officiating guru appointed at Char Nipatasi in thana Perozepore. Being a new man he did not know that he had to go to the police station for his stipend. After some time the stipend was sent to him by a constable who demanded one rupee for his trouble. The guru managed to beat him down to four annas, which however had to be paid before the stipend was handed over. Illegal exactions of this kind are, I am told, very general, though, owing to the timidity of the poor gurus, very difficult to be proved.

9. A few weeks ago the guru of Kachorakati went to Perozepore by boat, a distance of ten miles, for his stipend. At the thana he was told to come again after three or four days, as the head constable was then too busy to attend to him. This guru is a man of ability and energy, who gets nearly Rs. 10 a month in fees from his pupils, and he had just had an interview with the Sub-Inspector of Schools, who had told him that the stipends had been sent to the thana, so he threatened to make a noise about the matter if he was not paid at once, telling the constable that he was not his servant, and that he would not leave his school a second time to travel to Perozepore and back (a journey of 20 miles) when he knew that the money was lying at the thana. The stipend was then paid: but ninety-nine gurus out of a hundred would have had to return without the money.

10. The agency of the police in matters affecting the primary schools is a thing exceedingly undesirable for many reasons; and in the present instance it fails to secure the punctuality of payment intended by the scheme, and it causes much inconvenience to many of the gurus.

11. Another serious objection to this plan of payment is that it deprives the Sub-Inspectors of a powerful motive for regularity in their inspection visits. The Director of Public Instruction in his letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 15th March 1873, has

expressed his views on this point in the following terms:—"The Director of Public Instruction believes that the only satisfactory arrangement for the payment of the gurus' allowances will be to require the money to be paid to them directly by the Sub-Inspectors. A great advantage of this plan is that *it secures regular visits of inspection*, as it is certain that the village teachers will manage to make their voices heard in one way or other if their allowances are not paid to them (*i.e.*, if they are not visited) with some degree of regularity." This necessity of frequent visits (in inspections) is entirely removed by bringing in the agency of the police.

12. The continuance of this mode of payment will render it almost impossible to carry out the system of payment according to results, which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to be brought into operation.

If the inspecting officers are to be of any use in this matter they must have the payment of the gurus in their own hands.

13. I therefore recommend the District Committee to revert to the plan of paying the gurus through the Inspectors: the agency of the police has been productive of delay and inconvenience, and in some instances at least of illegal exactions.

14. A very simple arrangement will secure both regularity of payment and frequency of inspection. Let an order be issued that all receipts from the gurus must be deposited with the Deputy Inspector within three months of the time of the bills being cashed, and there will be no more complaints of stipends being long in arrear. If any receipts are not in by the end of the three months, the Sub-Inspector should be called upon for an explanation.

15. This plan will have the additional advantage that it will afford a reliable means of knowing how much of the primary grant has been spent up to any given period. The present system of payment is a kind of groping in the dark, and it has resulted in upwards of Rs. 2,000 lapsing at the end of the fiscal year. At least, I can give no other plausible explanation of the fact that the large surplus of the assignments made to Dakhin Shabazpore and Patuakhali was not transferred at the middle of the year to the other two sub-divisions where it could have been profitably spent in granting aid to the most deserving of the numerous applicants.

VI.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF DEPUTY AND SUB-INSPECTORS.

1. The Bengal Government, in a circular dated 7th January 1873, sanctioned travelling allowances at the following rates:—Deputy Inspectors, four annas a mile and one rupee a day for halts; Sub-Inspectors, three annas a mile and eight annas for halts. The same paragraph of the circular in which the above is laid down gives Commissioners the option of sanctioning a special boat allowance of not more than Rs. 40 for Sub-Inspectors while they are on tour and obliged to keep up a boat.

2. The mileage allowance was at first in use in all the districts of the Dacca sub-division; and in Mymensingh, Fureedpore, and Dacca it has continued till the present time. In Backergunge, however, the District Committee at their meeting of October 30th, 1873, on the ground of the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the correct distances in miles, recommended instead of the mileage rates consolidated allowances of Rs. 30 for the Sub-Inspectors of Patuakhali and Dakhin Shabazpore, Rs. 40 for the Sub-Inspector of Perozepore, and Rs. 2-8 a day to the Deputy Inspector while out in the district.

3. The Commissioner, the late Mr. Abercrombie, in sanctioning this proposal expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of the plan in the following words:—"In authorizing these allowances I must point out that the difficulty of taxing mileage bills is only exchanged for the difficulty of determining whether a fair amount of inspection work has been done. So long as miles meant pice, there was a distinct and powerful incentive to inspection; now that the boat-hire will come in while the Sub-Inspector sits at home, the contrary is the case."

I agree with the view thus expressed that the plan adopted by the District Committee deprives the inspecting agency of one great stimulus to activity.

As an illustration of the leisurely rate of movement which this system tends to foster, I may mention that in February the Sub-Inspector of Patuakhali travelled only 84 miles, for which at a mileage rate he would have drawn only Rs. 16, whereas by this so called economical arrangement he drew Rs. 30.

4. The alleged difficulty of determining the number of miles travelled is not greater in Backergunge than in other districts. The excellent thanawari maps in the Magistrate's cutcherry afford a convenient and reliable list of the distances; and the Sub-Inspectors can consult the map at the sub-divisional station where they are themselves in doubt. The Sub-Inspectors have merely to be called upon to furnish to the Deputy Inspector, along with their travelling bill, a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the route travelled to enable him to follow it on the map. In this way he will be able in a few minutes to test the accuracy of the distances specified in the bill. The Circle Inspector may surely be trusted with the final scrutiny of the travelling bills of this as of other districts.

5. According to the present arrangement the Sub-Inspectors have frequently to incur, if they travel about actively, expenses exceeding their allowance. Mr. Croft satisfied himself that this was the case with the Sub-Inspector of Patuakhali, especially during the rains, when a larger boat is needed for safety and comfort, and in the reaping season, when the wages of labor of all kinds are nearly doubled. The practical effect of this is that very little travelling is done in these seasons.

6. Almost the same objections which apply to the present system apply to the plan of giving the Sub-Inspectors Rs. 1-8 a day while out on tour. This would offer them some inducement to remain out a larger number of days, but it fails to provide a stimulus to activity when they are out, which is what is wanted.

7. I would strongly recommend a return to the mileage allowances sanctioned by the Government of Bengal which are in use in the other districts of the Dacca Division.

VII.—THE BARISAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. The guru-training school is intended to elevate the standard of primary education in the district by giving a course of instruction to such of the old gurus as are capable of improvement, and to such promising young men as are willing to come under an engagement to set up as gurus after their training is finished. This institution does not appear to be doing all the good it might do; and unless attention be given to some of the things which are now hindering its usefulness, it will do still less good in the future.

2. No effort seems to have been made by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors to provide employment as gurus for those young men (or intending gurus) who, after a course of training, have passed the prescribed examination. To give these young men stipends to be trained, and afterwards when their training is finished to make no effort to employ them, can scarcely be called good management. Bad gurus are unhappily not so rare as yet in Backergunge that there need be any difficulty in substituting those young men for a few of them. Further, if the intending gurus who have qualified themselves for employment by passing the prescribed tests are not provided with pathsalas, the supply of such will soon be dried up.

3. I have already in another section of this report suggested that those gurus who have passed the Normal School examination creditably should have an increase to their stipends of eight annas on rejoining their pathsalas.

Nothing of the kind has been done, and even the guru who stood first in the examination is now getting only the minimum rate of stipend which he had before; and he is in this respect no better off than those gurus who declined to avail themselves of the advantage of a special course of training.

4. It will scarcely be credited, but it is, I believe, a fact, that some gurus who absconded from the Normal School, or who failed to pass the examination, are now teaching their pathsalas and are in the enjoyment of the same stipend as before If the Normal School is to be more than a sham the grants should be withdrawn from such men at once.

5. Some of the gurus sent to be trained are incorrigible old dunces, scarcely knowing the barest rudiments of their mother-tongue. Such men cannot profit by a course of instruction, and stipends given to them are simply thrown away. The inspecting officers should be directed to send only such gurus as are likely to profit by training.

6. In all the pathsalas in which incompetent gurus have been salaried, efficient teachers should be substituted, and where this cannot be done, the grants should be withdrawn. Those who have the management of the primary schools in their hands should ever bear in mind that "it is not the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that any rural schools should be left unaltered and unimproved with inefficient teachers and imperfect methods of instruction."

Dacca, 19th April 1875. W. ROBSON.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	(A) 18 0	18 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 2	15 12	16 8	12 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	(B) 18 12	19 0	13 4	24 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	(C) 20 0	21 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	(D) 20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	(E) 26 0 to 27 0	24 0 to 26 0	15 0 to 17 12	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	16 8	15 0 to 16 0	11 8 to 12 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	17 8	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	17 0	16 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	11 4	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	(E) 16 0 to 19 0	16 12 to 19 8	10 8 to 11 10	(E) 25 0	26 8	16 0	(F) 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	1[illegible] 5	...	...	...
8	Jessore	(G) 18 0	18 4	11 14	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	(H) 24 0	21 0	13 0	(E) 40 0	37 8	18 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	8 12	17 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	8 2	24 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	26 8	25 0	13 8	45 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	14 0
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 22 8	20 0 to 24 6	10 12	37 8	37 8	18 0	17 4	19 12	7 8	18 0 to 18 12	20 4 to 21 12	8 4 to 9 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 6	20 0	12 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	19 2	9 6	...	...	...
14	Bogra	14 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	11 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	21 12	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	16 8	18 0	11 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	(I) 13 3	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 0	14 8	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	(J) 18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	(K) ...	16 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	(L) 13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	8 12	21 4	22 8	11 4	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 36 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 23 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28-8 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17-12 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th June 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	..	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	20 0	18 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	24 0	23 0	13 0 to 38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	24 8	26 0	14 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	28 0 to 30 0	28 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Moorshedabad.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	.	..	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	26 4	15 0 to 16 4	12 12 to 13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 0	Rajshahye.
..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	12 12	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 14	Pubna.
..	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	11 4	11 3	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	5 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	..	...	...		...	..	...	..	15 0	14 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensingh.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, and gram 25 to 29 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers and gram 13-5 to 17 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
22	Chittagong	M 12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly		..	...	...	...	N ...	14 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	..
24	Tipperah	13 5	13 0	10 0	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	21 8	13 0	...	...	..
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	.	...	...		...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	..	.
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...		...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	27 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	..	.	..
27	Gya	O 25 8	24 8	11 8	38 8	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	21 8	8 12	...	..	.
28	Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	17 8 to 19 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	.	..
29	Mozufferpore	P 21 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	.	...
30	Sarun	24 0	23 0	14 8	31 8	33 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	22 0	23 0	12 4	..	...	...
31	Chumparun	Q 23 0	21 0	12 8	36 0	38 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	10 8		..	...
32	Monghyr	22 0	22 0	17 8	36 7	31 5	19 9	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	10 5	..	..	
33	Bhagulpore	23 5	21 7	13 14	46 0	47 0	17 11	20 3	18 15	9 7	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0	12 0	..	..	..	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 12		...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	R 18 0	17 8	11 0	22 0	35 0	..	16 0	17 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	E 40 0 to 45 0	40 0 to 45 0	16 to 18
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack	17 11	15 12	11 13	...	...	..	15 12	17 1	18 6	21 0	21 0	24 15	..	..	...
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	..	.	.	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	22 5	27 9	.		...
38	Balasore	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	..	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	..	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	21 0	10 8	32 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 4	...	..	..
40	Lohardugga	20 0	19 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	.
41	Singbhoom	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	.
42	Maubhoom	S 17 0	17 0	10 8	38 0	38 0		14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	E 16 0	16 0	40

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 24 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 28 seers, barley 38 to 42-8 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 23 to 27 seers, gram 26 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 27-8 to 37-8 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 21st June 1875

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th June 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 6	7 9	6 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 0	39 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna.
...	...	.	E 35 0	35 0	15 0	E 28 0	28 0	13 0	26 4	26 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya.
30 0	29 0	18 0	..	.	..	26 0	25 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	..	E 28 0 to 30 0	27 0 to 39 0	12 8 to 15 8	22 0	23 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Mozufferpore.
36 6	36 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sarun.
...	...	.	37 0	...	15 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	...	..	..	7 0	7 0	5 12	Chumparun.
...	...	.	...	...	..	28 3	29 4	15 7	21 0	27 3	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	...	..	.	26 8	25 4	15 12	157 8	157 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhagulpore.
..	..	..	..	.		..	..		20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
E 16 0 to 18 0	...	..	.	.	...	46 0	40 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	17 1	...	...		15 12	15 12	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cuttack.
.	..	...			.	.	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	..	...	36 0	36 0	16 8	29 0	30 0	...	22 8	24 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	210 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	..	40 0	40 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	..	...	E 40 0	40 0	00 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60-4 seers, best rice 16-12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 32-8 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th June 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 21st* June 1875	·97	Rainfall at Culna 5·55, Cutwa 10·76, Bood-bood 1·94, Raneegunge 5·08, and Jehanabad 1·69 inches. The prospects of the crops are promising. The *aous*, or early rice, is forward, and transplantation of *amun*, or late rice, has begun. Sugarcane and cotton doing well.
	2	Bankoora, 19th June 1875.	3·64	Weather cloudy and rainy since the 17th instant. The rainy season appears to have set in. The crops are generally doing well. Sowing of the *hymante* or late rice progressing
	3	Beerbhoom, 19th " "	9·03	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	4	Midnapore, 19th " "	1·64	The rains appear to have set in since the 12th instant. The fall has been general over the whole district, that at the sudder station being less than at any other place, where it is registered. Thus far the prospects of the *aous*, or early rice, are very good; and that of the *amun*, or late rice, is as good as can be predicted with any confidence so early in the season.
	5	Hooghly, 19th " "	4·19	Weather cloudy, with intervals of sunshine and rain. Average rainfall of the district, 3·33 inches. State and prospects of crops are very good. Health good, except a little cholera.
		Howrah, 19th " "	3·42	Weather close and rainy. There is a fair prospect for all the crops.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 21st† June 1875	3·27	Weather hot and showery. The *aous*, or early rice, and jute plants look promising; *amun*, or late-rice, sowings continue. Fever decreasing at Barripore; a mild form of it prevailing at several places in sub-division of Buseerhat. A few cases of cholera reported from Satkhira.
	7	Nuddea, 19th June 1875	2·31	Weather tolerably cool, with occasional showers of rain. It is said that the very heavy rain of last week has done some harm in the eastern and southern parts of the district in low rice lands. The injury is probably not great. Both *amun*, or late rice, on high lands, and *aous*, or early rice, have derived much advantage; so has indigo; but the outturn in Kooshtea, where manufacturing has begun, is poor. Rice is slightly cheaper.
	8	Jessore, 19th " "	12·84	Weather cloudy, with heavy showers throughout the week. The excessive rain at the close of the preceding week—as much as 10 inches having fallen in one day—has injured the crops in the low parts of the *beels*; the young plants having been wholly submerged. Generally, however, the prospects continue excellent.
	9	Moorshedabad, 19th June 1875	3·05	Weather variable: at times very hot, at others cooling down. Heavy rainfall in the west—6·42 inches. Crops looking very well. *Aous*, or early rice plants, much benefited by rain. Sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry thriving. Price of common rice slightly risen. At the commencement of the week, outbreak of cholera in Soojagunge; seven attacked and two died probably owing to excessive fruit-eating. Small-pox still continues in a mild form; also at Nulhatty and Davigram.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 18th June 1875.	·84	Very heavy rain on the 11th instant; some rain for a day or two afterwards: none on the 16th, 17th, and 18th idem. Jute very good; *bhadoi*, or early rice, fair; much water on lands. *Bhadoi* very weedy. Ploughing for *amun*, or late rice, progressing. Seed beds already bright green.
	11	Maldah, 19th June 1875	·76	With the exception of Sunday, which was wet, the other days were fine; except during the forenoon of one or two days, when heavy showers fell. A heavy shower of rain on the morning of the 19th instant. Report of crops in general favorable. The autumn rice promising well, but slightly injured by want of more rain at Nowabgunge. Mulberry fair; mangoes in some places nearly over; a poor crop.
	12	Rajshahye, 19th " "	2·97	There have been rains all over the district, and in some parts the showers have been heavy. The condition of the rice crop is very flourishing, and there is every chance of an abundant harvest of *aous*, or early rice. The rain of the last month has been too heavy for the *teel* oilseed crop, which will fail to some extent. Jute is in good order, and indigo has been benefited by the late rains No sickness prevalent.

* Telegram of the 21st June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 21st June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of, the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	13	Rungpore, 18th „ „	6·83	Heavy rain on the 14th and 16th instant. General rain throughout the district. State of [illegible] Transplanting of *amun*, or late rice, going on. *Aous*, or early rice, [illegible]
	14	Bogra	.....	Return not [illegible]
	15	Pubna, 19th „ „	5·49	The rains set in at head-quarters on the night of the 12th instant. During the week 4·25 inches of rain fell at Serajgunge. State and prospects of crops good. Small-pox reported in the extreme south-west of the district, and cholera at a village 12 miles west of Serajgunge.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 18th June 1875.	3·60	The regular rains have evidently set in, though there was not muc rain during the past week State and prospects of crops throughout the district continue very favorable.
	17	Julpigoree, 19th June 1875.	9·86	The regular monsoon set in on the 9th instant, and since that there has been constant rain. The *bhadoi*, or early rice, is promising well, and the *hymanti*, or late rice seedlings, are very fine. In the Dooars the heavy early rains are said to have caused a growth of weed, which is likely to damage the paddy crop. The jute crop has suffered a 2 annas loss owing to heavy early rains, but what remains is very fine. Cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the district, and is reported to have broken out with great severity in the *Mech* villages in the Dooars.
		Cooch Behar, 17th June 1875.	11·86	There was a considerable fall of rain during the week. There has been no change in the favorable prospects of the early rice and jute crops. Cholera is decreasing.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 21st* June 1875	3·01	Weather rainy; very little sunshine. Crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 19th June 1875.	7·50	Rain throughout the week, with the exception of three days, and a considerable quantity fell;—in some places so much that the growing paddy was submerged and loss was apprehended. On the whole, the prospects of crops continue favorable General health good.
	20	Backergunge, 17th June 1875.	6·21	Weather favorable. There has been a good deal of rain, and the intense heat has subsided for a time. Ploughing and sowing are going on briskly in thanas Bowfal, Golachipa, Gulsakhalli, and Dowlutkhan. Cattle-disease is present, but not very bad. General health good.
	21	Mymensingh, 18th June 1875.	7·39	The rainfall during the same time in the north of the district was 4·69 only, but ·13 and ·11 inches fell during the week in the west and east in the sub-divisional head-quarters. State and prospects of crops are favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 17th June 1875.	12·54	Very hot weather every where. Heavy rains. People say that there has been no such rain for the last five years. Cultivation proceeding admirably. Cholera decreasing.
	23	Noakholly, 17th June 1875.	9·06	Weather cloudy; rain daily, except on the 17th. Wind south and south-east On the 13th a violent gale passed over Luckipore and the neighbourhood; thirty-four houses and may trees were blown down. Two men sustained severe injuries, and an old woman was carried away by the wind, and impaled on a branch of a mangoe tree, and died from the wound. The early rice crop is progressing favorably. On the 6th a strong south-easterly wind carried the salt water far into Nalchira, and there was fear of a general inundation and injury to the crops in the island of Hatya if the wind continued Cattle-disease has appeared in the island of Hatya, and many cattle have died. The epidemic of worms has broken out both among river and tank-fish. In the interior slight increase of fever and of bowel complaints, and of fever among the prisoners at head-quarters.
	24	Tipperah, 18th June 1875	7·	There was very heavy rain during the first half of the week; during the latter half it has been clear and fine, with southerly wind. The rainfall in the north was tremendous;—18·22 inches fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. Rainfall at Brahmunberiah 22·37. The heavy rain in the north is reported to have caused floods, which have done some damage to roads and bridges. The *amun* rice was submerged, and it was feared that some damage might ensue to it, unless the water quickly subsided. The only damage reported in the sudder is to the *teel* oilseed and *chilli* crops, neither of which can, however, be now growing in any large quantities.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 15th June 1875.	11·65	Heavy falls of rain during the whole week. The weather has been cool and pleasant. Sowing still continues. The paddy and cotton already sown are thriving well. Prospects good.
		Hill Tipperah, 16th June 1875.	10·73	There has been heavy rain throughout the week, which has benefited the crops both in the hills and plains. The heaviest fall was on the 12th instant, when 5·18 inches of rain fell. Break in the weather on the 16th idem. Public health good.

* Telegram of the 21st June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 21st* June 1875	·94	Weather cloudy, with slight showers of rain at intervals. Indian-corn and paddy being sown. Cholera still prevalent throughout the district; bad in parts of Behar sub-division.
	27	Gya, 19th „ „	1·31	Weather unsettled. Rain, and easterly winds, and cool part of the week; west wind and hot at other times. Highest reading of thermometer 101·5 degrees. Agricultural operations going on actively since recent rain over the district. Crops in ground favorable. Cholera still bad in Aurungabad, and extending in Nowadah.
	28	Shahabad, 19th „ „	·20	Weather cloudy and at times threatening; prevailing wind east, but weather very hot. Rain has still held off. No change in the state of crops.
	29	Durbhunga, 19th „ „	3·22	The first half of the week rainy, with intense heat between the showers; the latter half fine, with east winds. The prospects of all crops, including indigo, are good.
	30	Mozufferpore, 19th „ „	·28	Weather hot; some rain has fallen. The prospects of *cheena* millet and indigo continue favorable.
	31	Sarun, 19th „ „	·16	Weather extremely hot and close; east wind prevailing. Clouds hanging about and threatening rain. There has been more or less rain throughout the district. Indigo prospects excellent, sugarcane promising. The *bhadoi* sowings are in full swing. *Aghani*, or late rice, being sown. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable at the present time. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 18th June 1875.	4·52	Though a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, yet the weather is still very close and hot. More rain is wanted. The prospects of the crops continue good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 19th June 1875	·40	Rain is wanted. General prospects of the *bhadoi* crop good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 21st* June 1875.	·44	Rainfall at Maddehpoora 2·95, Soopool 2·65, and Banka 1·52 inches. *Bhadoi* crops have all been benefited by the rain. There is every appearance of more rain falling at head-quarters, where it is wanted. General health good.
	35	Purneah, 19th June 1875	2·10	Occasional heavy storms. The *bhadoi* and *aughanee* or early and late rice crops promise well. Indigo manufacture in full swing. Prospects good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th June 1875.	5·21	Rain at Godda 2·73; others not received. In Doomka hot, with heavy clouds and rain alternating. Last week the Deputy Commissioner said the rain had continued, not discontinued. State and prospects of crops excellent everywhere. Ploughing and sowings of *janera* millet and early rice going on fast.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 12th June 1875	4·39	Weather cool and cloudy, with frequent heavy showers of rain. The regular rainy season seems to have set in. Sowings nearly over. The early rice crop well above ground. A little cholera still around Kendrapara. Public health otherwise good.
	38	Pooree, 17th June 1875	1·73	Rainfall at Khoordah 5·24 inches. Heavy rain throughout the district. The weather at the time of report was rainy and sultry. Tillage has well progressed. Sowing of rice crop has advanced to a great extent generally, and is nearly completed in Khoordah. Miscellaneous crops are being sown. Sugarcane is being earthed up. Cotton is being gathered with fair outturn.
	39	Balasore, 18th „ „	·95	Weather showery, and extremely favorable to the young crops. Rainfall at Bhadruck 1·57 inches. The sowing is not yet completed. Public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 18th June 1875.	·88	Seasonable and pleasant weather. State and prospects of crops are very favorable, and so far promising well.
	41	Loharnugga, 19th June 1875.	1·42	Weather seasonable, with occasional showers of rain. Sowing is going on, and the crops that have germinated promise well. Cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
	42	Singhbhoom, 18th June 1875.	...	Weather hardly seasonable as regards entire district, as though the rainfall has been very plentiful at head-quarters. The want of rain in Dalbhoom is reported. The rainfall for the first period of the season has been sufficient on the Kalkan, where agricultural operations are well advanced, but it is insufficient in Dalbhoom. In parts of the latter pergunnah the necessary ploughing of the field before sowing has not been able to be done, but there is yet time. District healthy.
	43	Maunbhoom, 19th June 1875.	2·32	During the early part of the week the weather was hot and unfavorable. Rain has fallen freely during the latter portion. Paddy is being sown generally. Reports of sugarcane and cotton favorable.

* Telegrams of the 21st June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd June 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 6th to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·95	2·73	19·79	12th June	
		Cutwa	0·52	7·11	22·43	ditto	
		Culna	0·51	3·35	16·53	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·91	10·00	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·76	0·68	10·97	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·95	1·71	13·72	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·81	0·57	10·49	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·03	4·00	11·03	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	4·07	12·84	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·60	12·40	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·32	3·97	16·69	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	1·15	13·14	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	1·30	7·68	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	7·72	5th June	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·75	2·23	13·43	12th June	
		Serampore	0·13	2·36	13·93	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·23	1·51	12·86	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	2·39	1·73	4·12	ditto ...	From 31st May.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·70	4·30	13·81	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·25	1·30	12·24	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary ...	0·43	1·25	12·70	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	0·41	1·28	12·34	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·75	3·93	16·82	ditto	
		Baraset	0·39	3·76	19·83	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·44	4·21	14·00	ditto	
		Barripore	2·33	1·30	9·81	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	2·21	18·15	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·24	2·29	14·08	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·02	3·00	11·69	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	2·13	7·07	21·11	ditto	
		Bongong	2·53	6·67	23·69	ditto	
		Moherpore	0·50	5·77	21·00	ditto	
		Choordangah	1·20	10·40	23·16		
		Kooshtea	0·91	4·54	19·66	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·27	5·92	19·24	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·39	14·00	26·07	ditto	
		Narail	2·15	16·30	28·50	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·20	9·00	19·15	ditto	
		Jhenida	2·14	9·61	21·73	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·45	13·67	26·39	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·07	10·87	24·79	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·30	3·15	12·32	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·13	3·90	14·11	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·07	4·87	13·80	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	1·12	8·56	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Not rec.	3·65	11·09	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th May to 6th June.
		Lalgolla	Nil	3·42	13·60	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	10·50	18·51	ditto ...	From 14th March.
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·10	4·26	17·56	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·42	3·44	7·54	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·11	2·31	8·24	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·38	3·30	12·60	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·90	15·03	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·91	3·95	20·58	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	1·94	6·71	21·63	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·34	8·25	21·74	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·21	1·03	12·80	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·72	7·67	20·54	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·29	30th Apl.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital ...	0·43	7·48	22·53	12th June.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·58	6·97	29·29	ditto	
		Boda	1·18	3·89	20·55	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	4·91	4·59	38·29	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	4·00	4·18	42·55	ditto	
		Titalya	0·07	15·73	29·75	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	1·23	4·28	22·80	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 6th June to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office ...	5·07	7·00	22·55	12th June	
		Dacca... Hospital	3·18	8·86	21·63	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·77	5·87	17·99	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·22	8·63	23·22	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th May.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	2·04	7·01	20·88	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·47	10·97	25·86	ditto	
		Madaripore	2·56	5·94	22·13	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	10·01	22nd May	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	7·06	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th May.
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	8·70	ditto ...	Not rec. 25th April to 1st May.
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	9·16	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	4·64	6·91	34·23	12th May	
		Jamalpore	1·40	3·89	23·56	ditto	
		Atia	1·08	16·40	27·70	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·13	6·94	32·71	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·60	13·20	32·50	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·66	12·85	33·28	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	3·08	14·88	34·13	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	0·22	15·82	31·97	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·33	5·63	23·75	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·57	15·47	36·11	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	2·01	10·93	24·92	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·34	8·63	38·70	12th June	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	1·97	6·15	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	0·49	5·06	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	3·16	6·53	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	1·30	4·80	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	1·35	5·02	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	2·02	4·84	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·81	3·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	1·62	4·07	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·30	0·39	3·53	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·19	3·83	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·45	2·26	ditto	
		Buxar	0·01	1·57	3·35	ditto	
		Bhuboonh	Nil	0·73	2·77	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	1·48	6·43	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	3·31	7·82	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	1·00	0·80	8·24	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·72	1·42	6·78	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·47	1·56	12·30	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	2·80	6·42	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·10	3·44	ditto	
		Sewan	0·47	1·75	6·68	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·17	2·52	9·37	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	3·23	14·74	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	2·24	8·00	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	5·14	10·12	ditto	
		Jamoeee	Nil	Not rec.	2·02	5th June	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·39	4·96	12th June	
		Soopool	Nil	1·08	6·19	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	0·95	7·91	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	1·22	5·34	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	1·09	6·76	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·89	6·79	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·26	2·92	20·57	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	0·03	12·31	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	3·91	12·96	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	3·36	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th May.
		Deoghur	Nil	1·24	3·97	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th and 23rd to 29th May.
		Jamtara	Not. rec.	0·55	10·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th May to 5th June.
		Godda	1·53	0·65	5·34	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 30th May to 5th June 1875.	Rain from 6th to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	1·20	4·50	11·40	12th June	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·07	4·56	12·07	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·65	4·50	14·05	ditto	
		Kendraparah	0·20	2·70	8·80	ditto	
		Juguteingpore	1·75	1·60	6·75	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	3·40	10·10	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·08	2·84	9·75	ditto	
		Khoordah	1·21	5·29	11·11	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe Engr.'s Office	0·55	0·75	3·05	ditto	
		Balasore... Collector's Office	0·47	1·06	11·72	ditto ...	From 10th May.
		Bhuddruck	0·76	2·13	7·83	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·25	1·30	7·46	ditto	
		Soroh	0·70	1·35	10·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	3·96	8·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·05	1·64	3·33	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	2·14	1·71	8·39	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	2·10	2·57	9·97	ditto	
		Pachum's	0·10	1·41	5·78	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	2·10	2·84	11·76	ditto	
		Palamow	0·20	0·25	2·83	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·10	2·35	11·78	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·27	3·67	10·74	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·64	1·20	7·61	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5·84	10·31	70·72	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	1·50	Not rec.	36·71	5th June	
		Golaghât	1·47	ditto	19·41	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2·07	ditto	28·97	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·78	ditto	34·00	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·35	ditto	30·82	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	1·79	ditto	33·29	ditto	
		Mazongah	1·85	ditto	30·08	ditto	
		Suntock	1·27	ditto	30·68	ditto	
		Cherideo	1·45	ditto	38·44	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	1·50	29th May	
		Akyab	2·60	7·90	26·26	12th June	

CALCUTTA,
The 19*th June* 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th June 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Calcutta	June 13th	10	29·683	29·701	82·7	81·5	95	S W	..	0·64	......	o
		16	29·606	29·623	85·5	82·8	88	S by W	...	0·02	......	o
	14th	10	29·655	29·673	87·0	82·5	81	S S W	...	...	S	
		16	29·519	29·537	90·0	84·8	80	S by W	...	...	KC	
	15th	10	29·581	29·599	89·0	83·0	76	S W	...	0·02	C, CK	
		16	29·468	29·486	91·0	85·0	77	S by W	...	...	S	
	16th	10	29·580	29·598	90·2	85·4	80	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29·482	29·500	88·5	82·7	76	S E	...	...	......	o, t
	17th	10	29·636	29·654	87·0	82·5	81	E S E	...	0·07	K	
		16	29·525	29·543	89·5	83·5	76	E	...	1·13	C, K	
	18th	10	29·613	29·631	85·9	81·2	80	E S E	...	...	C, K	
		16	29·484	29·502	88·0	84·2	83	E	...	0·89	K	
	19th	10	29·556	29·574	85·0	81·5	85	S S E	...	0·62	......	o
		16	29·464	29·482	83·6	81·8	92	S by E	...	1·12	......	o
Saugor Island.	13th	10	29·718	29·724	85	82	87	S S W	14·5	0·30	N	d, o scuds.
		16	29·631	29·637	86	83	87	S S W	20·4		N	m, o
	14th	10	29·690	29·696	87	83	83	S W	21·8	0·10	N	m, o scud
		16	29·545	29·551	88	84	83	S S W	20·9		N	m, u scuds.
	15th	10	29·602	29·608	86	82	83	S W	22·3	2·10	N	m, o scuds.
		16	29·507	29·513	89	84	80	S W	14·4	...	KS	m
	16th	10	29·583	29·589	88	83	80	S W	11·2	...	C	b, v
		16	29·479	29·485	89	84	80	S S E	10·3	...	N	b, m u
	17th	10	29·634	29·640	88	83	80	S S E	7·7	...	N	b v u scuds.
		16	29·536	29·542	88	82	76	S E	11·5	...	N	b v u scuds.
	18th	10	29·588	29·594	89	81	69	E	4·9	...	N	b, v scuds.
		16	29·485	29·491	89	82	73	S S E	15·9	...	N	b, v scuds.
	19th	10	29·545	29·551	84	81	87	S	13·5	0·70	N	b, p, v scuds.
		16	29·469	29·475	86	81	79	S S W	16·8	0·10	N	o, v scuds.
Chittagong	13th	10	29·719	29·813	77	76	95	S W	8·3	1·90	......	r, v
		16	29·654	29·747	79	77	90	S	19·8	0·40	KS	p, q
	14th	10	29·665	29·757	85	82	87	S W	5·8	0·10	KS	m
		16	29·621	29·713	85	82	87	S S W	13·5	..	.....	o
	15th	10	29·584	29·677	78	77	95	S	6·6	2·00	N	d, o
		16	29·522	29·615	78	77	95	S	7·7	0·60	KS	p, g
	16th	10	29·583	29·675	85	80	79	E S E	2·6	0·70	CK, C	v
		16	29·469	29·561	86	83	87	S S W	7·6	0·10	KS	u
	17th	10	29·618	29·710	87	80	72	S	2·9	...	K	b, v
		16	29·511	29·603	85	81	83	S W	5·8	0·20	K, K, S	p, v
	18th	10	29·628	29·720	86	79	72	S	4·6	..	K	b, v
		16	29·524	29·616	83	79	83	S E	9·4	0·10	KS	p
	19th	10	29·626	29·719	81	79	91	E S E	7·5	0·30	KS	p, g
		16	29·549	29·642	83	79	87	S E	9·8	0·90	KS	p
Madras.	12th	10	29·717	29·777	91	79	56	S S E	8		.....	hazy.
		16	29·647	29·677	88	78	62	S E by E	12	...	......	hazy.
	13th	10	29·771	29·801	93	79	51	S W	7	...	......	hazy.
		16	29·673	29·703	87	78	65	S E	12	...	.....	hazy.
	14th	10	29·778	29·808	91	77	50	S W by S	10	..	..	c
		16	29·638	29·668	89	78	59	S E by S	14	...	....	c
	15th	10	29·780	29·840	88	75	52	S W by W	11		......	cloudy
		16	29·640	29·670	94	76	40	S W by S	13	...	....	c
	16th	10	29·782	29·812	86	76	61	S W by W	11	0·01	......	cloudy.
		16	29·667	29·697	92	75	42	S S W	15	...	....	cloudy.
	17th	10	29·797	29·827	84	75	64	S W	11	0·32		o
		16	29·700	29·730	87	75	55	S W by W	14	..	.....	o
	18th	10	29·784	29·814	91	75	44	W S W	14	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29·656	29·686	95	76	38	S W by S	11	...	....	cloudy.
Cuttack	13th	10	29·653	29·735	88	82	76	S S W	6·2	...	KS, C	
		16	29·539	29·621	88	81	72	S W	6·3	.	N	r
	14th	10	29·619	29·701	86	81	79	S W	4·2	0·50	CK, N, C	
		16	29·545	29·628	82	78	82	S W	6·7	..	N	r
	15th	10	29·559	29·641	85	80	79	S S W	1·1	0·50	CK, N, C	
		16	29·424	29·505	92	80	57	S	4·9	...	CK, N, C	
	16th	10	29·502	29·583	91	81	63	W	2·1	...	CK, C	
		16	29·402	29·484	87	81	69	S	4·2	.	KS, N	u
	17th	10	29·543	29·626	82	78	82	E	0·9	0·30	KS, N	d
		16	29·430	29·512	83	79	83	W	2·2	..	KS, N	u
	18th	10	29·493	29·575	84	79	79	E	5·0	3·50	KS, N	r
		16	29·383	29·465	83	79	88	S S E	2·6	1·00	KS, N	r
	19th	10	29·468	29·551	81	78	86	S W	2·2	1·10	N	r
		16	29·370	29·453	79	77	90	S S W	6·5	0·40	N	
Akyab	13th	10	29·834	29·855	84	81	87	S	5·2	3·60	......	
		16	29·755	29·777	82	80	91	S E	5·1	0·40	....	q
	14th	10	29·778	29·799	85	82	87	S S W	4·0	2·10	...	p
		16	29·712	29·733	84	81	87	S S W	5·5	0·20	......	g
	15th	10	29·713	29·735	80	79	95	S E	1·9	0·60	.....	p
		16	29·620	29·642	81	79	91	S	4·1		....	p
	16th	10	29·690	29·712	80	80	100	E S E	3·7	1·30	.....	d
		16	29·570	29·591	85	82	87	S	6·6	.	...	b
	17th	10	29·710	29·732	82	80	91	S E	6·0	1·00	......	d
		16	29·630	29·652	80	80	100	S S W	7·1	...	...	p
	18th	10	29·750	29·772	81	79	91	S	4·9	0·80	......	p
		16	29·675	29·696	83	80	87	S	7·1		...	p
	19th	10	29·739	29·760	85	82	87	S	6·5	1·80	..	g
		16	29·685	29·706	83	81	91	S	8·0	0·10	.....	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of April 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	HUMIDITY. Mean of: Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·762	...	29·816	29·709	...	·107	152·1	19th	163·0	...	...	...	91·9	13·7	78·2	83·8	...	87·7	89·5	...	15th	95·0	19·0	1st&2nd	76·0	...	...	71	66	...	6·96	7
Nancowry ...	78	29·788	...	29·835	29·741	...	·094	157·0	9th	165·0	72·1	22nd	60·2	88·4	8·2	80·2	83·0	...	85·7	85·8	...	9th	91·1	15·8	26th	75·3	...	...	74	71	...	10·41	15
Madras ...	27	29·779	...	29·842	29·716	...	·126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·1	...	90·4	88·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	61	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·744	29·718	29·909	29·684	29·765	·125	118·2	22nd	127·0	...	...	...	88·9	5·6	83·3	86·1	83·7	87·5	88·1	85·3	17th	91·5	10·0	5th	81·5	70	75	64	66	74	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·802	29·787	29·856	27·748	29·816	·108	147·8	29th	165·0	70·7	9th	66·2	90·0	15·9	74·1	81·9	77·2	85·6	85·2	79·5	19th	94·5	25·9	30th	68·6	81	91	74	75	86	10·89	6
False Point ...	18·7	29·736	29·719	29·791	29·676	29·758	·115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1	80·4	85·0	85·6	81·5	...	...	...	...	...	84	88	81	80	89	0·80	3
Cuttack ...	80	29·646	29·642	29·704	29·564	29·675	·140	154·1	12th	161·0	72·4	23rd	65·2	102·1	24·6	77·5	87·1	79·2	90·5	96·6	82·0	12th	109·7	37·9	28th	71·8	64	84	56	43	74	2·26	6
Saugor Island ...	6	29·727	29·702	29·790	29·674	29·743	·116	142·4	23rd	148·2	75·7	23rd	68·6	87·6	7·5	80·1	83·7	81·2	85·9	85·9	81·8	30th	88·6	17·9	27th	70·7	82	85	77	78	86	2·30	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·710	29·681	29·769	29·659	29·731	·110	142·5	24th	155·7	72·9	2nd	66·9	88·6	14·3	74·3	81·7	76·6	84·6	85·7	79·9	21st	93·4	25·2	25th	68·2	79	90	71	69	85	6·08	7
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·704	29·686	29·771	29·641	29·720	·130	140·0	17th	147·0	...	...	...	95·6	17·5	78·1	85·8	78·9	88·2	94·4	81·7	17th	102·5	29·2	23rd	73·3	73	89	68	53	83	4·18	5
Burdwan ...	99·09	29·805	...	29·680	29·536	...	·144	153·8	15th	160·0	...	...	...	99·0	23·5	75·5	86·1	...	90·3	96·8	...	18th	107·5	38·0	3rd	69·5	...	...	58	43	...	7·77	9
Jessore ...	20	29·695	...	29·761	29·636	...	·135	147·2	27th	155·6	...	...	...	97·6	22·6	75·0	85·2	...	88·2	94·3	...	18th	106·5	37·5	3rd	69·0	...	...	68	47	...	2·71	7
Dacca ...	35	29·701	29·686	29·763	29·637	29·713	·131	146·2	24th	153·0	72·9	2nd	64·9	93·0	17·4	75·6	83·7	76·9	86·2	91·0	80·6	17th	97·9	31·9	2nd	66·0	75	90	68	56	85	2·05	9
Silchar ...	88·91	29·772	...	29·844	29·701	...	·140	146·3	25th	157·8	69·1	21st	62·3	87·5	15·4	72·1	79·4	...	79·6	85·6	...	18th	91·7	24·7	8th	67·0	79	...	80	66	...	16·26	19
Hazareebagh ...	2,010	27·725		27·776	27·672	...	·104	150·8	29th	160·5	64·8	23rd	60·0	98·3	26·2	72·1	85·2	...	90·1	94·9	...	29th	105·0	41·0	23rd	64·0	31	...	23	16	...	0·04	2
Berhampore ...	64	29·635	...	29·703	29·561	...	·142	149·9	13th	157·0	58·9	24th	51·0	102·2	28·2	74·0	86·8	...	90·7	99·4	...	16-18th	109·0	44·0	22nd	65·0	...	...	50	34	...	1·59	5
Gya ...	347	29·330	...	29·396	29·264	...	·132	111·3	3rd	116·6	67·2	1st	58·9	14·03	26·3	78·0	91·8	...	96·1	101·5	...	30th	110·2	38·3	1st	71·4	...	...	55	48	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·489	...	29·559	29·421	...	·138	153·1	30th	159·8	70·5	21st	65·0	103·1	27·7	75·4	89·9	...	93·3	100·1	...	30th	110·4	33·4	21st	71·0	38	...	33	25	...	0·21	1
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·51[illegible]	...	29·591	29·449	...	·142	153·3	18th	168·0	70·7	16th	64·0	98·3	23·3	75·0	87·2	...	89·7	97·6	...	30th	105·9	37·8	26th	68·1	...	...	40	26	...	0·55	1
Purneah ...	128	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·35[illegible]	23·339	23·394	23·319	23·370	075	114·7	18th	134·0	46·0	23rd	40·0	66·0	14·2	51·8	57·9	52·9	60·0	63·0	54·9	18th	72·0	25·6	7th	46·4	82	95	73	69	93	3·32	13
Seebsaugor ...	332	29·4[illegible]	...	29·514	29·359	...	·125	126·3	28th	155·0	67·1	8th	62·5	79·2	10·5	68·7	72·6	...	73·4	77·5	...	19th	90·2	26·8	8th	63·4	89	...	88	79	...	19·17	23
Goalpara ...	386	29·344	...	29·412	29·265	...	·147	137·6	28th	152·2	68·1	2nd	62·6	85·0	15·7	69·3	77·0	...	78·4	83·1	...	19th	94·9	29·9	2nd	65·0	81	...	78	67	...	11·16	12
Benares ...	263·74	29·[illegible]	29·400	29·472	29·348	29·121	·124	157·3	26th	168·0	65·7	21st	58·2	106·0	31·4	74·6	89·1	76·6	94·1	101·5	84·2	30th	109·0	43·0	21st	66·0	44	63	36	25	52	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7		...	...	...	...		151·5	21st	157·5	60·2	18 & 19	52·0	99·6	31·8	67·8	84·7	...	91·8	98·5	...	30th	106·2	46·0	19th	60·2	...	...	24	16	...	0·05	1

CALCUTTA—APRIL 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years ...	29·757	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	84·5	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	69	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	2·13
Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	29·704	Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	85·8	Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	73	Actual fall in 1875 ...	4·18
Defect in 1875 ...	·053	Excess in 1875 ...	1·3	Excess in 1875 ...	4	Excess in 1875 ...	2·05

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											Mean serenity.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Port Blair ...	29·825	83·9	1	18	4	24	2	8	1	2	...	45 S, 70 E	140·7	6·75
Nancowry ...	29·868	83·2	1	19	2	3	1	25	2	7	...	12 S, 79 W	110·7	3·57
Madras ...	29·806	86·1	1	2	5	31	14	6	...	1	...	44 S, 69 E	272·0	...
Vizagapatam ..	29·775	86·1	...	1	2	15	29	15	55	8	...	60 S, 49 W	72·6	7·30
Akyab ..	29·824	81·9	6	4	7	4	28	24	35	12	..	47 S, 57 W	106·0	5·67
False Point ..	29·756	83·1	2	1	2	1	5	99	6	3	1	86 S, 46 W	...	...
Cuttack ..	29·728	87·3	1	2	3	2	66	39	5	2	...	79 S, 17 W	129·7	7·27
Saugor Island ...	29·733	83·7	1	3	3	9	70	32	...	2	...	79 S, 8 W	354·9	4·57
Chittagong ...	29·803	81·9	6	2	15	35	24	27	7	4	...	48 S, 12 E	169·6	5·26
Calcutta ...	29·722	85·8	...	...	3	18	88	4	.	...	.	89 S, 7 E	157·2	...
Burdwan ...	29·705	86·3	2	2	2	11	17	8	16	2	...	47 S, 64 W	121·0	7·61
Jessore .	29·715	85·[illegible]	1	...	..	10	21	18	7	2	1	68 S, 20 W	122·2	7·57
Dacca .	29·737	83·7	7	5	4	13	64	17	2	...	8	62 S, 2 E	195·0	5·23
Silchar .	29·864	79·6	2	4	16	9	...	4	4	5	16	25 S, 87 E	55·1	3·35
Hazareebagh ..	29·681	89·6	..	2	3	4	2	4	20	24	1	57 N, 72 W	201·5	7·83
Berhampore .	29·700	86·9	..	3	2	18	4	10	8	6	...	42 S, 20 W	...	6·35
Gya ...	29·673	92·6	8	4	10		3	1	15	16	3	39 N, 37 W	107·1	8·96
Patna ...	29·667	90·3	1	5	16	1	...	2	29	6	...	26 N, 65 W	156·5	8·43
Monghyr .	29·678	87·5	3	8	15	3	...	8	19	4	...	10 N, 52 W	89·9	7·63
Purneah ...					Not received.									
Darjeeling ..	......	...	2	8	26	19	15	24	20	3	3	30 S, 9 E	...	3·23
Seebsaugor ...	29·792	73·3	5	23	16	2	1	5	2	4	2	52 N, 54 E	73·9	0·67
Goalpara ...	29·733	77·9	2	20	14	5	1	4	3	6	5	42 N, 59 E	164·6	6·28
Benares ...	29·670	89·7	2	6	8	.	2	2	25	15	...	47 N, 61 W	169·0	8·87
Roorkee ..	......	86·7	1	...		13	...	7	17	13	9	37 S, 80 W	96·4	8·83

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Deppe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th June 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
June	8th	29·679	89·7	78·7	127·0	82·4	79·9	78·1	0·87	S S E & S E	1·2	231·3	0·14	...	Chiefly overcast. Sheet lightning from midnight to 3 A.M. Thunder at 11½ A.M. 1½, 3, and 4 P.M. Light rain after intervals.
	9th	·695	85·5	80·0	120·0	82·3	80·1	78·6	·89	S S E & S	1·3	150·2	0·05	...	Overcast and cirri. Light rain at midnight, 4½. and 7½ A.M.
	10th	·613	86·5	79·6	108·2	83·3	80·9	79·2	·88	S by W & S	4·2	155·5	...	...	Cirri and overcast.
	11th	·564	84·5	80·5	96·0	82·4	79·5	77·5	·86	S S W & S W	2·0	229·9	...	☽	Cirrocumuli, and overcast. Drizzled at 6 and 7 P.M.
	12th	·589	82·6	77·2	...	80·5	78·8	77·6	·91	S S W	6·0	245·1	1·10	...	Overcast. Brisk wind from 3½ to 7 and 10 to 10½ A.M. Thunder at 8, 10, and [illegible] A.M. Lightning at 8 A.M. Rain after intervals.
	13th	·632	85·7	81·0	...	82·9	81·0	79·7	·90	S S W & S W	1·8	204·0	0·66	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Rain from midnight to 1 P.M.
	14th	·595	92·2	79·5	142·8	84·1	80·6	78·1	·83	S S W	3·0	303·7	0·02	...	Cirri and overcast. Thunder at 3½, 5 and 6 P.M. Light rain at 8 A.M. 6, 7, and 8½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	15·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92·2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·88
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·97
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	1·68
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	..	3·93
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th June	...	12·94
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	17·03

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 18th June 1875.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st June 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
June	15th	29·526	93·0	80·5	142·0	86·1	81·4	78·1	0·78	S W & S	0·8	277·9	...	...	Overcast; cirri and stratoni.
	16th	·541	94·0	81·0	149·0	85·9	82·2	79·6	·82	S	1·8	174·3	0·07	.	Cirrocumuli, cumuli & overcast. Thunder from 5 to 7 P.M. Lightning from 4½ to 8 P.M. Light rain from 6½ to 11 P.M.
	17th	·586	89·5	79·8	145·0	83·5	80·9	79·1	·87	S E S & E S E	2·0	143·3	1·13	...	Cirrocumuli and cumuloni. Thunder at 11 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. Lightning at 2 P.M. Rain after intervals, between 11 A.M. to 8 P.M.
	18th	·563	89·3	80·0	140·2	83·1	80·7	79·0	·88	E & E by S	3·0	142·2	1·40	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Thunder at 1½ P.M. Rain at 1¼, 2½, 4½ and 9½ P.M.
	19th	·519	86·5	79·5	120·2	82·2	80·3	79·0	·91	S E & S	2·4	162·5	1·29	○	Cirri and overcast. Thunder between noon and 1 P.M. Rain at 2½, 3¼; from 10 A.M. to 3, at 4½ and 6½ P.M.
	20th	·515	87·7	79·5	119·0	83·0	80·5	78·7	·87	S & S by E	0·2	159·3	0·15	...	Overcast and cumuli. Rain from 5 to 8 A.M. and at 6½ P.M.
	21st	·521	90·8	82·0	138·0	85·5	82·2	79·9	·84	S & S S W	.	200·8	...	.	Overcast and cumuli. Sheet lightning on N at 9 P.M. Drizzled at 12¼ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·86

			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ...	by lower rain gauge	...	4·13
	by anemometer gauge	...	3·83
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	3·03
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st June		...	17·07
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	20·06

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd June 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of April 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of April 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
											LOCAL TRAFFIC.															
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
7	Paddy ...	726	363	1,055	38	983	6 4 0	...	5	Laterite stone	1,100	17	1,971	70	70	9 12 0	...	124	Local ...	6,660	24,380	628	11,761	128 15 8	..	
1	Rice ...	225	225	525	19	190	5 4 0	...	1	Gabions	100	25	199	7	112	0 14 0	...	16	Govt. stores	1,200	42	165	1,950	37 12 0	...	
2	Gingelly ...	47	188	62	2	64	0 12 0	...	10	Empty boats	...	...	2,473	88	1,769	27 2 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Jaggery ..	3,793	19,915	5,760	206	3,330	33 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Wheat ...	126	378	225	8	248	2 10 0	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	
6	Salt ...	500	2,500	874	31	742	6 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Turmeric ...	327	1,645	542	19	304	2 10 0	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Firewood ...	335	26	435	16	512	4 4 0	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Gram ...	32	44	35	1	32	0 4 0	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Pumpkin ...	21	8	49	2	32	0 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Lime ...	525	98	927	33	1,056	9 4 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	Empty boats	...	...	6,282	224	3,904	49 0 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Passenger boats	...	...	814	29	464	7 1 8	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	
124	Total ...	6,660	24,380	17,585	628	11,761	126 15 8	...	16		1,200	42	4,633	165	1,950	37 12 0	...	140		7,880	24,422	793	13,711	164 11 8	...	
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.															
22	Paddy ...	4,270	2,135	5,654	...	...	76 10 0	...	7	Laterite stone	4,248	57	4,778	..	...	76 8 0	...	219	Local ...	28,162	1,64,918	1,972	82,824	788 14 0	...	corresponding month of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice traffic on evening of 27th instant.
4	Rice ...	520	520	772	...	...	10 14 0	...	4	Iron works, &c	842	2,475	1,414	...	...	20 10 0	...	15	Govt. stores	5,125	2,567	262	11,004	114 0 0	...	
25	Spices ...	4,440	88,800	8,764	...	...	127 14 0	...	1	Coir rope ...	35	35	70	...	...	0 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Gingelly ...	13,467	50,676	19,643	...	...	259 10 0	...	3	Empty boats	...	...	1,067	...	...	16 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Gunnies ...	240	1,200	410	...	...	5 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Gram ...	436	669	682	...	...	9 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Dry fish ...	250	1,250	415	...	...	4 12 0	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Timbers ...	1,955	6,534	3,231	...	...	70 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	
4	Bamboos ...	122	33	231	...	...	2 10 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	
2	Straw ...	150	8	276	...	...	3 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

7	Jaggery ...	724	3,620	1,165	...	...	16 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Salt ...	496	2,480	828	...	...	11 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cocoanut ...	100	400	172	...	...	2 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hides ...	642	6,420	1,167	...	...	16 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stones ...	250	3	450	...	...	6 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Doors ...	100	200	168	...	...	2 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Empty boats ...	...	...	10,033		...	145 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Passenger boats	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
219	Total ...	28,162	1,64,948	55,202	1,972	82,524	788 14 0	...	15		5,125	2,567	7,329	262	11,004	114 0 0	...	234		33,287	1,67,515	9,234	93,828	902 14 0	...
343	Total ...	34,522	1,89,328	72,787	2,600	94,585	915 13 8	0 1·8	31		6,325	2,609	11,962	427	12,954	151 12 0	0 2·5	374		41,147	1,91,937	3,027	1,07,539	1,067 9 8	0 1·9
685	Total of same month last year	...	3,78,408	1,22,918	4,390	1,68,968	1,653 12 3	0 1·8	36		...	3,846	18,822	690	26,642	255 14 0	0 1·8	621		...	3,82,254	5,080	1,95,610	1,979 10 3	0 1·8
											Miscellaneous. *Local Traffic.*														
4	Timbers (19) ...	...	52	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	2	Bamboos (23·0)	...	34	...	...	...	3 2 8	...	32	Local ...	...	646	...	...	23 3 0	...
25	Bamboos (19,350)	...	594	...	...	...	19 3 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Govt stores	...	34	...	...	3 2 8	...
32	Total ...	...	646	...	...	...	23 3 0	...	2		...	34	...	...	...	3 2 8	...	34		...	680	...	...	26 5 8	...
											Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.														
4	Timbers (49)	...	192	...	...	...	18 2 0	...	...	Nil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Local ...	...	308	...	...	27 6 0	...
6	Bamboos (3,650)	...	116	...	...	...	9 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total ...	...	308	...	...	...	27 6 0	...	...	Nil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		...	308	...	...	27 6 0	...
42	Total ...	...	954	...	...	...	50 9 0	...	2		...	34	...	...	...	3 2 8	...	44		...	988	...	...	53 11 8	...
27	Total of same month last year	...	407	...	...	...	45 6 8	...	16		...	13	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	43		...	420	...	...	54 6 8	...
385	Grand Total ...	34,822	1,90,282	72,787	2,600	94,585	966 6 8	...	33		6,325	2,643	11,962	427	12,954	154 14 8	...	418		41,147	1,92,925	3,027	1,07,539	1,121 5 4	...
612	Grand Total of same month last year ...	...	3,78,815	1,22,918	4,390	1,68,968	1,699 2 11	...	52		...	3,859	18,822	690	26,642	264 14 0	...	664		...	3,82,674	5,080	1,95,610	1,964 0 11	...

The tollage under "Private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 783, as compared with the and paddy having ceased.' The canal was closed for

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of April 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
50	Straw ...	5,483	1,698	12,253	438	3,182	69 10 4	...
9	Gingelly ...	1,698	6,792	2,256	81	2,739	33 0 0	...
13	Jaggery ...	1,605	8,025	3,668	131	1,572	17 10 0	...
5	Salt ...	537	2,685	887	32	333	12 0 0	...
7	Cotton ...	532	5,320	1,100	39	904	10 9 7	...
10	Firewood ...	608	61	1,016	36	345	5 3 9	...
10	Pumpkins ...	311	233	744	27	159	3 7 4	...
1	Furniture ...	122	122	163	6	198	2 4 0	...
1	Termuric ...	50	250	100	3	82	1 0 0	...
1	Copper ...	22	660	72	3	60	0 11 2	...
1	Clothes ...	8	160	40	1	49	0 9 7	...
1	Cocoanut ...	14	21	33	1	40	0 7 2	...
1	Sundries ...	12	24	16	1	19	0 3 10	...
2	Plantains ...	3	9	10	...	10	0 2 4	...
114	Empty boats	......	....	11,792	421	5,896	60 9 9	...
6	Passengers' boats ...	......	....	179	6	208	2 9 11	...
232	Total ...	10,955	26,060	34,329	1,226	15,796	240 1 9	0 2·9
62	Total of same month last year ...	2,104	8,627	5,879	210	3,768	44 10 6	0 2·3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
9	Ghooting	2,262	424	3,533	126	1,514	17 6 0	...
1	Sundries	356	712	1,056	38	1,282	15 0 0	...
2	Stone ..	480	8	978	35	906	11 8 0	...
4	Firewood	1,051	105	1,551	55	332	7 8 0	...
1	Stores ..	120	120	420	15	510	6 0 0	...
1	Shutter screws	126	630	168	6	204	2 4 0	...
15	Empty boats ...	.. ...	... .	2,596	93	1,538	17 14 0	...
33	Total	4,395	1,999	10,302	368	6,286	77 8 0	0-2·3
21	Total of same month last year	2,999	2,847	8,514	304	4,188	81 0 9	0-3·7

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
232	Local ...	10,955	26,060	1,226	15,796	240 1 9	0 2·9	
33	Govt. stores ...	4,395	1,999	368	6,286	77 8 0	0 2·3	
265	Total	15,350	28,059	1,594	22,082	317 9 9	0 2·7	
83	Total of same month last year	5,103	11,374	514	7,896	125 11 3	0 3·1	

										Miscellaneous.														
3	Bamboos 3,150	......	39	... ...	...	......	3 11 4	...	0	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	3	Local ...	...	39	...	......	3 11 4	...
3	Total ...	... ...	39	... ...	...	... ...	3 11 4	...	0	... ..	......	... ..	...	...	......	...	3		...	39	...	... ...	3 11 4	...
3	Total of same month last year ...	... ..	40	......	...	......	5 2 8	.	11	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	14		...	40	...	... ...	5 2 8	...
235	Grand total ...	10,955	26,099	34,329	1,226	15,796	243 13 1	...	33	4,395	1,999	10,302	363	6,286	77 8 0	...	268		15,350	28,098	1,594	22,082	321 5 1	...
65	Grand total of same month last year ...	2,104	8,567	5,579	210	3,708	49 13 2	...	32	2,999	2,817	8,514	304	4,188	81 0 9	...	97		5,103	11,414	514	7,896	130 13 11	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of April 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	P.	
13	Paddy ...	3,184	2,395	5,197	185	2,412	13 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
1	Rice	16	12	23	1	8	0 0 11	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
2	Plantations .	13	12	25	1	4	0 1 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
13	Straw ...	2,429	418	6,061	180	1,988	12 10 5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...									
1	Bena grass ...	115	20	255	9	135	0 10 3	...	4	Laterite cut stone	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	64	Local ...	6,176	2,897	562	6,721	40 1 11	0 1·1	
1	Fuel ...	174	20	276	10	30	0 11 0	...	...		1,621	47	2,446	87	1,309	6 1 10	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
1	Charcoal ...	245	20	327	12	176	0 13 1	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	......	...	4	Govt. stores	1,621	47	87	1,809	6 1 10	0 0·9	
32	Empty boats	...	...	4,588	164	1,968	12 13 3	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	......	..	...		...	...	...	...	......	...	
64	Total ..	6,176	2,897	15,752	562	6,721	40 1 11	0 1·1	4		1,621	47	2,446	87	1,309	6 1 10	0 0·9	68		7,797	2,944	649	8,030	46 3 9	0 1·1	
75	Total of same month last year ...	8,027	3,344	17,584	622	8,301	51 9 2	0 1·2	2		611	500	1,000	36	36	2 8 0	1 1 3	77		8,638	3,844	658	8,337	54 1 2	0 1·3	
											MISCELLANEOUS.															
	88 timbers ...	..	365	..	.	...	13 4 0	...	..		.	...	...	...	...	......	...			...	...	...	...	......	...	
	22,400 bamboos	...	326	-	...	...	29 13 1		...		.	...	.	...	...	......	...	...	Local ...	...	691	...	...	46 5 4	...	

	Demurrage of 7 boats for thirteen days	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	...
...	Total ...	...	691	...	...	...	46 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	691	...	...	46 5 4	...
...	Total of same month last year ...	...	315	...	...	...	25 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	315	...	...	25 0 11	...
64	Grand Total...	6,176	3,588	15,752	562	6,721	86 7 3	...	4	1,621	47	2,446	87	1,309	6 1 10	...	68	7,797	3,635	649	8,030	92 9 1	...
75	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,027	3,659	17,584	622	8,301	76 10 1	...	2	611	500	1,000	36	36	2 8 0	...	77	8,638	4,159	658	8,337	79 2 1	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of April 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
17	Coal	5,315	6,460	10,950	...	......	67 10 6	...
27	Cotton	3,955	72,276	9,340	...	......	65 5 0	...
8	Firewood	910	534	2,615	...	......	11 12 6	...
89	Grain	16,005	46,940	32,995	...	......	263 2 3	...
18	Hides and horns...	2,080	24,025	4,150	...	......	52 12 0	...
35	Jaggery and sugar	4,375	17,909	10,150	...	......	84 4 3	...
26	Metal	3,780	1,09,100	9,495	...	......	55 9 9	...
196	Miscellaneous ...	11,958	17,909	37,400	...	......	305 9 6	...
152	Oil and oil-seeds ...	37,925	1,27,997	67,050	...	......	645 11 0	...
99	Paddy and rice ...	10,970	30,653	35,740	...	......	323 7 6	...
19	Piece-goods ...	1,695	1,40,531	4,935	...	......	30 11 6	...
29	Thread	2,985	1,06,260	8,400	...	......	36 5 0	...
146	Garden produce ...	6,590	10,850	15,600	...	......	90 0 9	...
19	Pottery	735	287	4,000	...	......	26 12 0	...
129	Salt	37,825	1,47,945	70,505	...	......	629 6 0	...
13	Silk and indigo ...	564	78,420	2,120	...	......	16 10 9	...
3	Jute	120	425	450	...	......	3 7 6	...
17	Straw	2,120	1,146	11,175	...	......	64 8 6	...
32	Tobacco	3,720	23,649	9,065	...	......	53 3 6	...
2	Treasure	400	4,00,000	800	...	......	24 0 0	...
1	Tiles	200	150	525	...	......	1 15 6	...
2	Sand	100	77	205	...	......	1 1 3	...
693	Empty boats ...	......	......	70,850	...	......	381 4 0	...
780	Passenger boats ...	......	......	46,465	...	......	516 6 6	...
2,552	Total ...	1,63,827	13,94,115	4,66,130	16,647	2,33,058	3,751 0 3	0-3
2,598	Total of same month last year	1,52,493	16,24,122	4,53,275	16,188	3,66,330	4,150 12 9	0-2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...
...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...
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ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2,552	Local ...	1,63,827	13,94,115	16,647	2,33,058	3,751 0 3	0-3
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...		......	......	...	......	......	...
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...		......	......	...	......	......	...
...		......	......	...	......	......	...
2,552		1,63,827	13,94,115	16,647	2,33,058	3,751 0 3	0-3
2,598		1,52,493	16,24,122	16,188	3,66,330	4,150 12 9	0-2

REMARKS.—14 miles during the month; whereas in April 1874 the average

										MISCELLANEOUS.																
21	Rafts of timber, Logs 71 ...	......	1,393	......	...	......	22 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	34	Local ...	......	1,409	...	......	171 6 8	...	A ton of goods was carried on the average was 18 miles.
1	Rafts of bamboo, Logs 100 ...	......	16	......	...	......	0 4 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
...	Passengers, No. 6,363	......	......	......	...	......	132 6 11	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	16 3 9	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
12	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
34	Total ...	......	1,409	......	...	......	171 6 8	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	34		......	1,409	...	......	171 6 8	...	
144	Total of same month last year ...	......	1,403	......	...	......	162 7 7	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	144		......	1,403	...	......	162 7 7	...	
2,586	Grand total ...	1,63,827	13,95,524	4,66,130	16,647	2,33,058	3,922 6 11	...	..	......	..	...	...	...	......	...	2,586		1,63,827	13,95,524	16,647	2,33,058	3,9·2 6 11	...	
2,742	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,52,493	16,25,525	4,53,275	16,188	3,66,330	4,313 4 4	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	2,742		1,52,493	16,25,525	10,18·	3,66,330	4,313 4 4	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of April 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
18	Tobacco ...	1,246	4,635	4,395	...	...	50 15 6	...
32	Salt ...	6,037	23,690	16,580	...	...	203 2 6	...
106	Miscellaneous	7,106	33,201	28,245	...	...	417 14 9	...
3	Nut ...	415	1,375	1,225	...	...	22 3 3	...
27	Coal ...	7,025	1,427	13,550	...	...	166 9 9	...
8	Betel ...	150	460	510	...	...	4 15 3	...
10	Hatal-wood ...	......	97	1,375	...	...	10 0 0	...
1	Sugar ...	62	670	400	...	...	7 4 0	...
5	Goran pile ...	......	313	1,520	...	...	10 7 3	...
1	Radish seed...	15	225	100	...	...	1 13 0	...
2	Ganges water	400	40	900	...	...	6 3 0	...
57	Tamarind ...	3,647	6,112	9,591	...	...	163 2 3	...
10	Jaggery ...	882	2,360	6,050	...	...	96 8 3	...
2	Sand ...	1,200	84	2,125	...	...	14 9 9	...
4	Mustard ...	503	1,500	1,250	...	...	11 2 0	...
13	Pottery ...	275	204	2,505	...	...	28 12 6	...
254	Paddy ...	64,240	76,073	1,28,640	...	...	2,094 12 6	...
3	Fire-wood ...	325	233	2,300	...	...	15 13 0	...
1	Spice ...	150	2,000	375	...	...	2 9 3	...
5	Fruit ...	114	526	520	...	...	5 12 0	...
1	Tile brick ...	......	60	575	...	...	10 6 9	...
4	Soondree pile	......	505	1,850	...	...	21 13 6	...
20	Straw ...	1,950	255	5,970	...	...	42 14 9	...
1	Ghooting lime	225	67	550	...	...	3 12 6	...
1	Iron ...	200	1,000	525	...	...	3 9 9	...
8	Vegetables ...	63	142	150	..	...	1 5 0	...
1	Cotton ...	345	6,800	1,700	...	...	22 15 0	...
4	Furniture ...	......	1,000	815	...	...	14 12 6	...
3	Timber ...	400	1,164	875	...	...	13 4 3	...
383	Empty boat...	......	......	54,688	...	...	740 9 6	...
28	Passenger boat	......	......	2,282	...	...	22 12 3	...
12	Rice ...	3,375	6,675	6,875	...	...	47 7 0	...
9	Mat ...	920	90,80	3,950	...	...	24 10 9	...
3	Hemp ...	201	804	930	...	...	7 1 6	...
1	Paddy & rice	290	362	800	...	...	14 8 0	...
1	Thread ...	30	1,700	550	...	...	6 3 0	...
1	Bamboo ...	......	8	70	...	...	1 0 9	...
1,043	Total ...	1,01,790	1,84,752	3,05 271	10,902	2,45,651	4,333 12 6	0 3·3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
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ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
1,043	Local...	1,01,790	1,84,752	10,902	2,45,651	4,333 12 6	0 3·3	
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...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	to traffic on the 5th. distance of 22½ miles.
1,043		1,01,790	1,84,752	10,902	2,45,651	4,333 12 6	0 3·3	

1,933	Total of same month last year ...	2,14,496	3,89,161	5,93,748	21,205	6,14,946	8,808 13 3	0 2 7	2	75	..	140	5	145	2 8 9	0 3·4	1,935	2,14,571	3,89,161	21,210	6,15,091	8,806 6 0	0 2·7	Range No. 1.—Canal was opened on A ton of goods was carried an averag
										MISCELLANEOUS.														
	Passengers, No. 236 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 0	...	
6	Total of same month last year ...	...	84	...	...	...	3 14 3	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	84	...	...	3 14 3	...	
1,043	Grand total ...	1,01,790	1,84,752	3,05,271	10,902	2,45,651	4,340 14 6	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	1,043	1,01,790	1,84,752	10,902	2,45,651	4,340 14 6	...	
1,939	Grand total of same month last year ...	2,14,498	3,89,245	5,93,748	21,205	6,14,946	8,807 11 6	...	2	75	...	140	5	145	2 8 9	...	1,941	2,14,571	3,89,245	21,210	6,15,091	8,810 4 3	...	

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendrapara	1,121 5 4	1,121 5 4	1,964 0 11	1,964 0 11	The decrease in the tollage is chiefly due to the falling off in the transport of paddy and rice, which was abnormally high last year on account of the famine. Compared with April 1873, the result is favorable, the total tollage being Rs. 9,798, against Rs. 3,753 of April 1873.
High Level Canal, Section I	321 5 1	321 5 1	130 13 11	130 13 11	
Taldandah	92 9 1	92 9 1	79 2 1	79 2 1	
Total .	1,535 3 6	1,535 3 6	2,174 0 11	2,174 0 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	3,922 6 11	3,922 6 11	4,313 4 4	4,313 4 4	
Tidal	4,340 14 6	4,340 14 6	8,810 4 3	8,810 4 3	
Total ..	8,263 5 5	8,263 5 5	13,123 8 7	13,123 8 7	
Grand total ...	9,798 8 11	9,798 8 11	15,297 9 6	15,297 9 6	

The 7th June 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1875, on 168¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,566½	23,181 9 3	2,124 10 7	77,671 4	15,209 14 7	1,394 4 9	3,519 4 4
Or per mile of railway	206	146 7 10	13 8 7	490 33	96 1 9	8 16 2	22 4 9
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	768,203	5,38,314 2 6	49,345 9 3	28,76,345 36	6,46,140 13 11	59,230 1 0	108,575 10 3
Total for 23 weeks ..	800,769½	5,61,495 11 9	51,470 8 10	29,54,017 0	6,61,350 12 6	60,624 5 9	112,094 14 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	31,908½	18,392 14 8	1,686 0 4	2,00,265 7	40,917 1 1	3,748 18 0	5,434 18 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	202	116 3 8	10 13 1	1,265 20	258 8 11	23 13 9	34 6 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	750,416½	5,06,912 11 6	46,466 19 8	75,40,749 16	11,40,915 5 0	104,582 1 5	151,049 1 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	118,608	1,39,097 4 7	12,750 11 8	8,27,151 0	3,26,904 [illegible] 0	29,966 5 1	42,716 16 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	108 11 1	9 19 3	...	255 7 1	23 8 4	33 7 7
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	2,766,931	40,57,057 14 3	371,896 19 6	2,08,84,360 0	85,36,704 5 3	782,531 4 7	1,154,428 4 1
Total for 23 weeks	2,885,539	41,96,155 2 10	384,647 11 2	21,711,511 0	88,63,608 14 3	812,497 9 8	1,197,145 0 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,597	1,48,315 1 0	13,595 10 11	13,48,719 30	5,91,229 7 6	54,196 0 8	67,791 11 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	115 14 3	10 12 5	......	461 15 10	42 7 0	52 19 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,608,631	37,76,162 15 3	346,148 5 5	3,55,46,305 0	1,53,20,408 5 3	1,404,376 [illegible] 3	1,750,524 10 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,351	11,588 1 6	1,062 4 10	63,955 20	16,793 8 0	1,539 8 1	.,601 12 11
Or per mile of railway	....	51 12 8	4 15 0	...	75 [illegible] 10	6 17 7	11 12 7
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	123,031	4,09,844 14 0	37,569 2 3	20,02,515 10	5,78,050 13 3	52,987 19 10	90,557 2 1
Total for 23 weeks ...	130,382	4,21,432 15 6	38,631 7 1	20,66,470 30	5,94,844 5 3	54,527 7 11	93,158 15 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,713	13,242 10 6	1,213 18 3	1,76,990 0	44,232 3 6	4,054 12 5	5,268 10 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	59 2 11	5 8 6	....	197 11 0	18 2 5	23 10 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	117,116	3,79,085 10 6	34,749 10 5	32,69,772 10	9,17,792 12 0	84,131 0 0	118,880 10 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,397	980 0 0	98 0 0	3,164 0	314 0 0	31 8 0	129 8 0
Or per mile of railway	51	36 0 0	3 12 0	116 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	4 15 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ..	36,895	26,577 0 0	2,657 14 0	1,43,191 0	11,622 0 0	1,162 4 0	3,819 18 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	38,292	27,557 0 0	2,755 14 0	1,46,355 0	11,936 0 0	1,193 12 0	3,949 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,526	1,272 7 7	127 4 11	13,059 0	558 15 0	55 17 11	183 2 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	46 11 2	4 13 5	479 9	20 8 2	2 1 0	6 14 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,822	28,003 11 2	2,800 7 4	2,13,978 20	14,290 4 6	1,429 0 7	4,238 7 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 12th June 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	8,352	1,156 0 0	145 12 0	14,016 0	164 0 0	16 8 0	162 0 0
Or per mile of railway	298	41 0 0	4 2 0	501 0	16 8 0	1 13 0	5 15 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	202,312	27,911 0 0	2,791 2 0	4,08,466 0	13,887 0 0	1,388 14 0	4,179 16 0
Total for 24 weeks ..	210,664	29,067 0 0	2,906 14 0	4,22,482 0	14,051 0 0	1,405 2 0	4,311 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,947	967 6 0	96 14 10	15,893 0	537 1 9	53 14 3	150 9 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	248	34 8 10	3 9 1	567 24	19 2 11	1 18 4	5 7 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	197,377	27,911 4 6	2,791 2 7	4,35,500 10	15,152 14 6	1,515 5 9	4,306 8 4

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.--MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—No. 1976.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1875.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the year 1874-75.

1. ***Financial position.***—From the commencement of their operations the Commissioners have spent the following amounts on the several items specified below:—

				Rs.
On new works ...	...	...	...	52,84,892
On the port, including debt	...	...	...	19,56,370
				72,41,262
Reserve fund for jetties	...	...	20,394	
Debt repaid ...	...	...	1,86,096	
Depreciation of port block	...	...	1,06,459	
Reserve fund for block	...	...	3,64,250	
				6,77,199
				79,28,461

Debt.		Rs.	Rs.
Borrowed from Government	... ...	39,84,100	
Port debt	... ...	17,65,000	
			57,49,100
Expended from revenue	... ...		21,77,361

The total expenditure during the year for increasing the accommodation and improving the appliances of the port amounted to Rs. 18,01,420.

At the end of 1874-75 the Commissioners had a surplus revenue—

	Rs.
From jetties	1,42,986
„ inland vessels and wharves	1,53.290
„ Harbour department	5,467
„ Strand Bank	14,015
Total ...	3,15,758

The surplus revenue at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 3,64,492. The charge on the interest account and sinking funds for loans increased from Rs. 2,61,309-8 in 1873-74 to Rs. 2,66,113-4-5 in 1874-75. The amount borrowed during the year was Rs. 16,34,100, thus increasing the loans from Rs. 23,50,000 to Rs. 39,84,100. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the continued stability of the finances of the Trust, and that the revenues maintain their elasticity. There was a decrease of surplus income to the amount of Rs. 48,734 as compared with the preceding year, but after paying all current charges and providing for sinking funds and the interest on loans, the surplus income amounted to Rs. 3,15,758.

2. *New works.*—The anticipations expressed in last year's Resolution regarding the success of the new dredger have been fully realized: the silt has been effectually removed in front of the jetties, and there is now an adequate depth of water at all the jetties. The dredger has also been found useful in cutting away a bank which had formed along Grey's Wharf, between Aheereetollah and Juggernath ghâts. The principal new works either undertaken or completed during the year were as follow:—Pitching the foreshore throughout the whole length of the jetty enclosure, a work which was undertaken both as a sanitary measure and to prevent the accumulation of silt; pitching the slope between Armenian Ghât and Aheereetollah Ghât; the extension of the new wharves beyond Aheereetollah Ghât; the construction of a landing stage in connection with these wharves; the construction of quarters for the Commissioners' servants who are required to live near the river; and the erection of a 30-ton crane.

3. *Working of the jetties.*—The income derived from the jetties was Rs. 61,209 in excess of the amount realized during the year 1873-74, although the number of vessels discharged was 12 less than in that year. The increase was due to the increased tonnage of the vessels discharged, and to the increased landing charges upon piece-goods and iron. Last year it was anticipated that the receipts from the jetties would largely increase during 1874-75, when the new export sheds should be completed. Owing, however, to difficulties regarding the insurance risk whilst the goods were in the sheds, the jetties entirely failed to attract export cargo, and Rs. 7,667 only were realized on this account. This is, of course, a matter which causes regret and demands the continuous attention of the Port Commissioners. The Insurance Offices have now agreed to allow the marine policy, which formerly covered the boat risk during shipment, to cover the risk in the sheds; and it may be expected that the next year's receipts will show a considerable advance. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioners have overcome the difficulties which were formerly experienced in connection with the landing and delivery of iron.

4. *Working of the cranes.*—The working of the cranes has proved satisfactory to the shipping during the year. Both hydraulic and steam cranes have been at work. The average cost on the whole was reduced from Rs. 2-1-6 per hour to Rs. 1-11-2 per hour. The total number of working hours was 3,866 in excess of previous years, while the total cost was nearly Rs. 2,000 less. This result is satisfactory.

5. *Inland vessels' wharves.*—The net balance of income derived from these wharves was Rs. 1,53,290, against Rs. 1,51,109 in 1873-74; the increase being due to the extension of the wharves north of Aheereetollah Ghât. The largest income was derived from the following articles:—

	Rs.
Grains	39,411
Jute, hemp, &c.	37,589
Seeds, &c.	34,304
Building materials...	12,684
Gunny bags	10,021

6. *Strand Bank lands.*—Although the income for the year was greater than that for the previous year, the net profits again decreased from Rs. 18,525 to Rs. 14,015. The increase of expenditure was principally due to the interest charge on the loan of three lakhs of rupees, raised on the security of this property, for the extension of the Strand Bank road.

7. *Harbour Department.*—The net revenue of the port has decreased from year to year, as shown by the following statement:—

	Rs.
1871-72	1,67,172
1872 73	1,47,852
1873-74	42,116
1874-75	5,467

The reduction is attributable to various causes: the first of these is the reduction of port charges for mooring; then there has been a reduction in the receipts on this account, owing to a decrease in the number of ships arriving in the port, the number being less by 54 than during 1873-74.* The opening of the Suez Canal is also gradually resulting in a transfer of the trade from sailing vessels to steamers, with the effect of increasing the average tonnage of the vessels visiting the port, as well as the aggregate tonnage of all the vessels. The following statements show the increase in the number of steamers as compared with the previous year:—

Arrivals.

	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Gross tonnage.
1873-74 ...	429	552	981	1,205,325
1874-75 ...	454	473	927	1,280,604

Departures.

	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Gross tonnage.
1873-74 ...	430	518	948	1,216,898
1874-75 ...	466	435	901	1,273,866

The subjoined statement shows the arrivals and departures of steamers by the Suez Canal:—

Arrivals.

	No.	Gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.
1873 74 ...	118	266,960	2,262
1874-75 ...	105	270,799	2,579

Departures.

	No.	Gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.
1873-74 ...	96	221,683	2,309
1874 75 ...	113	285,203	2.524

The mooring receipts were also reduced by vessels remaining a shorter time in port than formerly. The charges were increased by the payment of enhanced salaries, by the cost of working the dredger, and by the amount set apart to cover the depreciation of the block. The net revenue has consequently suffered from the combined effects of a diminished income and an increased expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor must draw the attention of the Port Commissioners to this consideration as constituting an argument for strict economy.

8. The Government of India has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of Bengal for appointment of a Health Officer to the port, and the final arrangements for carrying out this measure will be made on an early date.

9. The description given in paragraph 74 of the Report of the silting up of the mooring berths between Fort Point and Tolly's Nullah, points to the necessity for early and serious attention being directed to the subject. The Government of India was addressed in August last, and the matter was referred by that Government to the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining the

opinion of Mr. G. Robertson, Harbour Engineer. The subject will be again brought to the notice of the Government of India, in order that steps may be taken to expedite the submission of Mr. Robertson's report.

10. Measures are now under consideration for determining the line of high-water mark in accordance with the definition given in Section 5 of the new Port Act, XII of 1875.

11. The differences of opinion between the Port Commissioners and the riparian proprietors, referred to in paragraphs 96 to 99, have been the subject of a lengthened correspondence with Government, and it is hoped that the matters under dispute have now been finally settled.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor again desires to record his satisfaction at the continued success in the conduct of port affairs by the Port Commissioners.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RULES FOR THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDEN.

A NUMBER of young trees and shrubs are available annually during the rainy season from the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and the following Rules, relative to their distribution, are published for general information :—

1. Plants will, as a rule, be distributed during the months of July, August, and September only; in special cases, however, plants may, at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Garden, be given at other times.

2. No charge will be made for plants supplied to Imperial or Provincial Departments for public purposes. But Local Funds will be required to meet the cost of lifting, potting, packing, and carriage of plants. These latter charges will primarily be defrayed from the funds at the disposal of the Superintendent, the adjustment against the Department or Fund concerned being made by the Accountant-General. A separate bill should be made out for each Local Fund, the receipt of the officer supplied, and his indent, being attached as vouchers to each bill.

3. Application should be made officially by letter to the Superintendent of the Garden, who will, in the event of the particular kinds of plants required being available for distribution, despatch them proportionately to the stock in hand, and in the order in which indents may have been received.

4. Indenting officers, when applying, should submit, in duplicate to the Superintendent, a form similar to the one appended hereto, which can easily be drawn out in their own offices. One copy of this will be forwarded by the Superintendent to the Accountant-General of Bengal with the bill, and the other retained by him for office record. It will be observed that the indent will require the countersignature of the controlling officer, if any.

5. Full instructions should accompany each application, as to the mode of transit, and the address of the person to whom the plants are to be consigned.

6. On supplying the plants, the Superintendent of the Garden will submit in triplicate, for the signature of the officer supplied, a form of invoice, copy of which is appended to these Rules. The original and duplicate will be returned to the Superintendent, and the triplicate filed in the office for record.

7. Seeds will be distributed under similar rules to the above during the whole year.

8. To the general public, plants will be issued at the rates laid down in the revised catalogue issued by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. Seeds will be supplied at the rate of one to four annas per packet.

9. The Superintendent of the Garden has authority to exchange plants and seeds with any person or institution, public or private.

Indent on Her Majesty's Royal Botanical Garden, Howrah, Calcutta, for plants or seeds required for

No.	Name of plants or seed	Qantity required.	Name of garden or road	Village, town, and district	Controlling officer's countersignature	REMARKS.

The above plants or seeds are required *bonâ-fide* for public purposes only.

Date and name of office

Signature.
Office.

No. , dated

Invoice of plants or seeds supplied by Her Majesty's Royal Botanical Garden to

Date of requisition	Register number.	Description of plants.	Number or quantity.	Charges	Signature of receiving officer
				Rs. As. P.	

DATED
The 187 .

Superintendent, Botanical Garden.

ABKAREE SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following further paper, relating to the question of Abkaree administration, is, by order of the Select Committee, published for general information:—

Memorandum by R. S. T. MacEwen, Esq., a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

MY suggestion is that a section embodying the provisions of the Tippling Act (as modified by 25 and 26 Vic., Cap. 38) and of Section 4, 30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 142 (County Courts' Amendment Act, 1867), should be introduced into the Abkaree Bill.

2. The Tippling Act was passed so long ago as 1751, "for the more effectually restraining the retailing of distilled spirituous liquors," and because "the immoderate drinking of distilled spirituous liquors by persons of the meanest and lowest sort hath of late years increased, to the great detriment of the health and morals of the common people." The duties on spirituous liquors were raised at the same time.

3. By the 12th Section it was enacted that "no person or persons whatsoever shall be intitled unto or maintain any cause, action, or suit for, or recover either in law or equity, any sum or sums of money, debt or demands whatsoever, for or on account of any spirituous liquors, unless such debt shall have really been and *bonâ fide* contracted, at one time, to the amount of twenty shillings or upwards; nor shall any particular article, or item in any account, or demand for distilled spirituous liquors be allowed or maintained, where the liquors delivered at one time, and mentioned in such article or item, shall not amount to the full value of twenty shillings at the least, and that without fraud or covin; and where no part of the liquors so sold or delivered shall have been returned or agreed to be returned directly or indirectly."

4. This was the law up to the year 1862, and it will be observed that it made no difference whether the liquor was consumed off or on the premises. In either case, the seller could not recover unless the debt amounted to 20 shillings or upwards, and had been contracted at one time. So that if a customer bought a dozen of brandy at 19 shillings, and carried it home for consumption, he still could not be sued in a court of law for the debt.

5. This was considered too stringent, because it affected not merely the keepers of public-houses, but grocers, shop-keepers, wholesale dealers, and the poorer class of customers; and in 1862 the law was modified by the 25 and 26 Vic., Cap. 38: "So far only as relates to spirituous liquors sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises where sold, and delivered at the residence of the purchaser thereof, in quantities not less at any one time than a reputed quart."

6. The practical effect, then, of the law as it now stands is this:

(1) No suit will lie for liquor consumed on the premises;

(2) Or for liquor taken away to be consumed elsewhere, of a less quantity a one time than a reputed quart: in other words, one bottle.

7. The Tippling Act has been the law in England for more than a century. The modification referred to is of recent date. This old law, however, had reference apparently only to *distilled* spirituous liquors. But the tendency of modern legislation has been to bring *fermented* liquors under the same rule. Until 1867, debts for *fermented* liquors would appear to have been recoverable in the English courts; but in that year the County Courts' Amendment Act (30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 142) was passed; and the 4th Section provides that "no action shall henceforth be brought or be maintainable in any court to recover any debt or sum of money alleged to be due in respect of the sale of any ale, porter, beer, cider, or perry which, after the commencement of this Act, was consumed on the premises where sold or supplied, or in respect of any money or goods lent or supplied, or of any security given for, in, or towards the obtaining of any such ale, porter, beer, cider, or perry."

8. Here, it will be observed, there is no limitation either as to value or quantity. No debt for any fermented liquor consumed on the premises is recoverable.

9. The object in both cases is clearly to stop a system of credit for small quantities of liquor consumed in the public-house, and as a legitimate check upon drunkenness. It was found by experience that when men were allowed to run up "scores," the temptation to drink was increased; and that the facilities afforded by the county courts for the recovery of these debts led publicans to give more extended credit than they would otherwise do, and added to the evil. So long as a publican knew that he could get his money by going to court, he gave large credit; but immediately that remedy was taken from him he became more cautious. It was also felt that courts of justice should not be made the instruments of recovering such debts. It amounted to using them in the interests of what was considered an immoral trade. The effect of the decrees of these courts was to sell the debtor's household furniture, or send him to jail; to deprive the head of the family of the means of earning their subsistence, and, it might be, turning them out into the street to beg; and this not for a debt contracted for the necessaries of life, but on mere self-indulgence.

10. My experience in the Small Cause Court has led me to view the question in the same light as the English authorities, and to propose a similar law for Bengal. There have been a good many cases against natives, but the cases from Bow Bazar against Europeans and East Indians are very numerous. The class of persons sued is precisely the same as that for whose protection the law in England was passed, viz. clerks, mechanics, artizans, and labourers; the men employed in public offices, on the railways, public works, mills, foundaries, and other industries.

11. I observe that some objections have been raised to such a law; but none of them appear to me to be of any great weight. The two chief objections seem to be that it would work a hardship to sober people, and that the law could easily be evaded. Now, both are of equal force in England, where the law has been in vogue for such a length of time. But it is said, men don't carry about money with them in this country. If they have it to carry, and find that they cannot get drink without it, they will not consider it a very great hardship to get into the way of carrying it. Besides, if they are sober people, and are known to, and trusted by, the tavern-keeper, they will still get credit: perhaps not to the same extent (and this is a point gained), but still to an extent sufficient for their daily wants. It is merely throwing upon the tavern-keeper a risk that he does not now run: and in accepting that risk he will take care that his desire to sell his liquor will be controlled by the circumstance that he cannot recover the debt in court if it is not paid. As for the second objection, of course almost any law may be evaded; but so it may in England as well as in India; yet it is not quite such an easy matter to evade the law as some persons would suppose—and the debtor must connive at the evasion. He may be willing enough to do this at the time for the purpose of gaining his immediate object (more drink or further credit), but my experience is (and I think it is human nature) that when he is sued, and finds he has got all that he can get, and can expect nothing more, he turns round and states the circumstances under which he gave a certain acknowledgment or promissory note, and that the debt was of a very different kind from what appears on the face of the voucher. This would lead to inquiry, and if it turned out that it was an attempt to evade the law, the contract would be void.

12. I have heard another objection, that such a law would lead to *increased* drinking. It is said, a man, instead of buying and drinking by the glass, will buy by the bottle. He will go in for the larger instead of the smaller quantity. Now, it is of very little consequence, if he consumes the drink on the premises, whether he buys by the dozen, by the bottle, or by the glass; for he cannot possibly consume on the premises, at one time, 20 shillings worth. In either case, the debt would be irrecoverable: and as it would be quite as difficult to get the price of a dozen, or of a bottle, as of a glass, the publican would not be likely to give credit for the *larger* quantity instead of for the smaller. One newspaper said, a man might buy a bottle or a dozen, take what he wanted, and the tavern-keeper would keep the rest for him till he finished it from time to time; but this would not be a *bonâ fide* sale without "fraud or covin." It would be equivalent to returning indirectly a part of the liquor. This arrangement would not help the publican. Then, it is said, he can at least buy by the bottle or dozen, and take the liquor home, and drink in his own house instead of in the public-house. He may have no money to pay for a glass, and won't get credit for it because he cannot be sued; but he will get credit for a bottle provided he takes it away, because the debt can be recovered in court: and having bought a bottle, he has more liquor at his command, and will probably drink more at his own house, than he would have done by the glass in the public-house. This appears at first sight a formidable objection; but in practice I don't think it is proved to be so. At home a man (a married man at all events) has influences about him which prevent his drinking to excess. I don't think the temptation to excessive drinking is nearly so great to a man in his own house as in the public-house. In the second place, "scores" run up for bottles or more are very much heavier than for the glass; and unless he is a sober man, and a good and trustworthy customer, he will not get credit to any great extent He may at first perhaps; but if the bills are not regularly paid, he will find difficulty in getting more credit. The rule which allows credit for a bottle is, in my opinion, a good one. It would be hard on sober people with small incomes if they could not buy their liquor in small quantities, and this is what the English legislature recognised in passing the modifying Act of 1862; but it refused to make any alteration in the law with regard to liquor consumed in public-houses, and five years later extended that law to fermented liquors. The cases to which I have referred, brought in the Small Cause Court, are for liquor consumed in small quantities on the premises.

13. The object in view would be attained by a section to the following effect:—

"No action shall henceforth be brought or be maintainable in any court of law to recover any debt or sum of money alleged to be due in respect of the sale of any spirituous or fermented liquor,* which after the commencement of this Act, was consumed on the premises where sold or supplied, or in respect of any such liquor sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises where sold, in quantities not less, at any one time, than a reputed quart, or in respect of any money or goods lent or supplied, or of any security given for, in, or towards the obtaining of any such spirituous or fermented liquor. Nothing in this section shall apply to the holders of hotel licenses when the purchaser has been residing on the premises."

* Opium, ganja, and other intoxicating drugs sold for other than medicinal purposes might very properly be included.

14. It is unnecessary to fix any money limit if the English rule is observed, because no man could drink to the extent of 20 shillings at one time; and the object of both the English enactments is to stop credit and suits for liquor of any kind to any extent consumed on the premises. The above section, except so far as relates to liquor consumed off the premises, is taken from the English County Courts' Act, and the exception from the modifying statute of 1862. The provision as to hotels is necessary in this country.

15. I yesterday decreed a suit for Rs. 55 for opium sold in small quantities in the vendor's shop: in other words, for "smokes" of opium taken daily.

CALCUTTA, the 16th June 1875.

R. S. T. MACEWEN

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th June 1875

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 28th* June 1875	2·98	Rainfall at Raneegunge 1·37, Culna 3·52, Cutwa 4·47, Jehanabad 2·57, and Boodbood 5·70 inches. The *aous*, or early rice is coming on well, and transplantation of *amun*, or late rice seedlings, has begun. Sugarcane is reported to be rather backward owing to excess of rain. Cholera has disappeared; and by the last accounts, there has been no serious outbreak of fever as yet.
	2	Bankoora, 26th June 1875	2·12	Weather generally cloudy. Rain fell at intervals, all over the district. State and prospects of crops are good. Sowing progressing.
	3	Beerbhoom, 26th „ „	5·45	Showery weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good. Young sugarcane and indigo somewhat injured by heavy rains.
	4	Midnapore, 26th „ „	9·46	The fall in the Sudder station is due to a most extraordinary local downpour on Monday night, when seven inches of rain fell within as many hours. Over the rest of the district, the fall averaged two inches. Thus far all crops on the ground are doing well.
	5	Hooghly, 26th „ „	2·73	Weather generally cloudy, with intervals of sunshine. Average of district rainfall 2·9. State and prospects of crops are very good. Weeding going on. Health fair, with a little small-pox.
		Howrah, 26th „ „	5·08	There has been rain throughout the district during the week. During the late tour of the Deputy Collector in the district, he found the crops everywhere flourishing.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 28th† June 1875	3·62	Weather warm and rainy. Seasonable rain fell during the week. The early rice and jute plants look promising. Fever decreasing at Barripore and Busserhaut. One or two cases of cholera reported from the latter station.
	7	Nuddea, 26th June 1875	3·71	Rain less excessive than it was. Rice is very promising, with the exception of a little *amun* (late rice) crops on low lands, which have been drowned by the heavy rains. Indigo is not doing well in the northern half of the district. Weeds are troublesome, and where manufacturing has begun, the produce is not good.
	8	Jessore, 26th „ „	1·28	Cloudy, with moderate rain. The damage done by the submersion of crops in the low lands is considerable, but the general prospects continue good.
	9	Moorshedabad, 26th June 1875	5·73	Weather variable, with very heavy rain in parts. Rainfall at Ramporehat 3·46, Jungepore 6·88, Lallbaugh 7·02 inches. In the west the Pagla has overflowed and done some damage to crops. Transplantation commenced. Early rice crops benefited by rain, though some damage has been reported from the east on account of violence of rain. Sowing of *hemanti*, or late rice, progressing well; sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry are in good condition. Rivers fast rising. A few cases of small-pox reported.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, 25th June 1875.	5·75	Much rain and wind. Jute, *bhadoi*, or early rice, and sugarcane, are good. Ploughing for the winter rice being pushed on.
	11	Maldah, 26th June 1875	12·06	Weather rainy, excepting the 25th instant. Good accounts of the autumn rice and of indigo. Mulberry plants doing well, but not the silk-worms. Prospects of the silk trade are gloomy.
	12	Rajshahye, 26th „ „	4·30	All parts of the district had good rain, and in some parts the fall has been heavy. The rice crops are flourishing, and there is at present every hope of an abundant harvest of *aous* and *amun* rice. Jute, *urhur* pulse, and sugarcane, are also in good condition; *teel* oil-seed is still being harvested. No sickness reported.
	13	Rungpore, 25th „ „	3·40	Rain every day; weather clear. State of crops good.
	14	Bogra, 26th June 1875	3·42	Weather fair. Considerable rain fell during the week. *Aous* rice promises well. Sowing of *amun* is in progress. The rain has done much good to the crops.
	15	Pubna, 26th „ „	2·44	Seasonable weather; rain almost every day. The paddy, both early and late, is thriving. The cholera and small-pox reported last week have disappeared.

* Telegram of the 28th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 28th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 25th June 1875.	13·24	Very heavy rain during the last three days of the week under report. All the crops are progressing favorably. The *hemanti*, or late rice crop, is being sown in the plains.
	17	Julpigoree, 26th June 1875.	3·95	Weather showery and warm; exceedingly good for all crops. Cholera on the decrease.
		Cooch Behar, 24th June 1875.	4·37	The weather has been hot and cloudy. There were some heavy showers of rain during the week. The rains have proved seasonable for the late rice, which is now being transplanted. It is hoped that an average *bitri*, or early rice crop, will be reaped. Cholera is gradually disappearing.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 28th* June 1875	2·27	Seasonable weather. Crops are very good; a little jute damaged by rise of rivers.
	19	Fureedpore, 26th June 1875.*	3·48	Rain at intervals throughout the week, but the weather appears to have cleared up. Inundation has commenced. The considerable quantity of rain that fell during the preceding weeks has done some injury to the paddy growing in the lowlands of Madareepore and Gopalgunge; in other places it is in a most flourishing condition. General health continues good.
	20	Backergunge, 24th June 1875.	4·11	All is well, save that a little disease is still reported among the cattle of five thanas; and the fish disorder still continues.
	21	Mymensingh, 25th June 1875.*	1·11	Frequent showers, with but little sunshine. The floods are at their ordinary highest level on this date. Prospects of crops are favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 24th June 1875	5·18	Weather generally wet. Reports state, cultivation, and crops to be progressing admirably.
	23	Noakholly, 24th June 1875.	4·53	Weather damp and cloudy. Wind south and south-east. The early rice crops are progressing favorably. Transplantation of the late rice continues. More heavy rain is likely to injure the crops in some parts of the district. 200 houses and 5,000 betel-nut trees were blown down in Luckipore during the previously reported gale of the 13th instant. Some fever prevailing.
	24	Tipperah, 25th June 1875	3·85	There was a break in the rainfall during the first half of the week, but the rain has again, since Thursday, set in heavier than ever. Rainfall at Brahmunberiah 1·47 inches. The break in the rainfall has been beneficial, as it has given time to the flood water to drain off. The late heavy rainfall, causing inundation in low lands, has done some damage to the winter rice in the sub-division.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 22nd June 1875	2·4	Falls of rain throughout the whole week; weather cool and pleasant. A strong gust of wind, like a cyclone, at about 11 A.M. of the 19th instant. Sowing still going on. The young paddy and cotton in the *jooms* are thriving well. Prospects good throughout the whole district.
		Hill Tipperah, 23rd June 1875.	2·94	The rainfall during the past week has been very scanty; showers light and fitful. The *aous* sowings have been completed, but the *amun* sowings continue. The crop prospects are so far good. *Teel* oilseed is being cut and harvested. The sub-divisional officer of Koilashur reports five cases of cholera and two of small-pox.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 28th* June 1875	14·07	Heavy rain all over the district. Sowing and ploughing progressing. Cholera abated to some extent, except in one village in Behar, where it is said to be still raging.
	27	Gya, 26th „ „	5·64	Weather rainy and cool. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 91° Crops in ground good; prospects of *bhadoi* and rice good. Cholera in Aurungabad sub-division decreasing.
	28	Shahabad, 26th „ „	4·67	Weather.—Rainy during the first part of the week, and showers every day towards end. *Bhadoi* crops are being sown. Lands for early rice being prepared, and will shortly be sown. Sugarcane and indigo promising.
	29	Durbhunga, 26th „ „	2·95	The rainfall in the south of the district has been very heavy, and elsewhere it has been plentiful. The young paddy plants on the south of the district are reported to have been injured by excessive moisture. The weather is not propitious to indigo manufacture, which has commenced.
	30	Mozufferpore, 26th „ „	3·36	Weather hot. Rain has fallen in the district. Hajipore 16·53, and Seetamurhee 1·75 inches. The prospects of *cheena* millet and indigo continues favorable, and the late rain has enabled the cultivators to commence transplantation of paddy in some parts of the district. The *bhadoi* crops are coming up well.

* Telegrams of the 28th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)				
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	31	Sarun, 26th June 1875	6·74	Weather cloudy, with frequent heavy showers of rain. Clear at the time of report. Rainfall at Sewan 7·71; east wind prevailing. There has been heavy rain throughout the week, which has benefited the crops; everywhere ploughing and sowing going on briskly. Indigo prospects excellent, and the manufacture has commenced. State and prospects of the crops are very favorable. General health good, except in thanas Sewan and Durrowli, where cholera is reported to have broken out.
	32	Chumparun, 25th June 1875.	5·30	The heavy fall of rain has done much good to the country. It has been universal all over the district. The growing crops continue to promise exceedingly well, and after the recent heavy rain late rice sowings can be begun.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 26th June 1875	1·	Weather fine, with occasional showers. The prospects of the crops are good hitherto.
	34	Bhagulpore, 28th* June 1875.	4·10	Rain has fallen throughout the district. Prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are good. Condition and health of the people good.
	35	Purneah, 26th June 1875	3·73	Weather stormy, with strong east wind. The rice crop still promises well, and the weather is most favorable for indigo.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 26th June 1875.	2·20	In Dumka a break in the rain, which will do good. Very heavy rain in Rajmehal. Rain too constant in Deoghur; seasonable in Godda. State and prospects of crops are very good.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 19th June 1875	6·13	Constant heavy rain all the week. Early rice crop well above ground, but suffering a little from want of weeding. Late rice crop progressing well. A little cholera still remaining.
	38	Pooree, 24th June 1875	1·4	Weather cloudy and rainy. Ploughing operations have advanced. Sowing is going on. The season has been favorable, and the prospects of crops are fair. Sugarcane is being earthed up; cotton is being gathered with a fair outturn.
	39	Balasore, 25th „ „	2·68	Rainfall at Bhudruck 3·27 inches. Weather continues showery, and favorable to the growth of the young crops, which are very promising. Sowings on low lands completed. Cholera reported to have broken out in the south. Public health otherwise good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 25th June 1875.	6·17	Heavy rain throughout the week. Atmosphere cool and pleasant. The heavy rain has stopped for a time the progress of the *murwa* and *goondlee* millets and Indian-corn crops, but no damage has as yet been done. A few days' fine weather much wanted.
	41	Lohardugga, 26th June 1875.	2·89	Weather rainy and seasonable. Sowing is going on, and the prospects at present are very favorable. Cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
	42	Singbhoom, 25th June 1875.	1·95	Weather seasonable. Rain has fallen in all parts of the district. State and prospects of the crops in Kolhan and political estates are very favorable. Favorable in Dhalbhoom. District healthy.
	43	Maunbhoom, 26th June 1875.	5·28	Rainy and seasonable weather. Sugarcane is very promising. The rain is said to have been too heavy in the Govindpore sub-division for the rice seedlings. It is, however, believed that the crops generally are in a favorable condition.

* Telegram of the 28th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29*th June* 1875.

G. EASTON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 6th to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 13th to 19th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2·73	2·86	22·65	19th June	
		Cutwa	7·11	6·16	28·59	ditto	
		Culna	3·35	2·90	19·43	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·91	1·59	11·59	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·68	4·10	15·37	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·71	1·98	15·70	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0 57	4·32	14·81	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	4·00	9·27	20·30	ditto	
		Hetampore	4·07	16·32	29·16	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·66	0·93	13·30	ditto	
		Tumlook	3·97	2·10	18·79	ditto	
		Gurbeta	1·15	1·49	14·63	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·30	1·67	9·35	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·28	2·40	11·40	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2·23	4·40	17·83	ditto	
		Serampore	2·36	1·83	15·79	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·51	3·46	16·32	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	1·73	1·81	5·93	ditto ...	From 31st May.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	4·30	3·30	17·11	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·30	4·51	16·75	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	1·25	3·53	16·29	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	1·28	3·79	16·13	ditto	
		Busseerhat	3·93	4·95	21·77	ditto	
		Baraset	3·76	2·77	22·60	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	4 21	1·63	15·63	ditto	
		Barripore	1·30	1·69	11·50	ditto	
		Satkhira	2·21	4·58	22·73	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2 29	1·83	15·91	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	3·00	4·63	19·32	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	7·07	2 15	23·26	ditto	
		Bongong	6·67	4·26	27·95	ditto	
		Meherpore	5·77	5·45	26·54	ditto	
		Choondangah	10·40	3·08	26·84	ditto	
		Kooshtea	4·54	3·72	23 38	ditto	
		Ranaghat	5·93	0·60	19·84	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	14·00	2·80	28·87	ditto	
		Narail	16 30	3·15	31·65	ditto	
		Khoolna	9·00	4·70	23·85	ditto	
		Jhenida	9 61	6·71	28·44	ditto	
		Bagirhat	13 67	2·81	29·20	ditto	
		Magoorah	10·87	1·89	26·68	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	3·15	3·17	15 49	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	3·90	3·95	18·06	ditto	
		Lalbagh	4·87	2·04	15·84	ditto	
		Jungypore	1·12	3·50	12·06	ditto	
		Azimgunge	3·65	1·18	14·63	ditto	
		Lalgolla	3 42	1·55	15·15	ditto	
		Kandee	10·50	3·10	21·61	ditto ...	From 14th March.
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	4·26	0·84	18·40	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	3·44	0·76	8·30	ditto	
		Chanchal	2·31	2·84	11·08	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	3·30	2·97	15·57	ditto	
		Nattore	0·90	1·70	16·73	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	3·95	6·88	27·46	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	6·71	2·82	23·95	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	8·25	2·49	24·23	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·05	5·51	18·31	ditto	
		Serajgunj	7·67	2 80	23·34	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·29	30th Apl.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	7·48	3·00	25·53	19th June.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	6·97	9·86	39·15	ditto	
		Boda	3·89	7·36	27·91	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	4·59	5·32	43·61	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	4·18	Not rec.	42·55	12th June	
		Titalya	15·73	6·24	35·99	19th June	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	4·28	11·72	34·52	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 6th to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 13th to 19th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	7·00	Not rec	22·55	12th June	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	8 86	6·39	28 02	19th June	
		Moonsheegunge	5·87	4·67	22·66	ditto	
		Manickgunge	8·63	3·93	27·15	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th May.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	7·01	6·09	26 97	ditto	
		Goalundo	10·97	3·92	29 78	ditto	
		Madaripore	5·94	2·75	24·88	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	6·00	2·31	19·88	ditto	
		Perozepore	9·96	2·58	23·09	ditto	
		Patooakhally	12·04	8·22	40·28	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	10·50	0·75	29·63	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	6·91	5 23	39·46	ditto	
		Jamalpore	3·89	4·92	28·48	ditto	
		Atia	16·40	8·13	35·83	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	6·94	8·14	40·85	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	13·20	7·30	39·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	12 85	7·25	40·53	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	11·88	5·02	39·15	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	15 82	7·33	39·30	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	5·63	5·88	20·03	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	15·47	9·45	45·56	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	10·03	4·70	29·62	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	8·63	6·18	44 88	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	1·97	0·94	7·09	ditto	
		Behar	0·49	0·42	5·48	ditto	
		Barh	3·16	0 45	6·98	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	1·30	0·30	5·10	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	1·35	Nil	5·02	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	2·02	0·49	5·33	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·81	0·70	4·58	ditto	
		Arungabad	1·62	0·70	4·77	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·39	0·10	3 63	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·19	0·08	3·91	ditto	
		Sasseram	0·45	0·47	2·73	ditto	
		Buxar	1·57	0·26	3·61	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	0·73	0·21	2·98	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	1·48	Nil	6·43	ditto	
		Hajeepore . ..	3·31	0 46	8·28	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ..	0·80	0·74	8·98	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	1 42	3 22	10·00	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·56	0·49	12·79	ditto	
		Tajpore	2·80	0·52	6·94	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·10	0·16	3·60	ditto	
		Sewan	1·75	2 39	9·07	ditto	
	Chumparun .	Motiharee	2·52	2·00	11·37	ditto	
		Bettiah	3 28	0·52	5·26	ditto	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	2 34	0·26	8·26	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	5·14	0·25	10·57	ditto	
		Jamooee	2·44	0·28	4·74	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore	0·39	0·85	5·81	ditto	
		Soopool	1·08	1·35	8 04	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·95	2·10	10·01	ditto	
		Banka	1·22	1 48	6 82	ditto	
		Sonoursa	1·09	1·36	8·12	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·89	2·10	8·89	ditto	
		Kissengunge	2·92	0·69	21·26	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·03	0·45	12·76	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	3·91	5·21	18·17	ditto	
		Rajmehal .. .	Nil	4·50	7·86	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th May.
		Deoghur	1·24	0·20	4 17	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th and 23rd to 29th May.
		Jamtara	0·56	2·04	12·90	ditto .	Not rec. 30th May to 5th June.
		Godda	0·05	2·73	5·34	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 6th to 12th June 1875.	Rain from 13th to 19th June 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	4·50	7·30	18·70	19th June	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	4·56	7·53	19·60	ditto	
		Jajpore	4·50	2·05	16·10	ditto	
		Kendraparah	2·70	2·10	10 90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	1·60	3·80	10·55	ditto	
		False Point	3 40	5·16	15·25	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	2·84	1·45	11·20	ditto	
		Khoordah	5·29	7·31	18·42	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe Engr.'s Office	0·75	1·75	4·80	ditto ...	From 16th May.
		Balasore... Collector's Office	1·96	0·85	12·57	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	2·13	3·22	11·05	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·30	2·08	9·54	ditto	
		Soroh	1·35	1·43	12·16	ditto	
		Chandbally	3·96	1·57	10·44	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	1·64	3·63	6·96	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	1·71	1·24	9·63	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary ...	2·57	1·42	11·39	ditto	
		Pachumba	1·41	2·19	7·07	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	2·84	1·92	13·68	ditto	
		Palamow	0·25	1·56	4·39	ditto	
	Singhbhoom ...	Chybassa	2·35	5·05	16·83	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	3·67	0·43	11·17	ditto	
		Govindpore	1·20	1·83	9·44	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet . ..	Sylhet	10·31	24·36	95·08	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	4·07	Not rec.	36·71	12th June	
		Golaghât	1·74	ditto	19·49	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2·28	ditto	28·97	ditto	
		Nazeerah . ..	3·37	ditto	37·37	ditto	
		Deopanee	5·42	ditto	36·24	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	4·03	ditto	37·92	ditto	
		Mazengah	6·23	ditto	36·31	ditto	
		Suntock	6·90	ditto	37·58	ditto	
		Cherideo	5·20	ditto	43·64	ditto	
		Benares	0·04	ditto	1·59	ditto	
		Akyab	7·90	11·90	38·16	19th June	

CALCUTTA,
The 26th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th June 1875.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity (Sat.=100).	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Calcutta.	June 20th	10	29·549	29·567	84·5	83·0	93	S	...	0·30	K, K	
		16	29·458	29·476	86·5	81·5	79	S	...	...	K, C	
	21st	10	29·543	29·561	88·6	83·0	78	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·475	29·493	88·3	83·7	81	S	...	...	S, K	
	22nd	10	29·534	29·552	87·5	83·5	83	S	...	..	K	
		16	29·457	29·475	83·0	81·0	91	S	...	1·01	......	o
	23rd	10	29·459	29·477	81·0	79·8	95	S S E	...	..	......	o, r
		16	29·377	29·395	81·0	80·0	95	S S W	...	2·20	N	o
	24th	10	29·489	29·507	83·6	81·0	89	S S W	...	0·42	S	
		16	29·447	29·465	85·5	80·6	79	S S W	...	...	......	o
	25th	10	29·573	29·591	84·5	80·7	83	S S W	...	...	.....	o
		16	29·468	29·486	85·5	82·4	87	S	...	0·05	.....	o
	26th	10	29·544	29·562	86·7	82·0	81	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29·473	29·491	84·4	82·0	89	S by E	...	0·12	......	o, t
Saugor Island.	20th	10	29·505	29·571	85	81	83	S S W	17·9	0·60	.....	c, m u scuds..
		16	29·479	29·485	88	83	80	S	19·0	...	N	c, m scuds.
	21st	10	29·566	29·572	88	83	80	S W	19·7	...	N	c, m scuds.
		16	29·489	29·495	87	83	83	S	14·5	...	N	m, o scuds.
	22nd	10	29·556	29·563	86	83	87	S S W	10·5	...	N	m, o u
		16	29·476	29·482	85	82	87	S	7·3	...	.....	m, d o u
	23rd	10	29·479	29·482	82	80	91	W S W	9·1	0·30	N	d, m o u scuds
		16	29·460	29·466	83	80	91	S W	16·9	0·10	N	m, o d
	24th	10	29·511	29·517	84	80	83	S S W	23·0	0·20	N	m, d o u
		16	29·481	29·487	86	82	83	S S W	22·0	...	N	m, o
	25th	10	29·590	29·596	87	83	83	S S W	16·7	...	N	m, o
		16	29·485	29·491	86	81	79	S S W	20·7	...	N	m, o
	26th	10	29·566	29·572	87	82	79	S W	15·0	...	N	c, m scuds.
		16	29·496	29·502	85	82	87	S S W	12·1	...	N	o, m
Chittagong.	20th	10	29·596	29·688	84	81	87	S W	7·2	0·10	CK, K	t
		16	29·514	29·606	83	80	87	S S W	11·3	...	K, S	p
	21st	10	29·598	29·691	80	78	91	S E	6·5	0·50	KS	p
		16	29·527	29·619	83	79	83	S	12·6	0·60	KS	p
	22nd	10	29·557	29·649	83	80	87	E S E	6·2	0·10	KS	p
		16	29·466	29·559	82	80	91	S	12·7	..	KS	p
	23rd	10	29·182	29·574	86	79	72	S E	5·5	0·10	CK, K	v
		16	29·384	29·477	82	79	87	S E	12·0	..	KS	u
	24th	10	29·497	29·590	81	79	91	E S E	8·7	2·10	KS	p
		16	29·462	29·555	78	78	100	S W	11·8	0·90	......	o, r
	25th	10	29·583	29·674	85	81	83	S E	6·3	1·20	KS	p
		16	29·189	29·582	80	78	91	W	5·1	0·40	N	d
	26th	10	29·554	29·646	84	80	83	E S E	5·2	0·80	KS	p
		16	29·477	29·570	82	79	87	S S E	6·8	0·40	KS	p
Madras.	19th	10	29·781	29·811	88	75	52	S W by S	10	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·658	29·688	92	76	45	S W	11	...	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29·748	29·778	93	76	71	S W	15	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29·612	29·642	97	77	37	S W	14	...	.....	"
	21st	10	29·763	29·793	94	75	38	W by S	16	...	......	c
		16	29·670	29·706	100	76	29	W by S	16	...	......	c
	22nd	10	29·810	29·840	90	76	50	W by S	18	0·26	......	c
		16	29·708	29·738	96	75	34	W	16	...	.....	c
	23rd	10	29·799	29·829	92	74	39	W	17	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29·682	29·712	100	75	27	W by N	15	...	......	c
	24th	10	29·797	29·827	93	72	32	W S W	17	...	......	c
		16	29·667	29·697	101	75	26	W by N	24	...	......	c
	25th	10	29·789	29·819	93	74	37	S W by W	16	...	......	c
		16	29·636	29·666	99	74	27	W S W	15	...	......	p, c
Cuttack.	20th	10	29·480	29·562	86	80	75	S S W	4·5	0·90	KS, N, C	
		16	29·395	29·477	85	80	79	S W	5·0	.	K, N, C	
	21st	10	29·485	29·567	89	81	69	W	6·2	.	KS, C	
		16	29·407	29·489	86	81	79	S W	4·1	0·40	KS, N	
	22nd	10	29·487	29·569	87	81	76	W S W	1·7	0·30	KS, N, C	p
		16	29·390	29·472	84	79	79	W S W	4·6	1·00	N	p
	23rd	10	29·475	29·557	82	77	78	W N W	2·4	..	N	d
		16	29·400	29·482	83	77	75	W S W	6·4	.	N	d
	24th	10	29·455	29·537	87	78	65	W	5·7	..	C, CK	
		16	29·402	29·484	87	79	68	S S W	8·2	...	KS, N C	
	25th	10	29·402	29·574	88	79	65	S W	5·3	...	C, CK	
		16	29·412	29·494	86	78	68	W S W	10·4	...	CK, N, C	
	26th	10	29·195	29·577	87	79	68	S S E	3·2	...	C, CK	
		16	29·409	29·491	89	80	66	S S W	4·2	...	KS, N, C	
Akyab.	20th	10	29·717	29·739	86	84	91	S S W	3·6	0·60	......	p
		16	29·648	29·670	81	71	59	S	6·6	0·10	......	r
	21st	10	29·727	29·748	83	81	91	S	2·7	1·10	......	b
		16	29·645	29·666	84	81	87	S	3·6	...	......	p
	22nd	10	29·715	29·737	79	78	95	S S W	4·0	3·50	......	r
		16	29·616	29·638	80	79	95	S S W	3·3	1·00	......	p
	23rd	10	29·623	29·645	79	79	100	S W	6·3	3·20	......	r
		16	29·573	29·595	79	78	95	S	5·8	0·60	......	p
	24th	10	29·673	29·695	80	78	91	S S W	4·2	2·40	......	p
		16	29·638	29·660	77	77	100	W	6·8	1·40	......	r
	25th	10	29·713	29·735	78	76	90	S W	4·3	0·50	......	r
		16	29·618	29·640	81	80	95	S W	3·7	0·90	......	r
	26th	10	29·683	29·705	80	79	95	S	2·9	0·70	..	b
		16	29·623	29·645	79	78	95	S S W	3·3	0·70	...	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th June 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of May 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·698
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 3rd	29·912
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 P.M. on the 9th	29·519
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·393
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·771
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·616
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·155

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	84·3
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 31st	96·0
Min. temperature, occurred at 8 & 11 P.M. on the 2nd	72·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	23·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	92·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	77·3
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·6

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	78·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·8
Computed mean dew-point for the month	74·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9·9
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·838

	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8·97
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·31
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·73
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	141·2

	Inches.
Rained 19 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·12
Total amount of rain during the month	5·24
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	4·23
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. & S. S. W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd June 1875.